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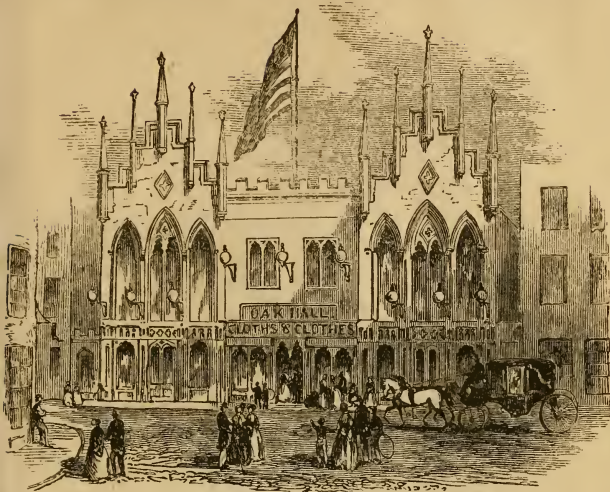
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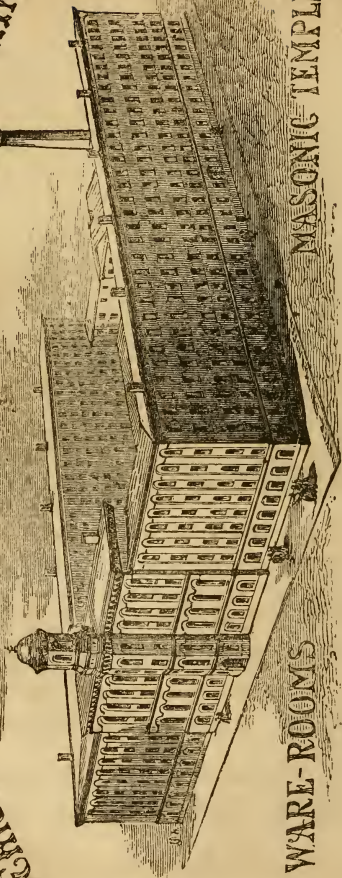
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PREFACE.

THE present volume is not intended as a formal history of the metropolis of New England, nor as a complete index to the many public institutions for which it is so famous. Our object has been to furnish a mere outline of the early history of the city, with notices of some prominent events: adding an account of some few institutions that are particularly deserving the attention of citizens and strangers.

The Appendix will be found to contain much information relating to towns in the vicinity. For that portion which describes the beautiful "Forest Hills Cemetery," we are indebted to the late General H. A. S. Dearborn, who little thought, when he was preparing the sketch in the month of May last, that he would so shortly

"Rest his head upon the lap of earth."

He died July 29th, 1851, some few days before this volume could be completed for publication.

The compiler takes occasion to express his acknowledgments to Dr. S. G. Howe, of Boston, and to Professors Bond, Horsford, and Francis, of Harvard University, and to the Rev. J. B. Felt, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, for copious materials furnished by them for this work.

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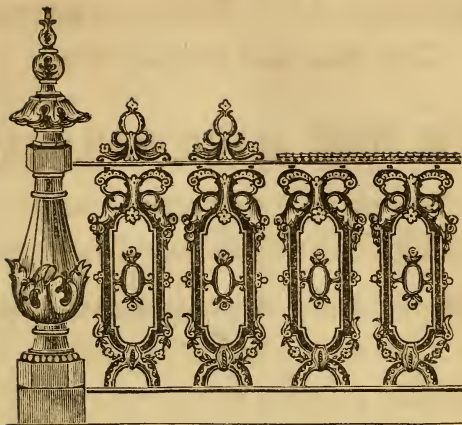
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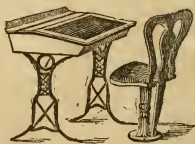
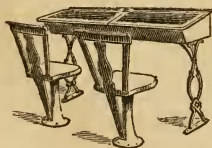
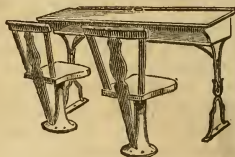
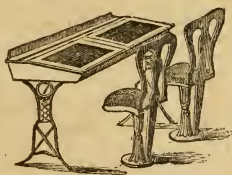
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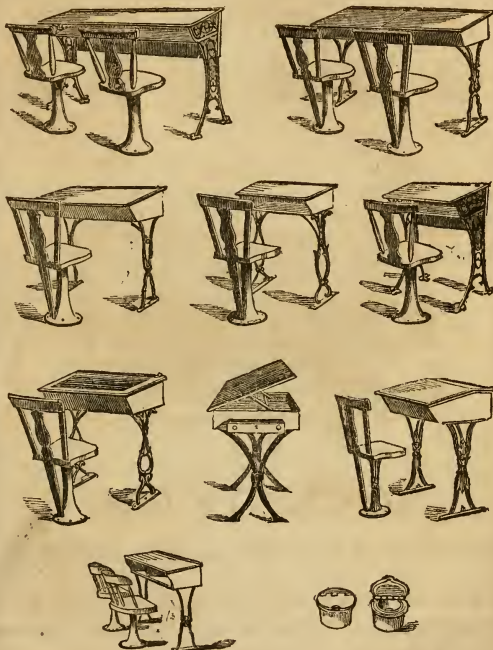
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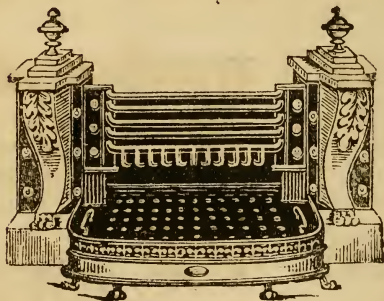
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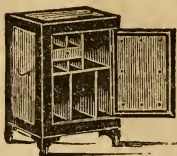
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[A brief sketch of the leading events in the early history of Boston had been prepared for this little volume: but the following remarks were finally considered more appropriate, to precede views of *Boston as it is* in 1856. They form part of "An address to the citizens of Boston, on the 17th of September, 1830, the close of the second century from the first settlement of the city." By Josiah Quincy, LL. D., then President of Harvard University.]

CITIES and empires, not less than individuals, are chiefly indebted for their fortunes to circumstances and influences independent of the labors and wisdom of the passing generation. Is our lot cast in a happy soil, beneath a favored sky, and under the shelter of free institutions? How few of all these blessings do we owe to our own power, or our own prudence! How few, on which we cannot discern the impress of long past generations!

It is natural that reflections of this kind should awaken curiosity concerning the men of past ages. It is suitable, and characteristic of noble natures, to love to trace in venerated institutions the evidences of ancestral worth and wisdom; and to cherish that mingled sentiment of awe and admiration which takes possession of the soul in the presence of ancient, deep-laid, and massy monuments of intellectual and moral power.

Standing, after the lapse of two centuries, on the very spot selected for us by our fathers, and surrounded by social, moral, and religious blessings greater than paternal love, in its fondest visions, ever dared to fancy, we naturally turn our eyes backward, on the descending current of years; seeking the causes of that prosperity which has given this city so distinguished a name and rank among similar associations of men.

Happily its foundations were not laid in dark ages, nor is its origin to be sought among loose and obscure traditions. The age of our early ancestors was, in many respects, eminent for learning and civilization. Our ancestors themselves were deeply versed in the knowledge and attainments of their period. Not only their motives and acts appear in the general histories of their time, but they are unfolded in their own writings, with a simplicity and boldness, at once commanding admiration and not permitting mistake. If this condition of things restrict the imagination in its natural tendency to exaggerate, it assists the judgment rightly to analyze, and justly to appreciate. If it deny the power, enjoyed by ancient cities and states, to elevate our ancestors above the condition of humanity, it confers a much more precious privilege, that of estimating by unequivocal standards the intellectual and moral greatness of the early, intervening, and passing periods; and thus of judging concerning comparative attainment and progress in those qualities which constitute the dignity of our species.

Instead of looking back, as antiquity was accustomed to do, on fabling legends of giants and heroes, — of men exceeding in size, in strength, and in labor, all experience and history, and, consequently, being obliged to contemplate the races of men dwindling with time, and growing less amid increasing stimulants and advantages; we are thus enabled to view things in lights more conformed to the natural suggestions of reason, and actual results of observation; — to witness improvement in its slow but sure progress; in a general advance, constant and unquestionable; — to pay due honors to the greatness and virtues of our early ancestors, and be, at the same time, just to the not inferior greatness and virtues of succeeding generations of men, their descendents and our progenitors.

Thus we substantiate the cheering conviction, that the virtues of ancient times have not been lost, or debased, in the course of their descent, but, in many respects, have been refined and elevated; and so, standing faithful to the generations which are past, and fearless in the presence of the generations to come, we accumulate on our own times the responsibility that an inheritance, which has descended to us enlarged and improved, shall not be transmitted by us diminished or deteriorated.

As our thoughts course along the events of past times, from the hour of the first settlement of Boston to that in which we are now assembled, they trace the strong features of its character, indelibly impressed upon its acts and in its history; — clear conceptions of duty; bold vindications of right; readiness to incur dangers and meet sacrifices, in the maintenance of liberty, civil and religious. Early selected as the place of the chief settlement of New England, it has, through every subsequent period, maintained its relative ascendancy. In the arts of peace and in the energies of war, in the virtues of prosperity and adversity, in wisdom to plan and vigor to execute, in extensiveness of enterprise, success in accu-

mulating wealth, and liberality in its distribution, its inhabitants, if not unrivalled, have not been surpassed, by any similar society of men. Through good report and evil report, its influence has, at all times, been so distinctly seen and acknowledged in events, and been so decisive on the destinies of the region of which it was the head, that the inhabitants of the adjoining colonies of a foreign nation early gave the name of this place to the whole country; and at this day, among their descendents, the people of the whole United States are distinguished by the name of "Bostonians."

Amidst perils and obstructions, on the bleak side of the mountain on which it was first cast, the seedling oak, self-rooted, shot upward with a determined vigor. Now slighted and now assailed; amidst alternating sunshine and storm; with the axe of a native foe at its root, and the lightning of a foreign power, at times, scathing its top, or withering its branches, it grew, it flourished, it stands, — may it for ever stand! — the honor of the field.

Our ancestors have left no Corinthian temples on our hills, no Gothic cathedrals on our plains, no proud pyramid, no storied obelisk, in our cities. But mind is there. Sagacious enterprise is there. An active, vigorous, intelligent, moral population throng our cities, and predominate in our fields; men patient of labor, submissive to law, respectful to authority, regardful of right, faithful to liberty. These are the monuments of our ancestors. They stand immutable and immortal, in the social, moral, and intellectual condition of their descendants. They exist in the spirit which their precepts instilled, and their example implanted. Let no man think that to analyze, and place in a just light, the virtues of the first settlers of New England, is a departure from the purpose of this celebration; or deem so meanly of our duties, as to conceive that merely local relations, the circumstances which have given celebrity and character to this single city, are the only, or the most appropriate topics for the occasion. It was to this spot, during twelve successive years, that the great body of those first settlers emigrated. In this place, they either fixed permanently their abode, or took their departure from it for the coast, or the interior.

Whatever honor devolves on this metropolis from the events connected with its first settlement, is not solitary or exclusive; it is shared with Massachusetts; with New England; in some sense with the whole United States. For what part of this wide empire, be it sea or shore, lake or river, mountain or valley, have the descendants of the first settlers of New England not traversed? what depth of forest not penetrated? what danger of nature or man not defied? Where is the cultivated field, in redeeming which from the wilderness, their vigor has not been displayed? Where amid unsubdued nature, by the side of the first log-hut of the settler, does the school-house stand and the church-spire rise, unless the sons of New England are there? Where does improvement advance, under the

active energy of willing hearts and ready hands, prostrating the moss-covered monarchs of the wood, and from their ashes, amid their charred roots, bidding the greensward and the waving harvest to upspring, and the spirit of the fathers of New England is not seen, hovering and shedding around the benign influences of sound social, moral, and religious institutions, stronger and more enduring than knotted oak or tempered steel? The swelling tide of their descendants has spread upon our coasts; ascended our rivers; taken possession of our plains. Already it encircles our lakes. At this hour the rushing noise of the advancing wave startles the wild beast in his lair among the prairies of the West. Soon it shall be seen climbing the Rocky mountains, and, as it dashes over their cliffs, shall be hailed by the dwellers on the Pacific,* as the harbinger of the coming blessings of safety, liberty, and truth.

The glory, which belongs to the virtues of our ancestors, is seen radiating from the nature of their design; — from the spirit in which it was executed; — and from the character of their institutions.

That emigration of Englishmen, which, two centuries ago, resulted in the settlement of this metropolis, was distinguished by the comparative greatness of the means employed, and the number, rank, fortune, and intellectual endowments of those engaged in it, as leaders or associates. Twelve ships, transporting somewhat less than nine hundred souls, constituted the physical strength of the first enterprise. In the course of the twelve succeeding years, twenty-two thousand souls emigrated in one hundred and ninety-two ships, at a cost, including the private expenses of the adventurers, which cannot be estimated, in our currency, at less than one million of dollars. At that time the tide of emigration was stayed. Intelligent writers of the last century assert that more persons had subsequently gone from New England to Europe, than had come to it during the same period from that quarter of the globe. A contemporary historian represents the leaders of the first emigration as “gentlemen of good estate and reputation, descended from, or connected by marriage with, noble families; having large means, and great yearly revenue, sufficient in all reason to content; their tables abundant in food, their coffers in coin; possessing beautiful houses, filled with rich furniture; gainful in their business, and growing rich daily; well provided for themselves, and having a sure competence for their children; wanting nothing of a worldly nature to complete the prospects of ease and enjoyment, or which could contribute to the pleasures, the prospects, or the splendors of life.”

The question forces itself on the mind, Why did such men emigrate? Why did men of their condition exchange a pleasant and prosperous home for a repulsive and cheerless wilderness? a civilized for a barbarous vicinity? why, quitting peaceful and happy dwellings, dare the dangers of

* This, it will be recollected, was written some years before the gold discoveries in California.

tempestuous and unexplored seas, the rigors of untried and severe climates, the difficulties of a hard soil, and the inhuman warfare of a savage foe? An answer must be sought in the character of the times; and in the spirit which the condition of their native country and age had a direct tendency to excite and cherish. The general civil and religious aspect of the English nation, in the age of our ancestors, and in that immediately preceding their emigration, was singularly hateful and repulsive. A foreign hierarchy contending with a domestic despotism for infallibility and supremacy in matters of faith. Confiscation, imprisonment, the axe and the stake, approved and customary means of making proselytes and promoting uniformity. The fires of Smithfield, now lighted by the corrupt and selfish zeal of Roman pontiffs; and now rekindled by the no less corrupt and selfish zeal of English sovereigns. All men clamorous for the rights of conscience, when in subjection; all actively persecuting, when in authority. Everywhere religion considered as a state entity, and having apparently no real existence, except in associations in support of established power, or in opposition to it.

The moral aspect of the age was not less odious than its civil. Every benign and characteristic virtue of Christianity was publicly conjoined, in close alliance, with its most offensive opposite. Humility wearing the tiara, and brandishing the keys, in the excess of the pride of temporal and spiritual power. The Roman pontiff, under the title of "the servant of servants," with his foot on the neck of every monarch in Christendom; and under the seal of the fisherman of Galilee, dethroning kings and giving away kingdoms. Purity, content, and self-denial preached by men who held the wealth of Europe tributary to their luxury, sensuality, and spiritual pride. Brotherly love in the mouth, while the hand applied the instrument of torture. Charity, mutual forbearance, and forgiveness chanted in unison with clanking chains and crackling fagots.

Nor was the intellectual aspect of the age less repulsive than its civil and moral. The native charm of the religious feeling lost or disfigured amidst forms, and ceremonies, and disciplines. By one class, piety was identified with copes, and crosiers, and tippetts, and genuflexions. By another class, all these are abhorred as the tricks and conjuring garments of popery, or, at best, in the language of Calvin, as "tolerable fooleries"; while they, on their part, identified piety with looks, and language, and gestures extracted or typified from Scripture, and fashioned according to the newest "pattern of the mount." By none were the rights of private judgment acknowledged. By all, creeds, and dogmas, and confessions, and catechisms, collected from Scripture with metaphysical skill, arranged with reference to temporal power and influence, and erected into standards of faith, were made the flags and rallying points of the spiritual swordsmen of the church militant.

The first emotion which this view of that period excites, at the present

day, is contempt or disgust. But the men of that age are no more responsible for the mistakes into which they fell, under the circumstances in which the intellectual eye was then placed, than we, at this day, for those optical illusions to which the natural eye is subject, before time and experience have corrected the judgment and instructed it in the true laws of nature and vision. It was their fate to live in the crepuscular state of the intellectual day, and by the law of their nature they were compelled to see things darkly, through false and shifting mediums, and in lights at once dubious and deceptive. For centuries, a night of Egyptian darkness had overspread Europe, in the "palpable obscure" of which, priests and monarchs and nobles had not only found means to enthrall the minds of the multitude, but absolutely to loose and bewilder their own.

When the light of learning began to dawn, the first rays of the rising splendor dazzled and confused, rather than directed, the mind. As the coming light penetrated the thick darkness, the ancient cumulative cloud severed into new forms. Its broken masses became tinged with an uncertain and shifting radiance. Shadows assumed the aspect of substances; the evenescent suggestions of fancy, the look of fixed realities. The wise were at a loss what to believe, or what to discredit; how to quit and where to hold. On all sides sprang up sects and parties, infinite in number, incomprehensible in doctrine; often imperceptible in difference; yet each claiming for itself infallibility, and, in the sphere it affected to influence, supremacy; each violent and hostile to the others, haughty and hating its non-adhering brother, in a spirit wholly repugnant to the humility and love inculcated by that religion, by which each pretended to be actuated; and ready to resort, when it had power, to corporeal penalties, even to death itself, as allowed modes of self-defence and proselytism.

It was the fate of the ancestors of New England to have their lot cast in a state of society thus unprecedented. They were of that class of the English nation, in whom the systematic persecutions of a concentrated civil and ecclesiastical despotism had enkindled an intense interest concerning man's social and religious rights. Their sufferings had created in their minds a vivid and inextinguishable love of civil and religious liberty; a fixed resolve, at every peril, to assert and maintain their natural rights. Among the boldest and most intelligent of this class of men, chiefly known by the name of Puritans, were the founders of this metropolis. To a superficial view, their zeal seems directed to forms and ceremonies and disciplines which have become, at this day, obsolete or modified, and so seems mistaken or misplaced. But the wisdom of zeal for any object is not to be measured by the particular nature of that object, but by the nature of the principle which the circumstances of the times, or of society, have identified with such object.

Liberty, whether civil or religious, is among the noblest objects of hu-

man regard. Yet, to a being constituted like man, abstract liberty has no existence, and over him no practical influence. To be for him an efficient principle of action, it must be embodied in some sensible object. Thus the form of a cap, the color of a surplice, ship-money, a tax on tea, or on stamped paper, objects in themselves indifferent, have been so inseparably identified with the principle temporarily connected with them, that martyrs have died at the stake, and patriots have fallen in the field, and this wisely and nobly, for the sake of the principle, made by the circumstances of the time to inhere in them.

Now in the age of our fathers, the principle of civil and religious liberty became identified with forms, disciplines, and modes of worship. The zeal of our fathers was graduated by the importance of the inhering principle. This gave elevation to that zeal. This creates interest in their sufferings. This entitles them to rank among patriots and martyrs, who have voluntarily sacrificed themselves to the cause of conscience and their country. Indignant at being denied the enjoyment of the rights of conscience, which were in that age identified with those sensible objects, and resolute to vindicate them, they quitted country and home, crossed the Atlantic, and, without other auspices than their own strength and their confidence in Heaven, they proceeded to lay the foundation of a commonwealth, under the principles and by the stamina of which, their posterity have established an actual and uncontroverted independence, not less happy than glorious. To their enthusiastic vision, all the comforts of life and all the pleasures of society were light and worthless in comparison with the liberty they sought. The tempestuous sea was less dreadful than the troubled waves of civil discord; the quicksands, the unknown shoals, and unexplored shores of a savage coast, less fearful than the metaphysical abysses and perpetually shifting whirlpools of despotic ambition and ecclesiastical policy and intrigue; the bow and the tomahawk of the transatlantic barbarian, less terrible than the flame and faggot of the civilized European. In the calm of our present peace and prosperity, it is difficult for us to realize or appreciate their sorrows and sacrifices. They sought a new world, lying far off in space, destitute of all the attractions which make home and native land dear and venerable. Instead of cultivated fields and a civilized neighborhood, the prospect before them presented nothing but dreary wastes, cheerless climates, and repulsive wildernesses, possessed by wild beasts and savages; the intervening ocean unexplored and intersected by the fleets of a hostile nation; its usual dangers multiplied to the fancy, and in fact, by ignorance of real hazards, and natural fears of such as the event proved to be imaginary.

"Pass on," exclaims one of these adventurers, "and attend, while these soldiers of faith ship for this western world; while they and their wives and their little ones take an eternal leave of their country and kin-

dred. With what heart-breaking affection did they press loved friends to their bosoms, whom they were never to see again ! their voices broken by grief, till tears streaming eased their hearts to recovered speech again ; natural affections clamorous as they take a perpetual banishment from their native soil ; their enterprise scorned ; their motives derided ; and they counted but madmen and fools. But time shall discover the wisdom with which they were endued, and the sequel shall show how their policy overtopped all the human policy of this world."

Winthrop, their leader and historian, in his simple narrative of the voyage, exhibits them, when in severe sufferings, resigned ; in instant expectation of battle, fearless ; amid storm, sickness, and death, calm, confident, and undismayed. "Our trust," says he, "was in the Lord of hosts." For years, Winthrop, the leader of the first great enterprise, was the chief magistrate of the infant metropolis. His prudence guided its councils. His valor directed its strength. His life and fortune were spent in fixing its character, or in improving its destinies. A bolder spirit never dwelt, a truer heart never beat, in any bosom. Had Boston, like Rome, a consecrated calendar, there is no name better entitled than that of Winthrop to be registered as its "patron saint."

From Salem and Charlestown, the places of their first landing, they ranged the bay of Massachusetts to fix the head of the settlement. After much deliberation, and not without opposition, they selected this spot ; known to the natives by the name of *Shawmut*, and to the adjoining settlers by that of *Trimountain* ; the former indicating the abundance and sweetness of its waters ; the latter the peculiar character of its hills.

Accustomed as we are to the beauties of the place and its vicinity, and in the daily perception of the charms of its almost unrivalled scenery, — in the centre of a natural amphitheatre, whose sloping descents the riches of a laborious and intellectual cultivation adorn, — where hill and vale, river and ocean, island and continent, simple nature and unobtrusive art, with contrasted and interchanging harmonies, form a rich and gorgeous landscape, we are little able to realize the almost repulsive aspect of its original state. We wonder at the blindness of those, who, at one time, constituted the majority, and had well nigh fixed elsewhere the chief seat of the settlement. Nor are we easily just to Winthrop, Johnson, and their associates, whose skill and judgment selected this spot, and whose firmness settled the wavering minds of the multitude upon it, as the place for their metropolis ; a decision, which the experience of two centuries has irrevocably justified, and which there is no reason to apprehend that the events or opinions of any century to come will reverse.

To the eyes of the first emigrants, however, where now exists a dense and aggregated mass of living beings and material things, amid all the accommodations of life, the splendors of wealth, the delights of taste,

and whatever can gratify the cultivated intellect, there were then only a few hills, which, when the ocean receded, were intersected by wide marshes, and when its tide returned, appeared a group of lofty islands, abruptly rising from the surrounding waters. Thick forests concealed the neighboring hills, and the deep silence of nature was broken only by the voice of the wild beast or bird, and the warwhoop of the savage.

The advantages of the place were, however, clearly marked by the hand of nature; combining at once present convenience, future security, and an ample basis for permanent growth and prosperity. Towards the continent it possessed but a single avenue, and that easily fortified. Its hills then commanded, not only its own waters, but the hills of the vicinity. At the bottom of a deep bay, its harbor was capable of containing the proudest navy of Europe; yet, locked by islands and guarded by winding channels, it presented great difficulty of access to strangers, and, to the inhabitants, great facility of protection against maritime invasion; while to those acquainted with its waters, it was both easy and accessible. To these advantages were added goodness and plenteousness of water, and the security afforded by that once commanding height, now, alas! obliterated and almost forgotten, since art and industry have levelled the predominating mountain of the place; from whose lofty and imposing top the beacon-fire was accustomed to rally the neighboring population, on any threatened danger to the metropolis. A single cottage, from which ascended the smoke of the hospitable hearth of Blackstone, who had occupied the peninsula several years, was the sole civilized mansion in the solitude; the kind master of which, at first, welcomed the coming emigrants; but soon, disliking the sternness of their manners and the severity of their discipline, abandoned the settlement. His rights as first occupant were recognized by our ancestors; and in November, 1634, Edmund Quincy, Samuel Wildbore, and others were authorized to assess a rate of thirty pounds for Mr. Blackstone, on the payment of which all local rights in the peninsula became vested in its inhabitants.

The same bold spirit which thus led our ancestors across the Atlantic, and made them prefer a wilderness where liberty might be enjoyed to civilized Europe where it was denied, will be found characterizing all their institutions. Of these the limits of the time permit me to speak only in general terms. The scope of their policy has been usually regarded as though it were restricted to the acquisition of religious liberty in the relation of colonial dependence. No man, however, can truly understand their institutions and the policy on which they were founded, without taking as the basis of all reasonings concerning them, that *civil independence was as truly their object as religious liberty*; in other words, that the possession of the former was, in their opinion, the essential means, indispensable to the secure enjoyment of the latter, which was their great end.

The master passion of our early ancestors was dread of the English hierarchy. To place themselves, locally, beyond the reach of its power, they resolved to emigrate. To secure themselves after their emigration, from the arm of this their ancient oppressor, they devised a plan, which, as they thought, would enable them to establish, under a nominal subjection, an actual independence. The bold and original conception, which they had the spirit to form and successfully to execute, was the attainment and perpetuation of religious liberty, under the auspices of a free commonwealth. This is the master-key to all their policy, — this the glorious spirit which breathes in all their institutions. Whatever in them is stern, exclusive, or at this day seems questionable, may be accounted for, if not justified, by its connection with this great purpose.

The question has often been raised, when and by whom the idea of independence of the parent state was first conceived, and by whose act a settled purpose to effect it was first indicated. History does not permit the people of Massachusetts to make a question of this kind. The honor of that thought, and of as efficient a declaration of it as in their circumstances was possible, belongs to Winthrop, and Dudley, and Saltonstall, and their associates, and was included in the declaration, that "THE ONLY CONDITION ON WHICH THEY WITH THEIR FAMILIES WOULD REMOVE TO THIS COUNTRY, WAS, THAT THE PATENT AND CHARTER SHOULD REMOVE WITH THEM."

This simple declaration and resolve included, as they had the sagacity to perceive, all the consequences of an effectual independence, under a nominal subjection. For protection against foreign powers, a charter from the parent state was necessary. Its transfer to New England vested, effectually, independence. Those wise leaders foresaw, that, among the troubles in Europe, incident to the age, and then obviously impending over their parent state, their settlement, from its distance and early insignificance, would probably escape notice. They trusted to events, and doubtless anticipated, that, with its increasing strength, even nominal subjection would be abrogated. They knew that weakness was the law of nature in the relation between parent states and their distant and detached colonies. Nothing else can be inferred, not only from their making the transfer of the charter the essential condition of their emigration, thereby saving themselves from all responsibility to persons abroad, but also from their instant and undeviating course of policy after their emigration; in boldly assuming whatever powers were necessary to their condition, or suitable to their ends, whether attributes of sovereignty or not, without regard to the nature of the consequences resulting from the exercise of those powers.

Nor was this assumption limited to powers which might be deduced from the charter, but was extended to such as no act of incorporation, like that which they possessed, could, by any possibility of legal construc-

tion, be deemed to include. By the magic of their daring, a private act of incorporation was transmuted into a civil constitution of state; under the authority of which they made peace and declared war; erected judicatures; coined money; raised armies; built fleets; laid taxes and imposts; inflicted fines, penalties, and death; and in imitation of the British constitution, by the consent of all its own branches, without asking leave of any other, their legislature modified its own powers and relations, prescribed the qualifications of those who should conduct its authority, and enjoy or be excluded from its privileges.

The administration of the civil affairs of Massachusetts, for the sixty years next succeeding the settlement of this metropolis, was a phenomenon in the history of civil government. Under a theoretic colonial relation, an efficient and independent Commonwealth was erected, claiming and exercising attributes of sovereignty, higher and far more extensive than, at the present day, in consequence of its connection with the general government, Massachusetts pretends either to exercise or possess. Well might Chalmers assert, as in his *Political Annals of the Colonies* he does, that "Massachusetts, with a peculiar dexterity, abolished her charter"; that she was always "fruitful in projects of independence, the principles of which, at all times, governed her actions." In this point of view, it is glory enough for our early ancestors, that, under manifold disadvantages, in the midst of internal discontent and external violence and intrigue, of wars with the savages and with the neighboring colonies of France, they effected their purpose, and for two generations of men, from 1630 to 1692, enjoyed liberty of conscience, according to their view of that subject, under the auspices of a free commonwealth.

The three objects, which our ancestors proposed to attain and perpetuate by all their institutions, were the noblest within the grasp of the human mind, and those on which, more than on any other, depend human happiness and hope; — *religious liberty, civil liberty*, and, as essential to the attainment and maintenance of both, *intellectual power*.

On the subject of religious liberty, their intolerance of other sects has been reprobated as an inconsistency, and as violating the very rights of conscience for which they emigrated. The inconsistency, if it exist, is altogether constructive, and the charge proceeds on a false assumption. The *necessity* of the policy, considered in connection with their great design of independence, is apparent. They had abandoned house and home, had sacrificed the comforts of kindred and cultivated life, had dared the dangers of the sea, and were then braving the still more appalling terrors of the wilderness; for what? — to acquire liberty for all sorts of consciences? Not so; but to vindicate and maintain the liberty of their own consciences. They did not cross the Atlantic on a crusade in behalf of the rights of mankind in general, but in support of their own rights and liberties. Tolerate! Tolerate whom? The legate of the Roman Pon-

tiff, or the emissary of Charles the First and Archbishop Laud? How consummate would have been their folly and madness, to have fled into the wilderness to escape the horrible persecutions of those hierarchies, and at once have admitted into the bosom of their society, men brandishing, and ready to apply, the very flames and fetters from which they had fled! Those who are disposed to condemn them on this account, neither realize the necessities of their condition, nor the prevailing character of the times. Under the stern discipline of Elizabeth and James, the stupid bigotry of the First Charles, and the spiritual pride of Archbishop Laud, the spirit of the English hierarchy was very different from that which it assumed, when, after having been tamed and humanized under the wholesome discipline of Cromwell and his Commonwealth, it yielded itself to the mild influence of the principles of 1688, and to the liberal spirit of Tillotson.

But, it is said, if they did not tolerate their ancient persecutors, they might, at least, have tolerated rival sects. That is, they ought to have tolerated sects imbued with the same principles of intolerance as the transatlantic hierarchies; sects, whose first use of power would have been to endeavor to uproot the liberty of our fathers, and persecute them, according to the known principles of sectarian action, with a virulence in the inverse ratio of their reciprocal likeness and proximity. Those who thus reason and thus condemn, have considered but very superficially the nature of the human mind and its actual condition in the time of our ancestors.

The great doctrine, now so universally recognized, that liberty of conscience is the right of the individual, — a concern between every man and his Maker, with which the civil magistrate is not authorized to interfere, — was scarcely, in their day, known, except in private theory and solitary speculation; as a practical truth, to be acted upon by the civil power, it was absolutely and universally rejected by all men, all parties, and all sects, as totally subversive, not only of the peace of the church, but of the peace of society. That great truth, now deemed so simple and plain, was so far from being an easy discovery of the human intellect, that it may be doubted whether it would ever have been discovered by human reason at all, had it not been for the miseries in which man was involved in consequence of his ignorance of it. That truth was not evolved by the calm exertion of the human faculties, but was stricken out by the collision of the human passions. It was not the result of philosophic research, but was a hard lesson, taught under the lash of a severe discipline, provided for the gradual instruction of a being like man, not easily brought into subjection to virtue, and with natural propensities to pride, ambition, avarice, and selfishness.

Previously to that time, in all modifications of society, ancient or modern, religion had been seen only in close connection with the State. It

was the universal instrument by which worldly ambition shaped and moulded the multitude to its ends. To have attempted the establishment of a state on the basis of a perfect freedom of religious opinion, and the perfect right of every man to express his opinion, would then have been considered as much a solecism, and an experiment quite as wild and visionary, as it would be, at this day, to attempt the establishment of a state on the principle of a perfect liberty of individual action, and the perfect right of every man to conduct himself according to his private will. Had our early ancestors adopted the course we, at this day, are apt to deem so easy and obvious, and placed their government on the basis of liberty for all sorts of consciences, it would have been, in that age, a certain introduction of anarchy. It cannot be questioned, that all the fond hopes they had cherished from emigration would have been lost. The agents of Charles and James would have planted here the standard of the transatlantic monarchy and hierarchy. Divided and broken, without practical energy, subject to court influences and court favorites, New England at this day would have been a colony of the parent state, her character yet to be formed and her independence yet to be vindicated. Lest the consequences of an opposite policy, had it been adopted by our ancestors, may seem to be exaggerated, as here represented, it is proper to state, that upon the strength and united spirit of New England mainly depended (under Heaven) the success of our revolutionary struggle. Had New England been divided, or even less unanimous, independence would have scarcely been attempted, or, if attempted, acquired. It will give additional strength to this argument to observe, that the number of troops, regular and militia, furnished by all the States during the war of the revolution, was 288,134

Of these New England furnished more than half, viz. . . . 147,674

And Massachusetts alone furnished nearly one third, viz. . . *83,162

The non-toleration which characterized our early ancestors, from whatever source it may have originated, had undoubtedly the effect they *intended and wished*. It excluded from influence in their infant settlement all the friends and adherents of the ancient monarchy and hierarchy; all who, from any motive, ecclesiastical or civil, were disposed to disturb their peace or their churches. They considered it a measure of "*self-defence*." And it is unquestionable, that it was chiefly instrumental in forming the homogeneous and exclusively republican character, for which the people of New-England have, in all times, been distinguished; and, above all, that it fixed irrevocably in the country that noble security for religious liberty, the *independent* system of church government.

The principle of the independence of the churches, including the right of every individual to unite with what church he pleases, under whatever

* See "Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society," Vol. I.

sectarian auspices it may have been fostered, has through the influence of time and experience, lost altogether its exclusive character. It has become the universal guaranty of religious liberty to all sects without discrimination, and is as much the protector of the Roman Catholic, the Episcopalian, and the Presbyterian, as of the Independent form of worship. The security, which results from this principle, does not depend upon charters and constitutions, but on what is stronger than either, the nature of the principle in connection with the nature of man. So long as this intellectual, moral, and religious being, man, is constituted as he is, the unrestricted liberty of associating for public worship, and the independence of those associations of external control, will necessarily lead to a most happy number and variety of them. In the principle of the independence of each, the liberty of individual conscience is safe under the panoply of the common interest of all. No other perfect security for liberty of conscience was ever devised by man, except this independence of the churches. This possessed, liberty of conscience has no danger. This denied, it has no safety. There can be no greater human security than common right, placed under the protection of common interest.

It is the excellence and beauty of this simple principle, that, while it secures all, it restricts none. They, who delight in lofty and splendid monuments of ecclesiastical architecture, may raise the pyramid of church power, with its aspiring steps and gradations, until it terminate in the despotism of one, or a few; the humble dwellers at the base of the proud edifice may wonder, and admire the ingenuity of the contrivance and the splendor of its massive dimensions, but it is without envy and without fear. Safe in the principle of independence, they worship, be it in tent, or tabernacle, or in the open air, as securely as though standing on the topmost pinnacle of the loftiest fabric ambition ever devised.

The glory of discovering and putting this principle to the test, on a scale capable of trying its efficacy, belongs to the fathers of Massachusetts, who are entitled to a full share of that acknowledgment made by Hume, when he asserts, "that for *all the liberty* of the English constitution, that nation is indebted to the Puritans."

The glory of our ancestors radiates from no point more strongly than from their institutions of learning. The people of New England are the first known to history, who provided, in the original constitution of their society, for the education of the whole population out of the general fund. In other countries, provisions have been made of this character in favor of certain particular classes, or for the poor by way of charity. But here first were the children of the whole community invested with the right of being educated at the expense of the whole society; and not only this, — the obligation to take advantage of that right was enforced by severe supervision and penalties. By simple laws they founded their commonwealth on the only basis on which a republic has any hope of happiness

or continuance, the general information of the people. They denominated it "barbarism" not to be able "perfectly to read the English tongue and to know the general laws." In soliciting a general contribution for the support of the neighboring University, they declare that "skill in the tongues and liberal arts is not only laudable, but *necessary for the well-being* of the commonwealth." And in requiring every town, having one hundred householders, to set up a Grammar School, provided with a master able to fit youth for the University, the object avowed is, "to enable men to obtain a knowledge of the Scriptures, and by acquaintance with the ancient tongues to qualify them to discern the true sense and meaning of the original, however corrupted by false glosses." Thus liberal and thus elevated, in respect of learning, were the views of our ancestors.

To the same master passion, dread of the English hierarchy, and the same main purpose, civil independence, may be attributed, in a great degree, the nature of the government which the principal civil and spiritual influences of the time established, and, notwithstanding its many objectionable features, the willing submission to it of the people.

It cannot be questioned that the constitution of the State, as sketched in the first laws of our ancestors, was a skilful combination of both civil and ecclesiastical powers. Church and state were very curiously and efficiently interwoven with each other. It is usual to attribute to religious bigotry the submission of the mass of the people to a system thus stern and exclusive. It may, however, with quite as much justice, be resolved into love of independence and political sagacity.

The great body of the first emigrants doubtless coincided in general religious views with those whose influence predominated in their church and state. They had consequently no personal objection to the stern discipline their political system established. They had also the sagacity to foresee that a system which by its rigor should exclude from power all who did not concur with their religious views, would have a direct tendency to deter those in other countries from emigrating to their settlement, who did not agree with the general plan of policy they had adopted, and of consequence to increase the probability of their escape from the interference of their ancient oppressors, and the chance of success in laying the foundation of the free commonwealth they contemplated. They also doubtless perceived, that with the unqualified possession of the *elective franchise*, they had little reason to apprehend that they could not easily control or annihilate any ill effect upon their political system, arising from the union of church and state, should it become insupportable.

There is abundant evidence that the submission of the people to this new form of church and state combination was not owing to ignorance, or to indifference to the true principles of civil and religious liberty. Notwithstanding the strong attachment of the early emigrants to their

civil, and their almost blind devotion to their ecclesiastical leaders, when either, presuming on their influence, attempted any thing inconsistent with general liberty, a corrective is seen almost immediately applied by the spirit and intelligence of the people.

In this respect, the character of the people of Boston has been at all times distinguished. In every period of our history, they have been second to none in quickness to discern or in readiness to meet every exigency, fearlessly hazarding life and fortune in support of the liberties of the commonwealth. It would be easy to maintain these positions by a recurrence to the annals of each successive age, and particularly to facts connected with our revolutionary struggle. A few instances only will be noticed, and those selected from the earliest times.

A natural jealousy soon sprung up in the metropolis as to the intentions of their civil and ecclesiastical leaders. In 1634 the people began to fear, lest, by reflecting Winthrop, they "should make way for a Governor for life." They accordingly gave some indications of a design to elect another person. Upon which John Cotton, their great ecclesiastical head, then at the height of his popularity, preached a discourse to the General Court, and delivered this doctrine: "that a magistrate ought not to be turned out, without just cause, no more than a magistrate might turn out a private man from his freehold, without trial." To show their dislike of the doctrine by the most practical of evidences, our ancestors gave the political divine and his adherents a succession of lessons, for which they were probably the wiser all the rest of their lives. They turned out Winthrop at the very same election, and put in Dudley. The year after, they turned out Dudley and put in Haynes. The year after, they turned out Haynes and put in Vane. So much for the first broaching, in Boston, of the doctrine that public office is of the nature of freehold.

In 1635, an attempt was made by the General Court to elect a certain number of magistrates as councillors *for life*. Although Cotton was the author also of this project, and notwithstanding his influence, yet such was the spirit displayed by our ancestors on the occasion, that within three years the General Court was compelled to pass a vote, denying any such intent, and declaring that the persons so chosen should not be accounted magistrates or have any authority in consequence of such election.

In 1636, the great Antinomian controversy divided the country. Boston was for the covenant of grace; the General Court for the covenant of works. Under pretence of the apprehension of a riot, the General Court adjourned to Newtown, and expelled the Boston deputies for daring to remonstrate. Boston, indignant at this infringement of its liberties, was about electing the same deputies a second time. At the earnest solicitation of Cotton, however, they chose others. One of these was also ex-

pelled by the Court; and a writ having issued to the town ordering a new election, they refused making any return to the warrant, — a contempt which the General Court did not think it wise to resent.

In 1639, there being vacancies in the Board of Assistants, the governor and magistrates met and nominated three persons, "not with intent," as they said, "to lead the people's choice of these, nor to divert them from any other, but only to propound for consideration (which any freeman may do), and so leave the people to use their liberties according to their consciences." The result was, that the people did use their liberties according to their consciences. They chose not a man of them. So much for the first legislative *caucus* in our history. It probably would have been happy for their posterity, if the people had always treated like nominations with as little ceremony.

About this time also the General Court took exception at the length of the "*lectures*," then the great delight of the people, and at the ill effects resulting from their frequency; whereby poor people were led greatly to neglect their affairs; to the great hazard also of their health, owing to their long continuance in the night. Boston expressed strong dislike at this interference, "fearing that the precedent might enthrall them to the civil power, and, besides, be a blemish upon them with their posterity, as though they needed to be regulated by the civil magistrate, and raise an ill-savor of their coldness, as if it were possible for the people of Boston to complain of too much preaching."

The magistrates, fearful lest the people should break their bonds, were content to apologize, to abandon the scheme of shortening lectures or diminishing their number, and to rest satisfied with a general understanding that assemblies should break up in such season as that people, dwelling a mile or two off, might get home by daylight. Winthrop, on this occasion, passes the following eulogium on the people of Boston, which every period of their history amply confirms: — "They were generally of that understanding and moderation, as that they would be easily guided in their way by any rule from Scripture or sound reason."

It is curious and instructive to trace the principles of our constitution, as they were successively suggested by circumstances, and gradually gained by the intelligence and daring spirit of the people. For the first four years after their emigration, the freemen, like other corporations, met and transacted business in a body. At this time the people attained a representation under the name of deputies, who sat in the same room with the magistrates, to whose negative all their proceedings were subjected. Next arose the struggle about the negative, which lasted for ten years, and eventuated in the separation of the General Court into two branches, with each a negative on the other. Then came the jealousy of the deputies concerning the magistrates, as proceeding too much by their discretion for want of positive laws, and the demand by the deputies that

persons should be appointed to frame a body of fundamental laws in resemblance of the English Magna Charta.

After this occurred the controversy relative to the powers of the magistrates, during the recess of the General Court; concerning which, when the deputies found that no compromise could be made, and the magistrates declared that, "if occasion required, they should act according to the power and trust committed to them," the speaker of the House in his place replied, — "THEN, GENTLEMEN, YOU WILL NOT BE OBEYED."

In every period of our early history, the friends of the ancient hierarchy and monarchy were assiduous in their endeavors to introduce a form of government on the principle of an efficient colonial relation. Our ancestors were no less vigilant to avail themselves of their local situation and of the difficulties of the parent state to defeat those attempts; — or, in their language, "to avoid and protract." They lived, however, under a perpetual apprehension that a royal governor would be imposed upon them by the law of force. Their resolution never faltered on the point of resistance, to the extent of their power. Notwithstanding Boston would have been the scene of the struggle, and the first victim to it, yet its inhabitants never shrunk from their duty through fear of danger, and were always among the foremost to prepare for every exigency. Castle Island was fortified chiefly, and the battery at the north end of the town, and that called the "Sconce," wholly, by the voluntary contributions of its inhabitants. After the restoration of Charles the Second, their instructions to their representatives in the General Court breathe one uniform spirit, — "not to recede from their just rights and privileges as secured by the patent." When, in 1662, the king's commissioners came to Boston, the inhabitants, to show their spirit in support of their own laws, took measures to have them all arrested for a breach of the Saturday evening law; and actually brought them before the magistrate for riotous and abusive carriage. When Randolph, in 1684, came with his *quo warranto* against their charter, on the question being taken in town meeting, "whether the freemen were minded that the General Court should make full submission and entire resignation of their charter, and of the privileges therein granted, to his Majesty's pleasure," — *Boston resolved in the negative, without a dissentient.*

In 1689, the tyranny of Andros, the governor appointed by James the Second, having become insupportable to the whole country, Boston rose, like one man; took the battery on Fort Hill by assault in open day; made prisoners of the king's governor, and the captain of the king's frigate, then lying in the harbor; and restored, with the concurrence of the country, the authority of the old charter leaders.

By accepting the charter of William and Mary, in 1692, the people of Massachusetts first yielded their claims of independence to the crown. It is only requisite to read the official account of the agents of the colony,

to perceive both the resistance they made to that charter, and the necessity which compelled their acceptance of it. Those agents were told by the king's ministers, that they "must take that or none"; — that "their consent to it was not asked"; — that if "they would not submit to the king's pleasure, they must take what would follow." "The opinion of our lawyers," says the agents, "was, that a passive submission to the new, was not a surrender of the old charter; and that their taking up with this did not make the people of Massachusetts, in law, *incapable of obtaining all their old privileges, whenever a favorable opportunity should present itself.*" In the year 1776, nearly a century afterwards, that "favorable opportunity did present itself," and the people of Massachusetts, in conformity with the opinion of their learned counsel and faithful agents, did vindicate and obtain all their "old privileges" of self-government.

Under the new colonial government, thus authoritatively imposed upon them, arose new parties and new struggles; — prerogative men, earnest for a permanent salary for the king's governor; — patriots, resisting such an establishment, and indignant at the negative exercised by that officer.

At the end of the first century after the settlement, three generations of men had passed away. For vigor, boldness, enterprise, and a self-sacrificing spirit, Massachusetts stood unrivalled. She had added wealth and extensive dominion to the English crown. She had turned a barren wilderness into a cultivated field, and instead of barbarous tribes had planted civilized communities. She had prevented France from taking possession of the whole of North America; conquered Port Royal and Acadia; and attempted the conquest of Canada with a fleet of thirty-two sail and two thousand men. At one time a fifth of her whole effective male population was in arms. When Nevis was plundered by Iberville, she voluntarily transmitted two thousand pounds sterling for the relief of the inhabitants of that island. By these exertions her resources were exhausted, her treasury was impoverished, and she stood bereft, and "alone with her glory."

Boston shared in the embarrassments of the commonwealth. Her commerce was crippled by severe revenue laws, and by a depreciated currency. Her population did not exceed fifteen thousand. In September, 1730, she was prevented from all notice of this anniversary by the desolations of the small-pox.

Notwithstanding the darkness of these clouds which overhung Massachusetts and its metropolis at the close of the first century, in other aspects the dawn of a brighter day may be discerned. The exclusive policy in matters of religion, to which the state had been subjected, began gradually to give place to a more perfect liberty. Literature was exchanging subtle metaphysics, quaint conceits, and unwieldy lore, for inartificial reasoning, simple taste, and natural thought. Dummer defended the

colony in language polished in the society of Pope and of Bolingbroke. Coleman, Cooper, Chauncy, Bowdoin, and others of that constellation, were on the horizon. By their side shone the star of Franklin; its early brightness giving promise of its meridian splendors. Even now began to appear signs of revolution. Voices of complaint and murmur were heard in the air. "Spirits finely touched and to fine issues," — willing and fearless, — breathing unutterable things, flashed along the darkness. In the sky were seen streaming lights, indicating the approach of luminaries yet below the horizon; Adams, Hancock, Otis, Warren; leaders of a glorious host; — precursors of eventful times; "with fear of change perplexing monarchs."

It would be appropriate, did space permit, to speak of these luminaries, in connection with our revolution; to trace the principles, which dictated the first emigration of the founders of this metropolis, through the several stages of their development; and to show that the Declaration of Independence, in 1776, itself, and all the struggles which preceded it, and all the voluntary sacrifices, the self-devotion, and the sufferings to which the people of that day submitted, for the attainment of independence, were, so far as respects Massachusetts, but the natural and inevitable consequences of the terms of that noble engagement, made by our ancestors, *in August, 1629, the year before their emigration*; — which may well be denominated, from its early and later results, the first and original declaration of independence by Massachusetts.

"By God's assistance, we will be ready in our persons, and with such of our families as are to go with us, to embark for the said plantation by the first of March next, to pass the seas (under God's protection) to inhabit and continue in New England. Provided always, that before the last of September next, THE WHOLE GOVERNMENT, TOGETHER WITH THE PATENT, BE FIRST LEGALLY TRANSFERRED AND ESTABLISHED, TO REMAIN WITH US AND OTHERS, WHICH SHALL INHABIT THE SAID PLANTATION." — Generous resolution! Noble foresight! Sublime self-devotion; chastened and directed by a wisdom, faithful and prospective of distant consequences! Well may we exclaim, — "This policy overtopped all the policy of this world."

For the advancement of the three great objects which were the scope of the policy of our ancestors, — intellectual power, religious liberty, and civil liberty, — Boston has in no period been surpassed, either in readiness to incur, or in energy to make useful, personal or pecuniary sacrifices. She provided for the education of her citizens out of the general fund, antecedently to the law of the Commonwealth making such provision imperative. Nor can it be questioned that her example and influence had a decisive effect in producing that law. An intelligent generosity has been conspicuous among her inhabitants on this subject, from the day when, in 1635, they "entreated our brother Philemon Pormont to

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become schoolmaster, for the teaching and nurturing children with us," to this hour, when what is equivalent to a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is invested in school-houses, eighty schools are maintained, and seven thousand and five hundred children educated at an expense exceeding annually sixty-five thousand dollars.

No city in the world, in proportion to its means and population, ever gave more uniform and unequivocal evidences of its desire to diffuse intellectual power and moral culture through the whole mass of the community. The result is every day witnessed, at home and abroad, in private intercourse and in the public assembly; in a quiet and orderly demeanor, in the self-respect and mutual harmony prevalent among its citizens; in the general comfort which characterizes their condition; in their submission to the laws; and in that wonderful capacity for self-government which postponed, for almost two centuries, a city organization;—and this, even then, was adopted more with reference to anticipated, than from experience of existing, evils. During the whole of that period, and even after its population exceeded fifty thousand, its financial, economical, and municipal interests were managed, either by general vote, or by men appointed by the whole multitude; and with a regularity, wisdom, and success, which it will be happy if future administrations shall equal, and which certainly they will find it difficult to exceed.

The influence of the institutions of our fathers is also apparent in that munificence towards objects of public interest or charity, for which, in every period of its history, the citizens of Boston have been distinguished, and which, by universal consent, is recognized to be a prominent feature in their character. To no city has Boston ever been second in its spirit of liberality. From the first settlement of the country to this day, it has been a point to which have tended applications for assistance or relief, on account of suffering or misfortune; for the patronage of colleges, the endowment of schools, the erection of churches, and the spreading of learning and religion,—from almost every section of the United States. Seldom have the hopes of any worthy applicant been disappointed. The benevolent and public spirit of its inhabitants is also evidenced by its hospitals, its asylums, public libraries, alms-houses, charitable associations,—in its patronage of the neighboring University, and in its subscriptions for general charities.

It is obviously impracticable to give any just idea of the amount of these charities. They flow from virtues which seek the shade and shun record. They are silent and secret out-wellings of grateful hearts, desirous unostentatiously to acknowledge the bounty of Heaven in their prosperity and abundance. The result of inquiries, necessarily imperfect, however, authorize the statement, that, in the records of societies having for their objects either learning or some public charity, or in documents in the hands of individuals relative to contributions for the relief of suf-

fering, or the patronage of distinguished merit or talent, there exists evidence of the liberality of the citizens of this metropolis, and that chiefly within the last thirty years, of an amount, by voluntary donation or bequest, exceeding one million and eight hundred thousand dollars. Far short as this sum falls of the real amount obtained within that period from the liberality of our citizens, it is yet enough to make evident that the best spirit of the institutions of our ancestors survives in the hearts, and is exhibited in the lives, of the citizens of Boston; inspiring love of country and duty; stimulating to the active virtues of benevolence and charity; exciting wealth and power to their best exercises; counteracting what is selfish in our nature; and elevating the moral and social virtues to wise sacrifices and noble energies.

With respect to religious liberty, where does it exist in a more perfect state than in this metropolis? Or where has it ever been enjoyed in a purer spirit, or with happier consequences? In what city of equal population are all classes of society more distinguished for obedience to the institutions of religion, for regular attendance on its worship, for more happy intercourse with its ministers, or more uniformly honorable support of them? In all struggles connected with religious liberty, and these are inseparable from its possession, it may be said of the inhabitants of this city, as truly as of any similar association of men, that they have ever maintained the freedom of the Gospel in the spirit of Christianity. Divided into various sects, their mutual intercourse has, almost without exception, been harmonious and respectful. The labors of intemperate zealots, with which, occasionally, every age has been troubled, have seldom, in this metropolis, been attended with their natural and usual consequences. Its sects have never been made to fear or hate one another. The genius of its inhabitants, through the influence of the intellectual power which pervades their mass, has ever been quick to detect "close ambition varnished o'er with zeal." The modes, the forms, the discipline, the opinions which our ancestors held to be essential, have, in many respects, been changed or obliterated with the progress of time, or been countervailed or superseded by rival forms and opinions.

But veneration for the sacred Scriptures and attachment to the right of free inquiry, which were the substantial motives of their emigration and of all their institutions, remain, and are maintained in a Christian spirit (judging by life and language), certainly not exceeded in the times of any of our ancestors. The right to read those Scriptures is universally recognized. The means to acquire the possession and to attain the knowledge of them are multiplied by the intelligence and liberality of the age, and extended to every class of society. All men are invited to search for themselves concerning the grounds of their hopes of future happiness and acceptance. All are permitted to hear from the lips of our Saviour himself, that "the meek," "the merciful," "the pure in heart," "the

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persecuted for righteousness' sake," are those who shall receive the blessing, and be admitted to the presence, of the Eternal Father; and to be assured from those sacred records, that, "in every nation, he who feareth God and worketh righteousness is accepted of him." Elevated by the power of these sublime assurances, as conformable to reason as to revelation, man's intellectual principle rises "above the smoke and stir of this dim spot," and, like an eagle soaring above the Andes, looks down on the cloudy cliffs, the narrow, separating points, and flaming craters, which divide and terrify men below.

It is scarcely necessary to speak of civil liberty, or tell of our constitutions of government; of the freedom they maintain and are calculated to preserve; of the equality they establish; the self-respect they encourage; the private and domestic virtues they cherish; the love of country they inspire; the self-devotion and self-sacrifice they enjoin; — all these are but the filling up of the great outline sketched by our fathers, the parts in which, through the darkness and perversity of their times, they were defective, being corrected; all are but endeavors, conformed to their great, original conception, to group together the strength of society and the religious and civil rights of the individual, in a living and breathing spirit of efficient power, by forms of civil government, adapted to our condition, and adjusted to social relations of unexampled greatness and extent, unparalleled in their results, and connected by principles elevated as the nature of man, and immortal as his destinies.

It is not, however, from local position, nor from general circumstances of life and fortune, that the peculiar felicity of this metropolis is to be deduced. Her enviable distinction is, that she is among the chiefest of that happy New England family, which claims descent from the early emigrants. If we take a survey of that family, and, excluding from our view the unnumbered multitudes of its members who have occupied the vacant wilderness of other states, we restrict our thoughts to the local sphere of New England, what scenes open upon our sight! How wild and visionary would seem our prospects, did we indulge only natural anticipations of the future! Already, on an area of seventy thousand square miles, a population of two millions; all, but comparatively a few, descendants of the early emigrants! Six independent Commonwealths, with constitutions varying in the relations and proportions of power, yet uniform in all their general principles; diverse in their political arrangements, yet each sufficient for its own necessities; all harmonious with those without, and peaceful within; embracing under the denomination of *towns*, upwards of twelve hundred effective republics, with qualified powers, indeed, but possessing potent influences; subject themselves to the respective state sovereignties, yet directing all their operations, and shaping their policy by constitutional agencies; swayed, no less than the greater republics, by passions, interests, and affections; like them, exciting

competitions which rouse into action the latent energies of mind, and infuse into the mass of each society a knowledge of the nature of its interests, and a capacity to understand and share in the defence of those of the Commonwealth. The effect of these minor republics is daily seen in the existence of practical talents, and in the readiness with which those talents can be called into the public service of the state.

If, after this general survey of the surface of New England, we cast our eyes on its cities and great towns, with what wonder should we behold, did not familiarity render the phenomenon almost unnoticed, men, combined in great multitudes, possessing freedom and the consciousness of strength, — the comparative physical power of the ruler less than that of a cobweb across a lion's path, — yet orderly, obedient, and respectful to authority ; a people, but no populace ; every class in reality existing, which the general law of society acknowledges, except one, — and this exception characterizing the whole country. The soil of New England is trodden by no slave. In our streets, in our assemblies, in the halls of election and legislation, men of every rank and condition meet, and unite or divide on other principles, and are actuated by other motives, than those growing out of such distinctions. The fears and jealousies, which in other countries separate classes of men and make them hostile to each other, have here no influence, or a very limited one. Each individual, of whatever condition, has the consciousness of living under known laws, which secure equal rights, and guarantee to each whatever portion of the goods of life, be it great or small, chance, or talent, or industry may have bestowed. All perceive that the honors and rewards of society are open equally to the fair competition of all ; that the distinctions of wealth, or of power, are not fixed in families ; that whatever of this nature exists to-day, may be changed to-morrow, or, in a coming generation, be absolutely reversed. Common principles, interests, hopes, and affections, are the result of universal education. Such are the consequences of the equality of rights, and of the provisions for the general diffusion of knowledge and the distribution of intestate estates, established by the laws framed by the earliest emigrants to New England.

If from our cities we turn to survey the wide expanse of the interior, how do the effects of the institutions and example of our early ancestors appear, in all the local comfort and accommodation which mark the general condition of the whole country ; — unobtrusive, indeed, but substantial ; in nothing splendid, but in every thing sufficient and satisfactory. Indications of active talent and practical energy exist everywhere. With a soil comparatively little luxuriant, and in great proportion either rock, or hill, or sand, the skill and industry of man are seen triumphing over the obstacles of nature ; making the rock the guardian of the field ; moulding the granite, as though it were clay ; leading cultivation to the hill-top, and spreading over the arid plain, hitherto unknown and unan-

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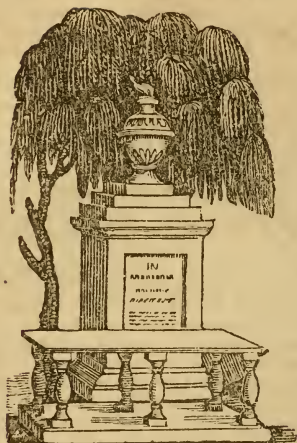
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— AND —

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BOSTON.**

ticipated harvests. The lofty mansion of the prosperous adjoins the lowly dwelling of the husbandman; their respective inmates are in the daily interchange of civility, sympathy, and respect. Enterprise and skill, which once held chief affinity with the ocean or the sea-board, now begin to delight the interior, haunting our rivers, where the music of the water-fall, with powers more attractive than those of the fabled harp of Orpheus, collects around it intellectual man and material nature. Towns and cities, civilized and happy communities, rise, like exhalations, on rocks and in forests, till the deep and far-resounding voice of the neighbouring torrent is itself lost and unheard, amid the predominating noise of successful and rejoicing labor.

What lessons has New England, in every period of her history, given to the world! What lessons do her condition and example still give! How unprecedented; yet how practical! How simple; yet how powerful! She has proved, that all the variety of Christian sects may live together in harmony, under a government which allows equal privileges to all, — exclusive preëminence to none. She has proved, that ignorance among the multitude is not necessary to order, but that the surest basis of perfect order is the information of the people. She has proved the old maxim, that “No government, except a despotism with a standing army, can subsist where the people have arms,” is false. Ever since the first settlement of the country, arms have been required to be in the hands of the whole multitude of New England; yet the use of them in a private quarrel, if it have ever happened, is so rare, that a late writer, of great intelligence, who had passed his whole life in New England, and possessed extensive means of information, declares, “I know not a single instance of it.” She has proved, that a people, of a character essentially military, may subsist without duelling. New England has, at all times, been distinguished, both on the land and on the ocean, for a daring, fearless, and enterprising spirit; yet the same writer asserts, that during the whole period of her existence, her soil has been disgraced but by *five* duels, and that only *two* of these were fought by her native inhabitants! Perhaps this assertion is not minutely correct. There can, however, be no question, that it is sufficiently near the truth to justify the position for which it is here adduced, and which the history of New England, as well as the experience of her inhabitants, abundantly confirms; that, in the present and in every past age, the spirit of our institutions has, to every important practical purpose, annihilated the spirit of duelling.

Such are the true glories of the institutions of our fathers! Such the natural fruits of that patience in toil, that frugality of disposition, that temperance of habit, that general diffusion of knowledge, and that sense of religious responsibility, inculcated by the precepts, and exhibited in the example of every generation of our ancestors!

What then, in conclusion of this great topic, are the elements of the

liberty, prosperity, and safety, which the inhabitants of New England at this day enjoy? In what language, and concerning what comprehensive truths, does the wisdom of former times address the inexperience of the future?

Those elements are simple, obvious, and familiar.

Every civil and religious blessing of New England, all that here gives happiness to human life, or security to human virtue, is alone to be perpetuated in the forms and under the auspices of a free commonwealth.

The commonwealth itself has no other strength or hope, than the intelligence and virtue of the individuals that compose it.

For the intelligence and virtue of individuals, there is no other human assurance than laws providing for the education of the whole people.

These laws themselves have no strength, or efficient sanction, except in the moral and accountable nature of man, disclosed in the records of the Christian's faith; the right to read, to construe, and to judge concerning which, belongs to no class or cast of men, but exclusively to the individual, who must stand or fall by his own acts and his own faith, and not by those of another.

The great comprehensive truths, written in letters of living light on every page of our history, — the language addressed by every past age of New England to all future ages is this; — *Human happiness has no perfect security but freedom; — freedom none but virtue; — virtue none but knowledge; and neither freedom, nor virtue, nor knowledge has any vigor, or immortal hope, except in the principles of the Christian faith and in the sanctions of the Christian religion.*

Men of Massachusetts! Citizens of Boston! descendants of the early emigrants! consider your blessings; consider your duties. You have an inheritance acquired by the labors and sufferings of six successive generations of ancestors. They founded the fabric of your prosperity, in a severe and masculine morality; having intelligence for its cement, and religion for its groundwork. Continue to build on the same foundation, and by the same principles; let the extending temple of your country's freedom rise, in the spirit of ancient times, in proportions of intellectual and moral architecture, — just, simple, and sublime. As from the first to this day, let New England continue to be an example to the world, of the blessings of a free government, and of the means and capacity of man to maintain it. And, in all times to come, as in all times past, may Boston be among the foremost and the boldest to exemplify and uphold whatever constitutes the prosperity, the happiness, and the glory of New England.

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NOTICES

OF

PROMINENT EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF

BOSTON.

[The following narrative is but little more than an abbreviated compilation from Snow's History of Boston. Holmes's Annals, and other works, have been occasionally consulted.]

~~~~~

IF the city of Boston, and the surrounding communities, in their present state of population and general prosperity, are regarded as the successful issue of a great enterprise, conceived in the highest spirit of adventure, demanding in its commencement courage to overcome great obstacles and fortitude to endure sharp trials, and in its progress, judgment, energy, and that perseverance which keeps honor bright, its history, however briefly written, must possess attractions for the contemplative mind.

If, as has been observed, the relation is deficient in all those mysterious and uncertain traditions which claim to invest the local histories of the Old World with the charms of poetry, it will not be denied by those who trace the present state of things from its humble beginning, and consider how comparatively short has been the

“blossoming time,  
That from the seedness the bare fallow brings  
To teeming foison,”

that it abounds in features of development, and in incidents, which are to be counted among those truths more strange than fiction, upon which the thoughts and sympathies dwell, not with the evanescent feelings stimulated by tales of fancy, but with profound and lasting emotions of wonder and gratitude.

To those who are familiarly acquainted with the nature of our people, and our city's institutions, and are fitly imbued with the spirit of the early founders of this republic, it must be always a pleasing occupation to

pass in review the various forms under which our social and political life has been unfolded here, in what may with propriety be called the seat and centre of its being. In Boston may be found the most perfect manifestation of the New England character throughout all its phases, from the severe and exclusive Puritan, contending for "freedom to worship God," whose contest would never have witnessed its present triumph had he been less stern and exacting, that is, less suited to the age in which he wrought, to the present advocate and practiser of universal toleration in religion and opinion, — the latter being the natural and rightful descendant of the former, — the liberty and independence once established (and for the first time on earth), expanding its broad wings to shield all sects and cover all doctrines.

But while this subject must be one of special interest to Americans, and above all to the people of New England, still observers of less penetration, such as regard the history of this city only with that general concern belonging to the affairs of men, cannot fail on looking back to discern and follow out a natural and necessary sequence of events, according to which the present extent and flourishing condition of Boston and its dependencies are only the natural expansion of an originally vigorous root.

On the 19th of March, 1627 - 28, the council of Plymouth, in England, sold to some knights and gentlemen about Dorchester, that part of New England which lies between a great river called Merrimack, and a certain other river there called Charles. But shortly after this, these honorable persons were brought into an acquaintance with several other persons of quality about London, who associated with them, and jointly petitioned the king to confirm their right by a new patent, which he did in the fourth year of his reign. This patent, or charter, was dated on the 4th of March; and it is singular that this day, which dates the beginning of the first social contract in the history of mankind based upon self-government, and the broadest principles of civil and religious liberty, should still be preserved in our Federal Constitution as the period of those peaceful changes in the administration of the affairs of the nation, which, in their constant recurrence, demonstrate that self-government is the secret of society, — that democracy is successful.

This charter constituted the associates, and all others who should be admitted into the association, one corporate body politic, by the name of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England. Their general business was to be disposed and ordered by a court composed of a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and eighteen assistants. Between the time of the purchase above mentioned, and the grant of the charter, one expedition of fifty or sixty persons, and another of three hundred and eighty-six men, women, and children, were sent out by the company, and formed establishments at Charlestown and Salem. Adven-

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A *desideratum* long needed, as the oxidation of iron or lead, produced by the action of water on metallic pipes, renders the water very injurious and unhealthy. Also, inventor of a Glass Strainer for the bottom of Wells and Springs, which cannot fail to come into general use. Also, several new patterns of Pumps, which will be put up to order.

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AND

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CORNER OF SCHOOL STREET,

(UP STAIRS),

**BOSTON.**

turers from the latter place were well received by the Indian Chief Sagamore, the Sachem of that tribe, who is described as a man of gentle and good disposition.

The success attending these plantations, encouraged the company to persevere, and several of the principal members entered into an agreement to remove with themselves and families, provided the whole government, together with the patent, was legally transferred and established to remain in perpetuity with themselves, and the future inhabitants and free associates of the settlement.

This last proposition was accepted with hesitation, but finally acceded to as an inducement to gentlemen of wealth and quality to embark in the expedition with their property and families. Without retaining in their own hands the administration of the government, they would not have consented to risk their fortunes and happiness on such an arduous and distant enterprise. It is not probable that the full importance of this measure was foreseen at the time of its adoption, even by our fathers. It was demanded as a means of personal security and independence, and was characteristic of that self-respect, personal pride of character, and jealous love of liberty, which, after their religious zeal, most distinguished the founders of the city. Who, however, not endowed with the gift of prophecy, could have anticipated all the consequences which lay intresured in those weak beginnings?

But, if the men of that day, the kings and statesmen, the wise men of England, — wise in their generation only, we mean the hierarchy, — were utterly unconscious of the momentous results involved in their decisions, we, who live to witness those results, find no difficulty in tracing them back, through the progress of things, to their first elements. We must remember that the leading men in this enterprise were wealthy, and well connected at home; that they had honorable pursuits, and were in possession of 'fruitful lands, stately buildings, goodly orchards and gardens' in the country of their birth. They are spoken of as "persons of quality and distinction." They were, moreover, "an excellent set of real and living Christians." By separating themselves from all the established societies of the Old World, and occupying a fresh and open field of action in the New World, they were able, without obstacle or interruption, to create a community embodying and exemplifying all their peculiar opinions and traits of character.

The change in the affairs of the company before spoken of, occurred in August, 1629, and on the 20th of the ensuing October, a special court was held for the election of a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Assistants, from among those who were about to emigrate. Mr. John Winthrop was chosen Governor, and Mr. Thomas Dudley, Deputy.

Preparations were immediately begun for the embarkation of a great colony, and they were carried on with such vigor, that by the end of

February, 1630, a fleet of fourteen sail was furnished with men, women, and children, with all the necessaries of life, with mechanics, and with people of good condition, wealth, and quality, to make a firm plantation. The number of the colonists embarked in this fleet was fifteen hundred, and the cost of the outfit of the expedition was about one million of dollars, at that time a very large sum. On the 14th of June, the Admiral of the New England fleet arrived at Salem. In the vessel that bore that distinction, Governor Winthrop and Mr. Isaac Johnson came passengers, and the Governor has left a journal containing a circumstantial account of the voyage, one event of which was, that the ship was cleared for action to engage a fleet of Dunkirkers, as they were thought to be; but the Dunkirkers proved to be their own friends, and so their "fear and danger was turned into mirth and friendly entertainment."

During this voyage, very strict attention to religious duties was observed, and the most rigid discipline enforced.

The original design, that the principal part of the colony should settle in one place, to be called Boston, was frustrated by various circumstances. Governor Winthrop himself stopped at Charlestown, where several English were already established; detachments that had arrived in other vessels before the Governor, set themselves down at Watertown and Dorchester. Salem was already inhabited, though the colony was found in a sad condition. Above eighty deaths had occurred the winter before, and many of the survivors were weak and sickly.

The first intention of the Governor, and those with him, was to make Charlestown their permanent abode, but from this he was deterred by the increasing sickness there also, attributed to the bad water, for as yet the inhabitants had found only one brackish spring, and that not accessible except when the tide was down. Besides those settled at Charlestown, there was one Englishman of the name of Samuel Maverick living on Noddle's Island, now East Boston, who made some figure in the history of the after times; and another named William Blackstone, an Episcopal clergyman, who resided in a small cottage on the south side of Charles River, near a point on the western side of a peninsula, which, at high water, appeared like two islands. The Indians called this peninsula *Shawmut*, but the English settlers had given it the name of TRIMOUNTAIN, on account of its presenting the appearance, when seen from Charlestown, of three large hills, on the westernmost of which were three eminences, whilst on the brow of one of these eminences appeared three hillocks. This singular repetition of the same form gave rise, probably, to the name of Trimountain.

Mr. Blackstone, taking compassion upon the unhappy condition of the colony, invited the Governor and his friends to remove to his side of the river; and in August, Mr. Johnson, an influential and leading man, together with several others, began a settlement. But previous to this, on



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the 30th day of July, Governor Winthrop, Deputy-Governor Dudley, Mr. Johnson, and the Rev. Mr. Wilson, signed a covenant in the following terms : —

“In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, and in obedience to his holy will and divine ordinance,

“We, whose names are here underwritten, being by his most wise and good providence brought together into this part of America, in the Bay of Massachusetts, and desirous to unite into one congregation or church, under the Lord Jesus Christ, our head, in such sort, as becometh all those whom he hath redeemed and sanctified to himself, do hereby solemnly and religiously, as in his most holy presence, promise and bind ourselves to walk in all our ways according to the rule of the gospel, and in all sincere conformity to his holy ordinances, and in mutual love and respect to each other so near, as God shall give us grace.”

Others were soon added to this church. The covenant itself, and the immediate attention of the prominent individuals of the colony to religion, and the establishment of a visible church, are introduced as significant indications of the true spirit of the time, and the objects of the expedition.

The first meeting of the Court of Assistants under the authority of the new patent was held on board the ship *Arabella*, at Charlestown, on the 23d of August, at which the first question propounded was, — How shall the ministers be maintained? That was met by ordering that houses should be built for them at the public charge, and that their salaries should be established. The minister at Watertown, Mr. Phillips, was to have thirty pounds a year, and Mr. Wilson twenty pounds a year, until his wife came over. All this was at the common charge, and Governor Winthrop undertook to see it executed.

At the second meeting of the Court of Assistants, the name of Boston was given to the settlement of Trimountain; this took place on the 7th day of September, 1630, which is the date of the foundation of the city, now preserved on the city seal. It is understood that this name was selected partly in compliment to the Rev. John Cotton, at that time an eminent dissenting preacher at Boston, in Lincolnshire, who was soon expected to join the colony, and partly because Boston had been one of the noted scenes of persecution of the Puritans, and partly again because several of the first settlers were born there. The name of Boston was originally designed for the chief city, and it is not improbable that Winthrop and Johnson had the sagacity to perceive that the peninsula possessed all the physical features suited to great commercial prosperity and enterprise.

Having now brought our fathers to the permanent earthly home of themselves and their posterity, let us endeavor to create to our minds some idea of the state and appearance of this now world-renowned spot,

when it was in a state of almost savage nature, only inhabited by Aboriginal Indians. We look in vain for any recognizable trace of this period in the present condition of the region. The hills of Boston have been dug down and carried away for the convenience of building, and the loose material thus collected has been used to fill up large tracts of marsh and mud-lands; woods have been cut down on the main land and the islands; the forest of trees is supplanted by the forest of masts, the forest of nature by that of art; and in every direction the tokens of a highly flourishing and populous society have usurped the seat of a comparatively bleak solitude. But the imagination of an agreeable writer, Mr. Lothrop Motley, of Boston, has supplied us with a picture of the original Shawmut, both graphic and natural, in his work called "Merry Mount," to which we must refer the reader.

The third Court of Assistants sat at Charlestown on the 28th of September. The first General Court of the Colony convened at Boston on the 19th of October, every person being present who was free of the corporation.

We will complete our picture of the settlement by mentioning some of the events of the year 1630, which, in its infant state, it was thought worth while to record.

"Oct. 25. The Governour began to discourage the practice of drinking toasts at table: so it grew by little and little to be disused.

"1631. March 4. Nicholas Knopp was fined five pounds for taking upon him to cure the scurvy by a water of no value, which he sold at a very dear rate; to be imprisoned till he pay his fine, or give security for it, or else be whipped, and be liable to any man's action, of whom he had received money for the said water.

"May 18. Election day at Boston; Winthrop and Dudley are re-chosen by general consent.

"July 4. The Governour built a bark at Mystick, which was launched this day, and called the Blessing of the Bay. In the course of the season this vessel made several coasting trips.

"26. Monthly trainings are ordered."

It would be strange, indeed, to compare these incidents with those that now mark the progress of the times; to contrast, for example, the building of the little boat, the "Blessing of the Bay," the solitary instance of that year, with the annual productions of the teeming ship-yards that now line the banks of the Mystic, either in number or size,

"Your argosies with portly sail, —  
Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood,  
Or, as it were, the pageants of the sea"; —

to set the single voyage to Rhode Island to trade for a hundred bushels of corn, by the side of that commerce which has peopled the wide waste of waters from the Arctic to the Antarctic, and now surrounds the globe with

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N. B.—A well selected stock of very "Choice" Havana and Principe Cigars, Fine Cut Tobacco, Factory prices, Cavendish and all varieties Fine Chewing Tobacco, Pipes, Snuffs, Cigar Cases, &c., wholesale and Retail.

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 Manufacturers and Dealers in

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| Water Closets,     | Marble Slabs,       | Brass Cocks,      |
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| India Rubber Hose, | Silver Plated Work, | Bath Boilers, &c. |

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**FANCY FURS, COATS,**

**ROBES, GLOVES, &c.,**

**No. 63 Kilby Street,**  
**BOSTON.**



a constant procession of the white-winged messengers of peace and plenty. We may observe, that in the above record we have a picture in little of the modern days in some respects. There was a temperance movement, and there was an election day, and, moreover, there was quackery ; but the most noticeable thing is the ordering of the monthly trainings.

This was the needful preparation for coming events ; the first manifestation of that military spirit, without which we should have inherited colonial submission, instead of national independence. The spirit of our fathers, happily, still shows itself in us in this, as in other respects.

The year of the foundation of the city closed with lamentations. Several persons of distinction died from sickness occasioned by the residence in Charlestown. The chief of these victims was Mr. Johnson, the most wealthy of the planters, and second to none in ability, piety, and devotion to the interests of the colony ; and his wife, Lady Arabella, daughter of the Earl of Lincoln.

Mr. Johnson has been called the father of Boston, he having persuaded the Governor to cross the river. He supplied many persons with the means of joining the colony, and bequeathed a portion of his large property (his estates lay in Rutland, Northamptonshire, and Lincolnshire) to the company. His lot in Boston was the square bounded by Tremont and Washington, Court and School Streets, in the southwest corner of which he was buried by his own direction, and such was the strong attachment he had inspired that people ordered their bodies to be laid near his ; this gave rise to the present chapel burial-ground.

The death of Lady Arabella Johnson appears to have been regarded as an irretrievable calamity. She was the pride of the colony ; and among several other women of distinction who bravely encountered the perils of emigration, she was conspicuous for her devotedness. Her language to her husband places her in the class of those great and true characters from among whom the master-painter of the world has selected his immortal portraits.

‘Whithersoever your fatall destinie shall dryve you, eyther by the furious waves of the great ocean, or by the many-folde and horrible dangers of the lande, I wyl surely beare you company. There can no peryll chaunce to me so terrible, nor any kinde of death so cruell, that shall not be much easier for me to abyde, than to live so farre separate from you.’

A true devoted pilgrim is not weary  
To measure kingdoms with his feeble steps ;  
Much less shall she, that hath love’s wings to fly ;  
And when the flight is made to one so dear.

The danger of famine added to the other distresses of the colonists. Great suffering on this account was endured between the 24th of December, when the winter set in, and the 5th of February, 1631, when Captain



Pierce arrived in the ship *Lion*, laden with provisions, and relieved them from their apprehension.

In this ship came over the wife and children of Governor Winthrop, who were received with the first of those public celebrations since become so frequent, and the Rev. John Eliot. In February, 1631, occurred the first fire. On the 8th of May, 1632, a General Court was held in Boston, at which, after reëlecting the Governor and Deputy, it was ordered that two men should be chosen from each town to confer with the Court of Assistants. This order was the first step towards a house of representatives. In August of this year, the congregation of Mr. Wilson, who had returned from England, began the erection of a house for public worship, and one for the residence of their pastor; and in the autumn the first separate Congregational church was formed in Charlestown. At the same time a house of correction was built; a house for the beadle (the sheriff); and a fortification on Fort Hill, then Corn Hill, was carried rapidly forward. In these occurrences we witness the energy and decision with which our fathers proceeded at once to organize the community, and lay the basis of a permanent settlement.

The original owner of the peninsula, Mr. Blackstone, either preferring solitude or having no sympathy with the colonists, removed from Boston, having received thirty pounds for his rights in the place. He was an eccentric person, and when urged to join one of the churches, declined, saying, "I came from England because I did not like the LORD BISHOPS; but I cannot join with you because I would not be under the LORD BROTHERS." His library, which contained one hundred and eighty-six volumes, proves him to have been a man of culture, and Mather speaks of him as a 'godly Episcopalian.'

In September, 1633, Mr. Cotton, to the great delight of the people, arrived from England.

Trading was begun already, and so well established that Thursday was appointed market-day; the first house of entertainment, and the first shop, were opened in Boston. We get an idea of the progress of the colony from the fact that even at this early period Mr. Cotton thought it necessary to preach against luxuries and expensive fashions. Gold and silver laces, girdles, hat-bands, embroidered caps, large veils, and large sleeves, were specially condemned by the Court; and a sermon of Mr. Cotton, in Salem, led to the entire disuse of veils by the women. This indicated the reign not only of comfort, but of luxury.

The government of the town was placed, from the beginning, in the hands of individuals selected for the purpose by vote, but the name of Selectmen was not given to them till 1641.

In May, 1634, the fort was completed, and ordnance was mounted, and in the same year the first BEACON was set on the Sentry Hill to give notice to the country of any danger. This year was also marked by a

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resolution of the General Court, appointing a committee to draw up the first body of laws of the colony.

Ships continued to arrive from the mother country. During one week in May, six ships with passengers and cattle anchored in Boston. On the 6th of October, 1635, there arrived two other ships; in one of which was Mr. Wilson, the pastor of the Boston church, and in the other the famous Henry Vane. The celebrity of the latter, after his return to England, during the civil wars and the reign of Cromwell, as well as his conduct while here, give interest to that portion of the colonial history with which he was connected. At the time of his arrival he was only twenty-three years of age, but such was his ability, and religious fervor, that he soon acquired a controlling influence in the affairs of the colony, and in May, 1636, was elected Governor. His administration was at first very satisfactory and popular, but towards the end of the year the people grew weary and discontented. About this time there occurred a schism in the church, which was attributed in some degree to the character of the Governor. A Mrs. Hutchinson, wife of a gentleman of good reputation in England, who, after he came to Boston, served several times as a Representative of the town in the General Court, established religious meetings at her house, (in imitation of those held by the men), for the discussion of sermons and doctrines. The meetings of the men had hitherto excluded the other sex.

Mrs. Hutchinson's meetings were well attended, and at first were approved by the community; but, as might have been expected, they soon resulted in the dissemination of distinctions and dissensions, and the disturbance of public and private peace. Mrs. Hutchinson only allowed two or three of the ministers to be sound men, under the covenant of grace; the rest she *condemned* as under the covenant of works. Several new tenets were advanced by these enthusiasts; one of which was that certain persons might be favored with immediate revelations of the Divine will, which deserved to be regarded as equally sacred with the Scriptures themselves. Of course, Mrs. Hutchinson was one of those individuals who not only might be so distinguished, but actually had enjoyed Divine inspiration. Another one of those tenets was the personal union of the Holy Ghost with a justified person. It was not long before private disagreements resolved themselves into open quarrels. On one side of the controversy were ranged Mr. Winthrop and Mr. Wilson; on the other Mr. Cotton and Governor Vane. Precisely as in the controversies of the present day, differences of opinion engendered pride and angry feelings, and these in turn gave rise to bitter criminations that could neither be recalled nor forgotten. The most excited of the agitators, then, as now, assumed the most unquestionable right of judgment, not of the conduct alone, but of the thoughts and motives of their opponents, which they naturally found to be wholly censurable; claiming for themselves a

special portion, at the same time, of that charity that is not puffed up, that thinketh no evil, and, above all, that *rejoiceth in the truth*. After much difficulty, and unprofitable discussion, the church of Boston found itself opposed to all the other churches in the country, and ministers and magistrates everywhere arrayed against her. Finally the Court, in a formal manner, called in the aid of the clergy to assist in the extermination of heresy. In the course of the conference growing out of this call, Mr. Peters, who seems to have been a man of courage as well as penetration, took occasion to remind Governor Vane that before his coming the churches were at peace; he counselled the Governor to remember that his own experience was too short to be trusted, and advised him to beware of the hasty and peremptory conclusions into which he was liable to be betrayed by his temper.

No event in the history of Boston appears to have engaged the passions of the people more than this Antinomian controversy, as it was called. At the next election Mr. Vane and his supporters were left entirely out of office, and the former, having completed the breach of intercourse between Governor Winthrop and himself, sailed for England in August, 1637. This departure deprived Mrs. Hutchinson, notwithstanding her revelations, of her chief support. She, however, continued her lectures, for which she found ample encouragement in the uproar and disturbance they created. A Synod was held at Newtown to purify Boston from heresy, which was unanimous in its recommendations of restoration to peace, but in vain. The General Court then took up the subject; several of the most offensive disturbers of the harmony of society were necessarily expelled, for it was now evident that it was their determination not to desist from agitation till they had produced a division of the colony. In 1638, on the 22d of March, Mrs. Hutchinson was "cast out of the church for impenitently persisting in a manifest lie." In the year 1642, she, and her family consisting of sixteen persons, were all, with one exception, killed by the Indians in the Dutch country, where she had removed. The exception was a daughter, carried into captivity.

The first military expedition of the colony was fitted out in 1637, against the Pequod Indians, which was successful. The Rev. Mr. Wilson accompanied it, as chaplain, with much faith and joy. The year after this expedition, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company was formed, having at first the character of an association for improvement in military exercises.

In 1644, a separation took place between the deputies and magistrates, and the two houses sat apart, their proceedings being communicated to each other in a parliamentary way. This was the origin of our present Senate. The revolution going on in England now arrested the attention of the colonial government. The authorities here, acquiesced in the successive changes of government that occurred during the civil wars in

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England, and in 1644, an order was passed condemning any one who should attempt to make a party in favor of the king. Very soon after, a great tumult was raised by the seizure of a Bristol ship in the harbor, by the captain of a London ship acting under the authority of a commission from the Parliament. This affair, in which may be discerned the first demonstration of the Boston spirit of liberty, and determination to maintain its chartered rights, owing to the prudence of the magistrates, terminated peaceably.

"In the beginning of the year 1649, Boston suffered a mournful loss in the death of Governor Winthrop. From the first moment of placing his foot on the peninsula he had been its firmest friend. His resolute perseverance in opposition to Dudley's plan of establishing the capital at Cambridge, laid the foundation of Boston's greatness, and the endeavors of Endicott and his party to obtain the same honor for Salem, were rendered unavailing through the wisdom and prudence of Winthrop. He was one of the earliest Selectmen, and frequently served on that board. In almost every event of any moment we find him bearing part, and except for one short period he was an oracle and favorite with the people. Or, as Cotton expresses it, he was their friend in all things by his counsel, a help for their bodies by physic, and in their estates by law.

"He was a pattern to the people of that frugality, decency, and temperance, which were necessary in their circumstances, and even denied himself many of the elegancies and superfluities of life, which he had enjoyed elsewhere. This he did, both that he might set others a proper example, and be the better enabled to exercise that liberality in which he delighted. His charity indeed was unbounded. He would often send his servants on some errand, at meal times, to the houses of his neighbors, to see how they were provided with food, and if there was a deficiency would supply them from his own table. He mingled with his sterner virtues a happy portion of well-timed wit."

His remains were deposited in the family tomb on the north side of the chapel burial-ground. His portrait is preserved in the Land-Office at the State House.

The death of Governor Winthrop may be marked as an epoch in the history of Boston.

The population of the town had greatly increased; the extension of trade had led to the construction of wharves and other improvements; the public instruction of youth was instituted; and a regular system of police established.

With regard to the trade, it must excite not a little surprise to learn that even as early as this, the surplus produce of the land was sent to Virginia, the West Indies, Great Britain, Portugal, Spain, and Madeira; in exchange for which were received the fruits, wines, and manufactures of those countries. Mr. Hugh Peters is noticed in Winthrop's Journal

as laboring with great success to promote the commercial spirit, especially in Salem, which owed her first distinction to his counsel. But as the Bostonians of that period were strictly a church-going people, the most satisfactory idea of the advance of population will be furnished by the dates of the erection of the churches, a few of which may be given in chronological order.

The second meeting-house in the town was built at the head of the North Square, in 1649.

In 1669, a third house of worship was erected on the spot where the Old South now stands.

And by the close of the century (1698), the seventh religious society, which was the fourth Congregational or Brattle Street Church, was formed in Boston.

The first important event in the colony that followed the death of Governor Winthrop, was the death of Mr. Cotton. His body 'was most honorably interred, with a most numerous concourse of people, and the most grievous and solemn funeral that was ever known, perhaps, upon the American strand; and the lectures in his church, the whole winter, were but so many funeral sermons upon the death and worth of this extraordinary person.' His memory did not receive so much attention from his contemporaries without his deserving it, for in the language of the "*Old Men's Tears*," he was in his life, light, and learning, the brightest and most shining star in their firmament. Others of the first settlers passed from the active scenes of life about this time; among them Captain Keayne, who died as late as 1656. He was the father of the Great Artillery; and is distinguished among the early benefactors of the town, a class of public-spirited and benevolent men for which Boston has been famous beyond all other places. His will contains bequests to Harvard College, to his pastor, to the Artillery Company, to the poor of the church, and those of the town, for the foundation of a library, and to the free school.

The year 1653 is rendered memorable by the first great fire. In the year 1655, Mrs. Ann Hibbins was tried, and in 1656 executed, for witchcraft. Her husband, who died in 1654, was an agent for the colony in England, for several years one of the Assistants, and a merchant of note in the town. The worst offence of this miserable old lady seems to have been, that the loss of property had so soured her disposition as to render her odious to her neighbors. This was the third execution for witchcraft in New England.

In 1657-9, the first town-house was built. An examination of the Probate records of this period shows that the inhabitants of the town were abundantly supplied with the elegancies and luxuries of life, in furniture, dress, the table, and in servants.

We have already observed that the people of this colony sympathized

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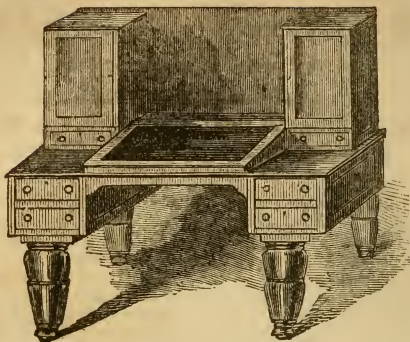
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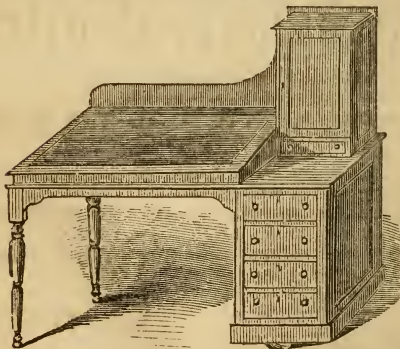
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in the revolutionary movements in England, and notwithstanding that a very loyal address was sent out upon the restoration of the monarchy, the complaints, long before begun on account of independence of the colony, now found an opportunity to make themselves heard. The result of this clamor was the appointment, by Charles the Second, of a commission to hear and determine all matters in dispute, and to restore peace to the country. Four commissioners arrived in July, 1664, with these powers, one of whom, Samuel Maverick, Esq., was an implacable enemy of the colony. One of them became involved in a quarrel with a constable, by the name of Mason, and so unfavorable was their report, that the king demanded that five persons should be sent out to answer for the conduct of the colony. This was the apparent beginning of those troubles which ended in the Revolution, and of which Boston was the principal theatre.

In the interval between the next period of disturbance with the mother country, and this date, the Baptists, who had suffered fines, whipping, imprisonment, and banishment, for their faith's sake, obtained a finally permanent footing in Boston, for which they were indebted to the interference of the government at home, and not to any liberality on the part of the descendants of the original settlers.

The death of Mr. Wilson, the first pastor of the First Church, occurred in 1667. He was in his seventy-ninth year. He left the reputation of an able, pious, amiable, and benevolent man.

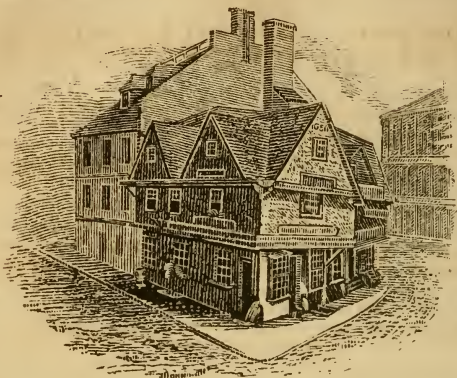
In 1675, the Indian war with King Philip broke out, in which Boston necessarily took an active part. Several companies of horse and foot joined the body of Massachusetts and Plymouth forces, and contributed to the success of the campaign.

One of the Indian chiefs, John Monacho, or one-eyed John, had threatened to burn down the town; but he was caught and hung at the town's end in September, 1676. In the same year, another great conflagration destroyed forty-three dwelling-houses, some other buildings, and a meeting-house.

In 1679, the first fire-engine was procured, and the first fire company organized, the members of which were then, as now, exempted from training. Another terrible fire broke out at midnight, on the 8th of August of this year, and converted the town into a scene of desolation. Eighty and more dwelling-houses, above seventy warehouses, and several vessels with their cargoes, were consumed. The loss was estimated at £200,000, and it was supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

After this calamity, a law was made to prevent the erection of wooden buildings, either houses or stores.

The old house now standing at the corner of Ann Street and Market Square, a picture of which we give on the next page, is one of the few specimens which remain to us, of the architecture of that time. It was built in 1680, soon after this fire.



“The peaks of the roof remain precisely as they were first erected, the frame and external appearance never having been altered. The timber used in the building was principally oak, and, where it has been kept dry, is perfectly sound and intensely hard. The outside is covered with plastering, or what is commonly called rough-cast. But instead of pebbles, which are generally used at the present day to make a hard surface on the mortar, broken glass was used. This glass appears like that of common junk bottles, broken into pieces of about half an inch diameter, the sharp corners of which penetrate the cement in such a manner, that this great lapse of years has had no perceptible effect upon them. The figures **1680** were impressed into the rough-cast to show the year of its erection, and are now perfectly legible. This surface was also variegated with ornamental squares, diamonds, and flowers-de-luce. The building is only two stories high, and is about thirty-two feet long, and seventeen wide; yet tradition informs us that it was once the residence of two respectable families, and the front part was at the same time occupied for two shops or stores.”

In 1681, the Council granted an act of incorporation to the projectors and proprietors of the *old wharves*; one of the principal objects of which, so far as the town was interested, was protection against the ships of an enemy, that should succeed in passing the Castle. They were never required for that purpose, and the profits arising from the undertaking were so small that the wharves were suffered to go to decay, and no trace of

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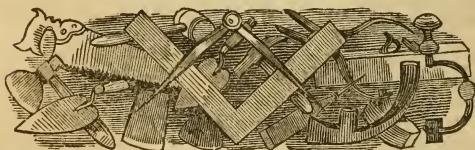
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them is now to be seen. Those who are curious in such matters, must consult one of the old plans, to understand the nature of the project.

In 1684, another example was given by the freemen of Boston, of their desire and determination to resist to the utmost the attempts to deprive them of their charter and privileges, by passing a resolution at a town meeting urging the General Court not to submit to a *quo warranto* issued against the charter, which had been brought out by one Edward Randolph, a man who had become infamous, and hated by the people as a spy upon their liberties. In 1681, this Randolph obtained a commission from the crown as collector and surveyor of the port of Boston, and appears not to have been permitted to exercise the duties of his office.

The fall of the old charter was followed by the appearance of Sir Edmund Andros, in 1686, with a commission from James the Second, constituting him Governor of the whole country, and empowering him to make laws and raise money, without any assembly, or the consent of the people.

He soon showed himself a worthy instrument of his master, and, in 1689, on hearing of the accession of William and Mary, the people of Boston seized his Excellency and Council, and put them in confinement. The old magistrates were reinstated, and, in 1690, by an order from the king approving the course adopted, Sir Edmund was sent to England. This was another instance of the habitual intolerance of wrong, and resistance to oppression, always displayed by the Bostonians, and was also another act of preparation for the Revolution.

In 1688-9, the first Episcopal church was built; it was a wooden building with a steeple, and stood on the ground occupied by the present stone chapel.

In 1694, the Quakers were relieved from persecution so far as to venture upon the construction, in Brattle Street, of a place of worship. About the same time the French Protestant church was embodied. These events are mentioned as illustrations of the increase of population, and of the gradual introduction of new people, and consequent growth in liberality and religious toleration.

The Eighteenth Century.

From the arrival of Sir William Phips, in 1692, as the first Governor under the new charter, to the period of the conquest of Canada, the colony, and with it the capital, seems to have enjoyed during the greater part of the time, a respite from the vexatious troubles that had hitherto marked the intercourse with the home government. One or two events happened, to show that the spirit and love of independence of the Bostonians had not altered. But the most interesting incidents during this interval of sixty-five or seventy years, are those of peaceful progress, only interrupted by those devastating fires which were the peculiar evil of the

town. One of these great misfortunes, the sixth in number, occurred on the 30th of June, 1691 ; and the seventh in March, 1702. Another great fire, more fatal than the preceding, in 1711, laid in ruins all the houses on both sides of Cornhill, from School Street to Dock Square.

In 1704, the first newspaper, published in the English colonies in North America, appeared in Boston. It was printed on half a sheet of pot paper, with small pica type, folio, and was entitled, —

N. E.

Numb. 1.

The Boston News-Letter.

Published by Authority.

From Monday, April 17, to Monday, April 24, 1704.

The year 1706 is rendered for ever memorable in the annals of Boston, as the date of the birth of Benjamin Franklin.

In 1710, a post-office was established, and a mail ran to Plymouth and Maine once a week, and to New York once a fortnight.

An evidence of the great increase of commerce is afforded by the law passed in 1715, directing the erection of a lighthouse on the southernmost part of the Great Brewster Island. For the evidence of the rapid augmentation of the number of inhabitants, we shall resort again to the multiplication of the churches.

The society of the new North Church was formed in 1712, and the meeting-house dedicated in 1714. The formation of the new South Church and society originated in the year following.

In 1721, the new brick church, as it was called, was dedicated. After these, followed the second Episcopal Christ Church, in 1723 ; the Federal Street Church in 1729 ; the Hollis Street Church in 1732, the year of its completion and dedication ; the Trinity Church in 1734 ; and between this period and 1748, were gathered the ninth, tenth, and eleventh Congregational churches. For all historical details of interest concerning the different churches, the reader is referred to a subsequent portion of the work. The dates of their foundation are inserted in this place, as one of the most accurate and accessible means of arriving at an estimate of the population of the town in its steady advancement.

On December 21, 1719, the second newspaper published in Boston made its appearance, under the title of the Boston Gazette ; and the third newspaper, called the New England Courant, came out on August 17, 1721 ; both of them were printed, and the latter published, also, by James Franklin. In the Courant appeared the early anonymous pieces of Benjamin Franklin, which were the first public displays of an intellect that

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Tuition fees \$5 to each of the six Professors, and the Demonstration—\$35 in all. The Massachusetts Legislature, in 1854, established a number of free scholarships, for pupils of this State.

Further particulars can be had of the subscriber.

SAMUEL GREGORY, Sec.

N. E. Fem. Med. College, 274 Washington St., Boston, Mass

was destined to confer immortal benefits upon the native land of its possessor, and to gratify and enlighten the world.

We have omitted to mention in chronological order the construction of Long Wharf in 1709-10, an interesting event in the commercial history of the town. On the 24th of February, a great tide occurred, which is described, as follows, by Cotton Mather:—

“It rose two feet higher than ever had been known unto the country, and the city of Boston particularly suffered from it incredible mischiefs and losses. It rose two or three feet above the famous Long Wharf, and flowed over the other wharves and streets, to so surprising an height, that we could sail in boats from the Southern battery to the rise of ground in King Street, and from thence to the rise of ground ascending toward the North meeting-house. It filled all the cellars, and filled the floors of the lower rooms in the houses and warehouses in town.”

The fourth newspaper, styled the New England Weekly Journal, appeared in March, 1727; this also was printed on a half sheet of foolscap size, folio.

In the year 1740, the arrival of the celebrated George Whitefield disturbed the state of general quiet, which the religious community of Boston had enjoyed for fifty years. His powerful preaching revived that strictness of principle and zeal in practice for which the first comers were so prominently distinguished. It is said that more than twenty-three thousand persons listened to his farewell sermon on the Common. Various opinions were expressed as to the good accomplished by his visit, though there is no doubt of the strength and permanency of the impression. In the same year, Peter Faneuil proposed to present the town with a structure, to be undertaken and completed at his own expense, for a market. The proposal being accepted, it was finished in 1742, and presented to the selectment. At a town meeting in July, a committee was appointed “to wait upon Peter Faneuil, and in the name of the town to render him their most hearty thanks for so bountiful a gift, with their prayers, that this and other expressions of his bounty and charity may be abundantly recompensed with the divine blessing.” It was also voted to call the hall over the market, “Faneuil Hall,” in honor of the donor, who has thus acquired a world-wide celebrity. Faneuil’s death took place in 1743, and a funeral oration, the first oration ever heard within those walls, destined to echo to the soul-stirring eloquence of so many future heroes, statesmen, and orators, was delivered on this occasion.

In 1747, the old hall was burned, and in the year following repaired and rebuilt, somewhat on its present much enlarged and improved plan. A serious tumult was occasioned the same year, by the impressment of some seamen and mechanics by an English squadron lying in the harbor. The house of Governor Shirley was attacked, and the mob determined to seize and detain the naval officers who were in it. Captain Erskine, of

the Canterbury, and several inferior officers, were secured. The squadron was commanded by Commodore Knowles, who afterwards forsook the service of his country, and entered into that of the Empress of Russia. Notwithstanding the Governor's remonstrances, and representations of the confusion and indignation caused by this outrage, the Commodore refused all terms of accommodation, and even threatened to bombard the town if the officers were not set at liberty. His discretion, or his instinct, perhaps, seems to have persuaded him to better counsels. The military were called out, and serious consequences were apprehended, when, upon the interference of the General Court, which was in session at the time, and the condemnation in town meeting of the riot, as well as of the act of impressment that had given rise to it, the difficulty was reconciled, and most, if not all, of the persons impressed were dismissed.

A most calamitous fire occurred on the 20th of March, 1759, the loss in which was estimated at £ 71,000; and another in the month of January, 1761, causing great damage. The weather was so intensely cold that the harbor was frozen over for several days. The interior of Faneuil Hall Market was again consumed, but the walls were left standing. It was immediately repaired, the General Court granting a lottery for that purpose.

We have now arrived at that period of our history, not only the most eventful for the city of Boston, but also for the nation and for mankind. Between the years 1760 and 1776, were enacted those important scenes, which preceded and attended the first steps of the Revolution.

Boston was the principal theatre of these scenes. Immediately after the conquest of Canada in 1759, the home government seemed to be inspired with a blind and headlong spirit of hostility towards the English colonies in North America. It is easy to conceive that this spirit had its immediate exciting cause in the difference between the political condition of the Canadas themselves, and that of the ancient colonies. The former were subject provinces, the conquests of war; the latter were independent States, accustomed to recognize no other government than their own. The humiliation of the former must have exhibited the pride of freedom in the latter in a striking contrast; but, at the same time that we look to this as an immediate provocation, we must not forget that a party had always existed from the year 1692, which opposed submission to the present charter, and encouraged, by word and deed, a resolute opposition to every seeming act of encroachment upon the privileges conferred by the first patent. Indeed, as far back as the year 1676, one hundred years before the Declaration of Independence, the Court of the colony had distinctly announced the fundamental principle of the Revolution; that taxation without representation was an invasion of the rights, liberties, and property of the subjects of his Majesty. When, therefore, at the later period in question, the government of Great Britain

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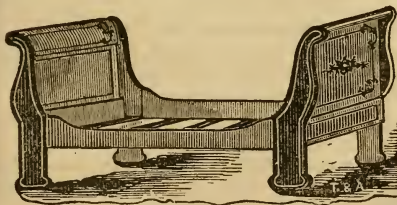
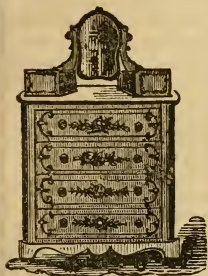
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renewed its attacks, it encountered the resistance, not prompted by sudden excitement, but proceeding from a sedate conviction of duty and honor, matured through several generations of men. Ignorant or regardless of this, it formed plans for changing their forms of government, crippling their trade, and raising revenue by means of taxes laid by Parliament without the consent of the people. Without attempting any connected history of the measures by which these objects were to be accomplished, it is necessary to refer to them occasionally, in order to explain the events we are about to record.

The order from the Board of Trade, for application for Writs of Assistance, was, as is well known, the first of these measures. Between that time and the passage of the Stamp Act, in 1765, ample time was afforded to prepare the minds of the people for coming events; and that time was well improved. Brave and eloquent leaders were not wanting to direct, nor willing and fearless followers to pursue, the course to which freedom pointed.

The appointment of Andrew Oliver, as distributor of stamps for Massachusetts, occasioned the first popular outbreak of passion proceeding from the love of liberty. An effigy of Mr. Oliver and a boot (the emblem of Lord Bute) with the devil peeping out of it, having the Stamp Act in his hand, besides various other satirical emblems, were found, at break of day, hanging on a large elm tree, at the head of Essex Street, opposite Boylston Market. The Lieutenant-Governor directed the Sheriff to have the effigy removed; but his officers reported that it could not be done, without peril of their lives. The excitement continued all day. A building, intended, as was supposed, for a stamp office, was entirely demolished. At eleven o'clock at night, the Lieutenant-Governor and Sheriff ventured to approach the people, to persuade them to disperse, and were received with a volley of stones. The next day the violence was renewed; the houses of Mr. Storey, Register Deputy of the Admiralty, and of Mr. Hallowell, Controller of the Customs, were attacked and injured. This is the origin of the "Liberty Tree," so dear to every true Bostonian.

The house of the Lieutenant-Governor was also attacked. Every thing movable was destroyed in a most minute manner, except such things of value as were worth carrying off; among which were £1,000 sterling in specie, besides a great quantity of family plate, &c. An attempt was made to destroy the house. The next day the streets were found scattered with money, plate, gold rings, &c. The respectable part of the community, however, were as far from justifying these outrages as they were strenuous to oppose the imposition of internal taxes by the authority of Parliament. A town-meeting was held the next day, at which the citizens expressed their detestation of the violent proceedings of the past night, and unanimously voted, that the Selectmen and Magistrates be

desired to use their utmost endeavors to suppress such disorders for the future. Another demonstration of the public feeling followed upon the arrival of a quantity of the stamps in the month of September. This occurred on the day on which the Stamp Act was to take effect.

An account of the proceedings of the 1st and 5th of November is to be found in the Massachusetts Gazette, from which it appears that several obnoxious persons were burnt in effigy in company with figures of the pope, the devil, and other effigies of tyranny, oppression, and slavery. The whole affair was conducted with great spirit, but without violence.

In the early part of December, Mr. Oliver was compelled by the *Sons of Liberty*, as they styled themselves, to appear under the Liberty Tree, and, in the presence of the Selectmen, merchants, and principal inhabitants of the town, to make a public resignation, unreserved and unqualified, of his office of Distributor of Stamps. The Liberty Tree became a sort of idol with the people. On the 14th of February, 1766, it was pruned after the best manner, agreeably to a vote, — passed by the true born Sons of Liberty, — so that the tree became a great ornament to the street. This tree stood at the corner of Essex Street, opposite the Boylston Market, and was cut down by the British soldiers while they had possession of the city, in the winter of 1775–76, and converted into fuel.

The 20th of February, being the day fixed for burning one of the Stamp Papers in the principal towns in every colony, this ceremony was conducted in Boston with great decency and good order, and the effigies of Bute and Grenville, in full court dress, were added to the bonfire. On the 24th, a vessel arrived from Jamaica with stamp clearances. The Sons of Liberty directed one of their number 'to go and demand in their name those marks of creole slavery.' Upon being received they were exposed at the stocks upon a pole, and finally burnt in the centre of King (now State) Street. While the smoke was ascending, the executioner said in a loud voice, 'Behold the smoke ascends to heaven, to witness between the isle of Britain and an injured people!' Three cheers were given, and the street was cleared in a few minutes without disorder. We find in the Boston Gazette of March 17th, the determination expressed to spill the last drop of blood, if necessity should require, rather than live to see the Stamp Act in operation in America. This is the first intimation of the possibility of an appeal to arms. When information of the repeal of the Stamp Act reached Boston, on the 16th of May, the inhabitants were as loud and active in the demonstrations of their joy as they had been before of their resentment. The bells were rung, and the cannon was fired under the Liberty Tree, and in other parts of the town. The 19th was appointed for a day of general rejoicing. Such was the ardor of the people that the bell of Dr. Byles's church, the nearest to the Liberty Tree, was rung at one o'clock in the morning, and soon answered by the other bells of the city. The drums beat and guns were fired; the

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This department is under the superintendence of MONS. A. ELIAERS, (formerly of Paris,) who has had much experience in the manufacturing of ELEGANT FURNITURE, and who will give faithful attention to all orders entrusted to his care.

Constantly in the Ware-rooms, for sale, every description of Furniture requisite for furnishing dwelling houses, which the public are invited to examine.

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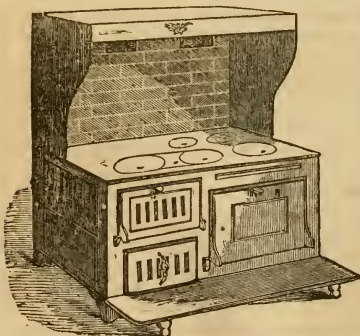
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When used exclusively for Hard Coal, during the whole of the year, they consume from three to four tons of Coal, depending on the size of the Range and family, but more particularly on the Cook than either; have all the improvements of Ranges set in brick, for ventilating the room from steam, for heating Oven, and adjoining Rooms, and Hot Water Backs, for Bath Boilers. At the same time, they can be set up and removed almost as easily as a common Cooking Stove.

Warranted to work well with Wood, and every variety of Hard Coal.

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Operating on the same principle as Read's Celebrated Range.

For sale at No. 31 Union Street, Boston.

Liberty Tree was decorated with flags, and colors were displayed from the houses. In the evening the town was illuminated, and fireworks were let off in every direction, especially on the Common. Appropriate sermons were preached from several pulpits on succeeding days.

The accidental arrival of a detachment of Royal Artillery, served, in addition to the angry and offensive language of the British government and its officers here, to keep up the public excitement in Boston, until the passage of the bill imposing duties on tea, &c., and the act changing the administration of the customs in America. Consequent upon these, a town-meeting was held on the 28th of October, at which the illustrious Otis was chosen Moderator. At this meeting an address was read recommending economy and manufactures; and the town took into consideration the petition of a number of the inhabitants, 'that some effectual measures might be agreed upon to promote industry, economy, and manufactures,' thereby to prevent the unnecessary importation of European commodities which threatened the country with poverty and ruin.

"Messrs. *John Rowe, Wm. Greenleaf, Melatiah Bourne, Sam'l Austin, Edw. Payne, Edm. Quincy, tertius, John Ruddock, Jona. Williams, Josh. Henshaw, Hend. Inches, Solo. Davis, Joshua Winslow, and Thos. Cushing*, were appointed a committee to prepare a subscription paper, for the above object. Accordingly, they brought forward a form, in which the signers agree 'to encourage the use and consumption of all articles manufactured in any of the British Amer. colonies and more especially in this province, and not to purchase, after the 31st of Dec. next, any of certain enumerated articles, imported from abroad; and also strictly to adhere to the late regulation respecting funerals, and not to use any gloves, but what are manufactured here, nor procure any new garments upon such an occasion, but what shall be absolutely necessary.' Copies of these articles were directed to every town in this province, and to all the other principal towns in America, where they were generally approved and adopted."

Difficulties which occurred between the crew of his Majesty's ship *Romney*, and several town-meetings, from which emanated remonstrances to the Governor, and resolutions to avoid, as far as possible, importations from Great Britain, supplied General Gage with the desired pretext for sending regular troops to Boston. When this intention was known, another town-meeting was held, which was opened with prayer by the Rev. Samuel Cooper. A committee was appointed to wait upon his Excellency, and request him to communicate the reasons for the troops being ordered here, and also to ask him to issue precepts for the General Assembly. The refusal of the Governor to comply with the latter request, led to the first State Convention; the idea of which originated in Boston.

On Friday, September 30th, 1768, the British troops landed at Long Wharf. The Town-House and Faneuil Hall were converted into tempo-

rary barracks, and Boston become a garrisoned place. About this time, two hundred families in town had agreed to abstain entirely from the use of tea. Other towns, and the students of Harvard College, followed the example. All amusements were given up, the British officers attempted to get up assemblies, but were unable to secure the presence of any ladies out of their own families. The women of Boston refused to join in fashionable gayeties while their country was in mourning.

On the night of the 30th of January, 1769, a fire broke out in the jail, from which the prisoners were rescued with difficulty. In the morning, the walls alone were standing. At this fire, the city and soldiers were seen acting in harmony for the last time. At the time of the annual election for Representatives, the Selectmen requested General Mackay, the commander of the troops, to remove them from the town, which being refused, the town met, and entered upon their records a declaration of their right, and a protest against being compelled to proceed to election under such circumstances. Disputes between the people and the servants of the crown now became frequent, but nothing produced greater excitement than an attack upon Mr. Otis by a number of army, navy, and revenue officers at the British Coffee House. In October the town published an appeal to the world, or vindication of Boston, from the aspersions of Bernard and others. In January, 1770, the merchants renewed their agreement not to import British goods. At one of the several meetings held in Faneuil Hall, in connection with this subject, Lieutenant-Governor Hutchinson sent a message directing the meeting to disperse. After a calm consideration of the message, it was unanimously voted to proceed.

Hitherto the altercations between the people and those in authority, had been limited to angry words and language of defiance; but now the union for liberty was to be cemented by blood. The first victim was a boy of eleven years of age, named Christopher Snyder. He was killed by one Ebenezer Richardson, known as *the informer*, who had created a riot by attempting to pull down a pole on the top of which the faces of several *importers* were carved. He was killed on the 23d of February, and buried on the 26th. All the friends of liberty were invited to attend the funeral of this little hero and *first martyr* to the noble cause! The corpse was set down under the Tree of Liberty. The coffin bore several inscriptions. On the foot, "*Latat anguis in herba*"; on each side, "*Hæret lateri lethalis arundo*"; and on the head, "*Innocentia nusquam tuta*." Four or five hundred school-boys preceded the body; six of the child's playfellows bore the pall. After the relatives, followed a train of thirteen hundred inhabitants on foot, and the procession was closed by thirty chariots and chaises. A week after this event, the *Boston massacre* occurred. It originated in an attempt of three or four young men to force a passage by a sentinel, in which one of them received a slight

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EBENEZER NICKERSON, the original of the above sketch, was born in Provincetown, Mass., August 17, 1768, and died in Waltham, October 21, 1855, aged eighty-seven years and two months.

For more than fifty years he was engaged in mercantile business in this city, and was pointed out as one of its marked characters. Probably few private citizens have ever been more generally known, or more universally respected throughout New England. Hundreds of persons, in each of its country villages, will recognize his features with pleasure. He was the first in this city to make the trade in dry and pickled fish an exclusive business, and for many years he carried it on without competition. In those days the sales were quite limited, on account of the difficulty and expense of transporting so bulky an article. The opening of railroads gave a sudden impulse to the trade, and started

up numerous competitions. Our subject, however, by a long life of strict integrity, scrupulous honesty, and candid truthfulness, had secured the unbounded confidence and even affection of a very numerous body of customers. As a natural consequence, the house he established has always transacted a large proportion of the business done in their line in Boston, with profit to themselves, and satisfaction to their customers. Indeed it is no uncommon occurrence for them to receive the visits of friends who say they have bought goods of the house for forty years, and never at any other.

Until within the past five years the senior member continued to devote his whole time and attention to the business. During the period named, it has been continued by his sons with increased facilities, and they now carry it on under the old firm and style.

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wound. This encounter soon attracted a crowd, a part of which threatened an attack upon the sentinel at the Custom-House. On the alarm being given, a sergeant and six men were sent to his support; and the commander of the guard, Captain Thomas Preston, upon being informed of this, followed to prevent mischief. By this time the bells were rung, and people collected from all quarters. The soldiers were soon surrounded by men armed with clubs, and pressing close upon them, while those at a distance threw sticks of wood, snowballs, and pieces of ice at them. The crowd defied them to fire. Finally, thinking the order was given, they fired in succession from right to left. Three citizens were killed instantly, two received mortal wounds, and several were more or less injured. Upon this, the mob increased to the number of four or five thousand, and most of the troops were called out, or got under arms. Several officers were knocked down by the mob, and one very much injured. It was with difficulty that the Lieutenant-Governor, at the head of the 29th Regiment, persuaded the people to retire. A body of a hundred men, composed of some of the most distinguished inhabitants, remained and organized themselves into a Citizen's Guard. Captain Preston surrendered himself, and was committed to prison that night. The eight soldiers were committed the next day. At eleven o'clock in the morning of the next day, a town-meeting was held, and a committee was appointed to wait on the Lieutenant-Governor and Colonel Dalrymple, to express to them the opinion of the town, that it was impossible for the soldiers and inhabitants to live in safety together, and to urge the immediate removal of the former. The answer to this application not being satisfactory, the committee were sent back to the Lieutenant-Governor, armed with a more urgent remonstrance. After some cavils, the Lieutenant-Governor offered to remove one of the regiments, when Samuel Adams promptly replied, "If the Lieutenant-Governor, or Colonel Dalrymple, or both together, have authority to remove one regiment, they have authority to remove two; and nothing short of a total evacuation of the town by all the regular troops, will satisfy the public mind and preserve the peace of the province." Hutchinson, by the advice of the Council, complied with this demand, and both regiments were removed to the Castle in less than fourteen days. The funeral solemnities which followed the *massacre* brought together a great concourse of people. The four bodies were deposited in one grave. Wilmot, charged with the murder of Snyder, was acquitted; Richardson was brought in guilty, but was ultimately pardoned by the king. About this time an attempt was made to smuggle in some tea, in a cargo from London, but the owners were forced to send it back, the traders and people adhering in good faith to their agreement, not to import or use imported goods. The trial of Captain Preston commenced in October. He was defended with masterly ability by John Adams and Josiah Quincy, Jr., Esq., who, to use the words of Tudor, "in

so doing, gave a proof of that elevated genuine courage, which ennobles human nature. For leaders on the patriotic side, the attempt, while the public were in a state of such high exasperation, to defend an officer who was accused of murdering their fellow-citizens, required an effort of no ordinary mind: it was made successfully, and will ever hold a distinguished rank among those causes that adorn the profession of the law; in which a magnanimous, fearless advocate boldly espouses the side of the unfortunate, against the passions of the people, and hazards his own safety or fortune in the exertion." Captain Preston was acquitted, as were also six of the soldiers. A verdict of manslaughter was brought against the other two, who were slightly branded and discharged. The anniversary of the Boston massacre was commemorated the following year, and the first of the "Boston Orations" was delivered by Master James Lovell. In November, 1772, the following proceedings took place at a town-meeting:—

"It was then moved by Mr. Samuel Adams, that a Committee of Correspondence be appointed, to consist of twenty-one persons, — to state the Right of these Colonists, and of this Province in particular, as men, as Christians, and as subjects: to communicate and publish the same to the several towns in this province and to the world, as the sense of this town, with the infringements and violations thereof, that have been, or from time to time may be, made. Also requesting of each town a free communication of their sentiments on this subject; and the question being accordingly put, passed in the affirmative, *nem. con.*

"Also voted, that James Otis, S. Adams, Joseph Warren, Dr. B. Church, Wm. Dennie, Wm. Greenleaf, Jos. Greenleaf, Thomas Young, Wm. Powell, Nath. Appleton, Oliver Wendell, John Sweetser, Josiah Quincy, Jr., John Bradford, Richard Boynton, Wm. Mackay, Nath. Barber, Caleb Davis, Alex. Hill, Wm. Molineux, and Robert Pierpont, be, and hereby are, appointed a Committee for the purpose aforesaid, and that they be desired to report to the town as soon as may be."

The English East India Company, having obtained a license to export a quantity of tea to America, free from the payment of any customs or duties whatsoever, despatched the ship Dartmouth, which arrived in Boston on the 28th of November, 1773, with one hundred and twelve chests of tea. Information of the intention of the company had been received long before the arrival of this ship, and caucuses were held in various parts of the town, to induce the consignees to make a public resignation of their commissions. The day after the arrival of the Dartmouth, the following notice was circulated in Boston and the neighboring towns:—

"Friends, Brethren, Countrymen!

"That worst of plagues, the detested TEA, shipped for this port by the East India Company, is now arrived in this harbor. The hour of de-

struction, or manly opposition to the machinations of Tyranny, stares you in the face. Every friend to his country, to himself, and to posterity, is now called upon to meet at Faneuil Hall, at nine o'clock, this day (at which time the bells will ring), to make a united and successful resistance to this last, worst, and most destructive measure of administration.

"Boston, Nov. 29, 1773."

The number of people brought together by this notice was immense, and the meetings were continued by adjournment during this and the following day. A watch was appointed to prevent the landing of the tea, and it was "*Voted*, that it is the determination of this body to carry their votes and resolutions into execution at the risk of their lives and property." Another ship arrived on the 1st of December, and a brig about the same time. No preparation having been made by the owners and consignees for the departure of the vessels, another and fuller meeting was held on Thursday, the 16th of December, which remained in session, with a short recess, until five o'clock in the afternoon. A refusal having been received at that time from the Governor of a permit for the vessels to pass the Castle, the meeting broke up with most admired disorder, and the multitude rushed to Griffin's wharf. Thirty men, disguised as Indians, went on board the ships with the tea. In less than two hours, two hundred and forty chests and one hundred half-chests were staved and emptied into the dock. The affair was conducted without tumult, and no injury was done to the vessels, or the remaining cargo. No opposition was made to this adventure by the ships of war or the troops. The names of the adventurers have never been made known. This act led to the determination to subdue America by force of arms. On the 31st of March, 1774, the king gave his assent to the Boston Port Bill. On the 13th of May, the town passed the following vote:—

"*Voted*, That it is the opinion of this town that if the other colonies come into a joint resolution to stop all importations from G. B. and exportations to G. B. the same will prove the salvation of N. America and her liberties. On the other hand, if they continue their exports and imports, there is high reason to fear that fraud, power, and the most odious oppression will rise triumphant over right, justice, social happiness, and freedom. And ordered, That this vote be transmitted by the Moderator to all our sister colonies in the name and behalf of this town."

General Gage arrived the same day, and on the 1st of June the Custom-House was closed. The solemnity of these sad times was increased by the occurrence of a fire, on the 10th of August, in which several persons perished. The new charter made it unlawful to hold any town-meetings, but the people of the country assembled at Dedham, and afterwards at Milton. At the close of the year 1774, Governor Gage had under his command at Boston eleven regiments, besides four companies of artillery.

In the year 1775, an association was formed in Boston, of upwards of thirty persons, chiefly mechanics, for the purpose of watching the movements of the British, the members of which watched the soldiers by patrolling the streets all night. It was this association that gave notice of the expedition to destroy the stores at Concord, preparations for which had been made in profound secrecy. Towards the end of May, considerable reinforcements arrived at Boston from England, accompanied by Generals Howe, Clinton, and Burgoyne. On the 17th of June, the battle of Bunker Hill was fought. After which, Boston was effectually guarded and brought into a state of siege. No provisions were allowed to enter, the troops and inhabitants were reduced to great necessities, and the breaking out of the small-pox added to the general wretchedness. On the 2d of July, General Washington took command of the American Army. Such was the scarcity of fuel during the following winter, that the Old North Meeting-house and above one hundred other large wooden buildings were taken down and distributed for firewood. The Old South Church was transformed into a riding school; Hollis street, Brattle street, the West and the First Baptist Meeting-houses, were occupied as hospitals or barracks for the troops.

On the 18th of March, 1776, the British troops embarked and abandoned the town. The inhabitants of Boston speedily returned to their homes, and on the 29th of March, a regular meeting was held for the choice of town-officers.

At the meeting for the choice of Representatives, in the ensuing May, it was unanimously resolved, to advise their Representatives "that, if the honorable Continental Congress should, for the safety of the colonies, declare them independent of the kingdom of Great Britain, they, the inhabitants, would solemnly engage with their lives and fortunes, to support them in the measure."

The Declaration of Independence was made public at Boston on the 18th of July, with great parade and exultation. Although Boston contributed its full proportion of men and means to support the cause of the Revolution, it ceased from this time to be the seat of war. It remained firm in its determination to make no terms with Great Britain, unaccompanied with an acknowledgment of independence. But the intelligence of peace, which was received on the 23d of April, 1783, called forth the most lively demonstrations of joy and satisfaction. The adoption of the Federal Constitution was equally an occasion of rejoicing, and was celebrated by a numerous procession, composed of all classes and trades, with appropriate badges.

The beacon upon Beacon Hill was blown down in the autumn of 1789, and the monument commemorating the principal events of the Revolutionary War was commenced the next year, and completed in the spring of 1791. It was a plain column, of the Doric order, built of brick and

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BOSTON.

stone, and encrusted with a white cement; the top surmounted by a gilt eagle, supporting the American Arms. The height of the column, to the top of the eagle, was sixty feet. The east side of the monument bore an inscription, the sentiment of which should ever be freshly remembered,—

“AMERICANS :

WHILE FROM THIS EMINENCE, SCENES OF LUXURIANT FERTILITY, OF FLOURISHING COMMERCE, AND THE ABODES OF SOCIAL HAPPINESS MEET YOUR VIEW, FORGET NOT THOSE, WHO BY THEIR EXERTIONS HAVE SECURED TO YOU THESE BLESSINGS.”

Our history of those events which, in Boston, preceded and led to the national independence, illustrates in an honorable manner the fidelity of its inhabitants to those principles of conduct which always directed their fathers in the settlement of this province. It requires no common sagacity to perceive, upon retrospection, the wisdom and nobleness of those principles, or to estimate the abundant reward of those virtues; neither will it be difficult to understand, from the few pages yet before us, how well they were suited, under the blessing of God, to constitute the permanent basis of the soundest social polity, and of general and individual happiness. While we are inspired with sentiments of devout gratitude to those who have preceded us, for the works they have left behind them, of which we are reaping the mighty benefits, we cannot but entertain an equally devout hope that we may be so guided and governed by their great examples, as to preserve a state of constant progress, and continue faithful to that honor.

“The jewel of our house,
Bequeathed down from many ancestors;
Which were the greatest obloquy in the world
In us to lose.”

In writing the history of Boston up to this period, we have been recording events that belonged to the history of the province, and of the whole country. This was owing to the prominent position occupied by Boston in the affairs of the colony, and to the spirit of her citizens. But the successful issue of the Revolution having secured that independence and stability for which Boston had contended from its first foundation, and removed all apprehensions of their being again disturbed, the energies of the people were hereafter chiefly devoted to the labors of peace, to the improvement of those advantages of situation and government, which held out to them the highest prospects. Accordingly, our attention hereafter will be principally given to subjects of merely local interest.

The first great undertaking after the peace, the greatest at that time that had ever been projected in America, was the construction of a bridge over Charles River, between Boston and Charlestown. The wisdom of this project was doubted at the time by many persons, who thought it

would be unable to withstand the ice. An act of incorporation, however, was granted, on the 9th of March, 1785, to the stockholders, and the work was prosecuted with such vigor, that the bridge was open for passengers on the 17th of June, 1786. This occasion was celebrated with appropriate festivities; ealutes of thirteen guns were fired at sunrise from Bunker and Copps's hills, the sounds of which contrasted joyfully in the public mind, with those, which on the same day, eleven years before, had awakened the same echoes. The procession consisted of almost every respectable character in public and private life, and included both branches of the Legislature. The number of spectators was estimated at twenty thousand, and eight hundred persons sat down to a dinner provided for their accommodation on Breed's Hill. The Town Records show that this bridge had been discussed as early as 1720. The cost of it is said to have been £15,000, lawful money.

The next great undertaking was the bridge and causeway from the west end of Cambridge street to the opposite shore in Cambridge. The causeway was begun on the 15th of July, 1792, and that and the bridge were open for passengers on the 23d of November, 1793. The cost of the two was estimated at £23,000, lawful money.

Old South Boston Bridge was opened for passengers in the summer of 1805, and Canal or Craigie's Bridge in the summer of 1809.

The Western Avenue, or Mill-Dam, making a sixth Avenue into the city (five of which are artificial), was fairly begun in 1818, and completed in the summer of 1821.

On the 20th of April, 1787, a disastrous fire occurred, which destroyed the Hollis Street Church, and one hundred other buildings, of which sixty were dwelling-houses.

In the year 1793, the foundation was laid of the present range of buildings in Franklin street; the spot on which they stand had been up to this time neglected, and a slough or quagmire existed in the lower part of it.

In July, 1794, another distressing fire occurred, which laid waste the square from Pearl street to the water. Six or seven ropewalks were destroyed, and one hundred stores and dwelling-houses. The ropewalks were afterwards removed to the bottom of the Common, and were twice destroyed by fire; once in the winter of 1805-6, and again in the autumn of 1819. In 1824, they were removed to the Neck and Mill-Dam.

In the month of May, 1795, the town purchased of Governor Hancock's heirs the land on which the State-House stands, and transferred it to the commonwealth. The corner-stone of this edifice was laid with great ceremony on the 4th of July, by the Governor, assisted by the Grand Masters of the Masonic Lodges. A silver plate bearing the name of the depositors, and many pieces of current money, were placed beneath the stone. On it was inscribed, — "This Corner-Stone of a building, intended

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**1 BROAD ST., (CORNER OF STATE ST.),
BOSTON.**

for the use of the Legislative and Executive branches of Government of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, was laid by His Excellency, Samuel Adams, Esq., Governor of said Commonwealth, assisted by the Most Worshipful Paul Revere, Grand Master, and the Right Worshipful William Sedley, Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Wardens and brethren of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, on the fourth day of July, An. Dom. 1795. A. L. 5795 being the XXth anniversary of American Independence."

The Nineteenth Century.

The new Alms-house, in Leverett street, which stood till 1825, was built in the year 1800. The old Alms-house, Work-house, and Bridewell, together with the Granary, were situated on Park street. The Granary was a storehouse for grain for the accommodation of the poor, and was under the direction of a committee. It may be mentioned here, that the first Alms-house appears to have been open for the reception of patients in 1665; and this being destroyed by fire in 1682, another was erected in 1686.

About 1803 or 1804, the ground on which these buildings stood was sold, and the block of four houses in Park street adjoining the church was put up. This was one of the earliest improvements near the State-House and Common.

In 1804, houses were erected on Beacon street, at the upper corner of Park street.

Hamilton Place was finished in 1806, and Bumstead Place shortly after. Pinckney street, Myrtle street, Hancock street, and the whole extent of Mount Vernon, which, at the end of the last century, were a dreary waste, began to exhibit signs of improvement, and by the year 1806, some of the handsomest houses in the town were built in this neighborhood. Beacon hill and the hills west of it were cut down, and the materials were used to fill up the Mill-pond; the proprietors of which had been incorporated by the name of the Boston Mill Corporation, as early as 1804. One of the first improvements on the Mill-pond (as it was called), was a street from the Boston side of Charles River and bridge, which shortened the distance between Charlestown and the centre of Boston. The filling up of the pond gradually progressed subsequently to that time, by which the area of the peninsula was increased about forty-three acres.

In December, 1801, another destructive fire occurred, and about a year afterwards the law was passed prohibiting the erection of wooden buildings more than ten feet high. The improvements of the city were carried rapidly forward.

In 1806, the digging away of Copps Hill, and the erection of brick buildings in Lynn street, was commenced.

Broad street, India Wharf, and India street, extending from the head of

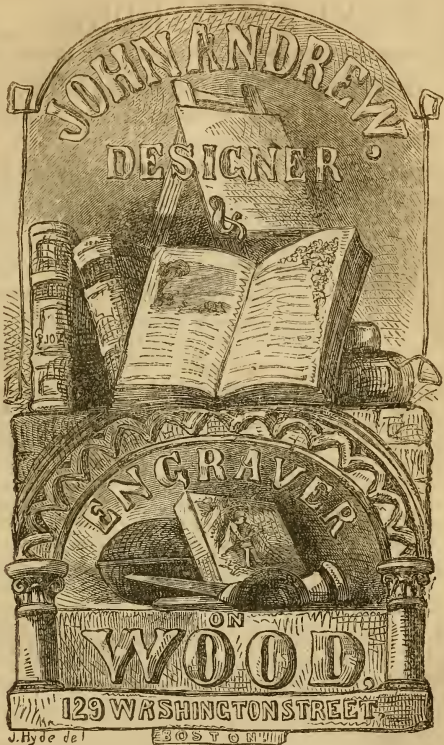
the latter to the head of Long Wharf, were the next improvements, and the stores and houses on them were ready to be occupied in the course of 1807-1809. To these great improvements we must add in the same quarter that of Central Wharf, one hundred and fifty feet in width, with a line of fifty-four stores in the centre, four stories high. As a place of commercial business, combining every possible convenience, Central Wharf is probably not surpassed by any in the world. The projector of these great enterprises, Mr. Cotting, originated at the same time the plans of Market and Brattle streets, with their fine buildings, the first which were made to rest on granite pillars. The houses on the east side of Market street were built the next year, and enjoy the distinction of being the first stone block in the town.

The changes above enumerated were chiefly for the purposes of business and trade, but the means of accommodation for a population rapidly increasing in wealth and numbers, kept equal pace with the improved facilities of commerce.

Fort Hill was repaired, and the adjacent lot was sold to individuals, who raised the brick block called Washington Place. The neighborhood of the Massachusetts Hospital, formerly marsh and pasture ground, or used for ropewalks only, was covered with handsome houses. Beacon street, on the west side of the Common, and Tremont street on the east (mostly built in 1811), were adorned with elegant dwellings, and before the year 1822, many courts, rows, squares, and places, added to the beauty and convenience of the city. In the mean time, the old Custom-House had been built, and the Boston Exchange Coffee-House, an immense pile, seven stories in height, and covering twelve thousand seven hundred and fifty-three square feet of ground, was completed. It stood with its front on Congress street, and took in the site of the present Exchange Coffee-House. It was destroyed by fire in 1818.

The stone Court-House, in Court Square, now City Hall, built in 1810, Boylston Hall in the same year, and the City Market, so called, at the foot of Brattle street, next to Dock Square, built in 1819, bring to a close, for the present, our list of improvements, — dry, perhaps, to the indifferent reader, but replete with interest for the Bostonian, who is thus made familiar with the mode of growth of his native city.

It has been the fashion of our day to listen with too much patience to sneers upon the severity of the life and manners of our Puritan fathers. It is apt (very naturally) to escape the unreflecting, that the work they had to perform, — that of raising amid the gloom of ignorance, bigotry, and licentiousness, and in a distant wilderness, a social structure resting upon the broad and secure basis of religious and civil freedom, — was not to be accomplished with laughter and revelry, "the brood of folly, without father bred," — but with seriousness, with grave meditations, and the awful persuasions of an exalted faith, — the walls of their new city of



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To whom it may concern : Mr. H. N. GARDNER has painted my house; it has been finished about three months. I have been acquainted with painters more or less, and have seen much of their work. I do not hesitate to say that the work recently done on my house, by Mr. Gardner, is as good as any that can be found in this city; and in my opinion it is the best, and will be as durable as it is possible for any painting. For proof of Mr. Gardner's excellent workmanship, I shall be pleased to wait upon any person who would like to call and see for themselves.

Sept. 14, 1854. Respectfully, O. S. SANDERS, 11 Bowdoin St.

Mr. H. N. Gardner having done work for me, I can cheerfully recommend him as a skilful Painter, particularly where great nicety is required.

J. L. WILLIAMS, 158 Tremont St.

Boston, Sept. 28, 1854.

To whom it may concern : We take great pleasure in recommending to your favorable notice Mr. H. N. GARDNER, as one of the best House Painters in the city, and an honorable man. Any orders you may feel disposed to give him, will, we have no doubt, be fulfilled to your entire satisfaction.

Respectfully,

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Mr. H. N. G. keeps in his employ workmen whose experience is a sure guaranty that all work entrusted to his care, will be executed in a thorough and satisfactory manner, second to none done in this city. All work will be performed under his immediate supervision, and on the shortest notice.

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HOUSE PAINTING. Half the trouble and inconvenience attending house painting is obviated by employing a painter who thoroughly understands his business—one who is neat and tidy in all his operations. Such a man is Henry N. Gardner, whose place of business is at No. 32 Kingston street. This we know from practical experience. He employs none but workmen of ability, and oversees all their work personally. He uses none but the best of stock, and his work will bear the strictest examination. We can confidently recommend Mr. G. to all who are in want of good work, at fair living prices, and feel assured he will do it to satisfaction. The reputation he has acquired has been earned by a strict attention to his profession in all its branches.

H. W. DUTTON.

refuge were not to be built with music, or if with music, not of that profane sort to the idle sounds of which the stones of the heathen capital danced into their places, but with the sage and solemn tunes of penitential psalms, of hymns of joyful thanksgiving, — the music of the full-voiced choir heard

“In service high and anthems clear,”

which brought all heaven before the eyes of him who listened with faith and love.

The present state of the fine arts in the city of Boston affords the best possible evidence that the sterner qualities of the Puritan character were by no means inconsistent with the higher graces of the mind. Indeed, the former, like the hardest materials in inanimate nature, seem capable of receiving the most exquisite polish. And when we allude to the introduction of a taste for art, and for the more refined enjoyments of social life, we do not mean to speak or think of it as something contradictory to the sentiments of the original founders of this colony, — for that, indeed, would discover ignorance of their wealth, their education, and social position at home, — but as something necessarily wanting until the struggle for existence and for safety had ceased, — as the adornments of the edifice, not the less comprised in the original plan, because they do not appear until the pillars on which they repose are standing upon their firm bases. Moreover, the highest refinements of social life have always followed in the path of commerce, which is not more the constant friend of liberty, than of knowledge and art.

The first building especially appropriated to public amusements was erected in the year 1756. This was *Concert Hall*, at the head of Hanover street. It was designed for concerts, dancing, and other entertainments. It was subsequently enlarged and improved at a great expense, and was the place in which the British officers conducted their amusements while in possession of the town. A law of the province passed about the year 1750, prohibited theatrical exhibitions under severe penalties. An effort to obtain a repeal of this law in 1792, failed. Notwithstanding which, plays were performed under the title of moral lectures, in the “new exhibition room in Board Alley,” now Hawley street. A majority of the town regarded the prohibitory laws as “unconstitutional, inexpedient, and absurd,” and in obedience to the public wishes, the theatre in Federal street was built, and opened in 1794. To this was added the Haymarket Theatre, in 1796, which stood near the foot of the mall, on the spot now occupied by the three story buildings south of Colonnade Row. Various other places of public entertainment, including several museums, were opened subsequently to the year 1790. Institutions of a more elevated character preceded and accompanied these provisions for the mere enjoyment of the people. The American Academy of Arts and

Sciences was incorporated in the year 1780. The design of this institution was "to cultivate every art and science which may tend to advance the interest, honor, dignity, and happiness of a free, independent, and virtuous people." The Memoirs of this Academy have done, and are now doing, much to enlarge the bounds of human knowledge. It is now in a state of great activity and usefulness, and enrolls among its fellows and honorary members the most eminent names in science and literature in this country and in Europe.

In 1794, was incorporated the Massachusetts Historical Society, which had for its object the collection, preservation, and communication of materials for a complete history of the country. In the same year the Boston Library Society came into existence, and very soon filled its shelves with valuable works of science and general literature, particularly those which, on account of their cost, are not commonly accessible.

The present fine institution of the Athenæum originated in the year 1806, by the establishment of a reading-room, containing valuable foreign and domestic periodicals, publications, and books of general reference. The proprietors of this institution were incorporated in 1807, and through the untiring spirit and inexhaustible liberality of private individuals, it has risen to its present state of usefulness and honor; its building is one of the chief architectural ornaments of the city, and its library and rooms of statuary and painting are the habitual resort of the lovers of knowledge and art.

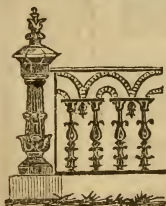
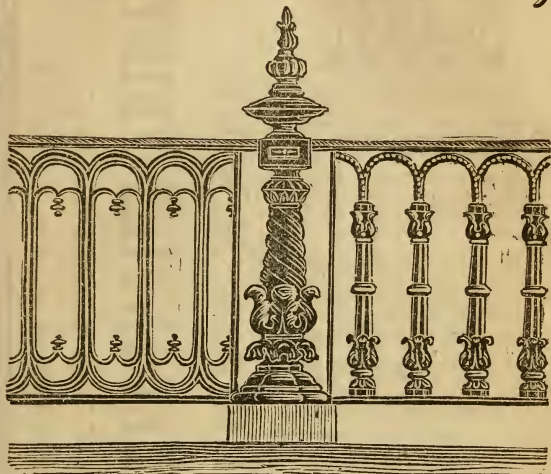
Passing over many minor literary associations, we must make a hasty enumeration of those charitable institutions which, if a selection were made, must be designated as the most prominent characteristic of Boston. There is no general sentiment, not even the love of liberty, which, from the early foundation of the colony, has displayed itself with more force and harmony. Its objects are numerous, and upon some of them "all sorts of persons, rich and poor, orthodox and heretics, strong and weak, influential and influenced, male and female, young and old, educated and uneducated, unite their efforts, and the result is such a combination of charities as has never before been found in any city of its size." The tardy self-reproach of Lear

"O, I have ta'en
Too little care of this!"

will not visit the pillow of the mechanic or merchant, the lawyer or tradesman, of Boston. If their sagacity has first pointed the way to wealth, and their boldness has followed it successfully, they have not forgotten the "houseless heads and unfed sides, the looped and windowed raggedness," that are to be found in every, the most prosperous, community.

We will merely give the names of some of these charitable institutions.

W. E. WEEMAN'S IRON RAILINGS,



FOR
GARDENS,
Cemetery Fences,
AND
BALUSTRADES.



W. E. W. is prepared to manufacture to order, at the lowest prices, every description of plain and ornamental Iron Railing, from the most improved and modern designs. Samples may be seen at his Warerooms,

Nos. 84 & 86 Sudbury St., Boston.

All orders in the City or Country promptly attended to.

NEARLY 1,000,000 SOLD.

SPALDING'S



AND CASTOR OIL.

It will Ornament—Embellish—Cleanse—
Invigorate, and give richness and
brilliancy to the Hair.

After its use, the Hair has been restored
to bald places, and stopped from falling
off. The fac-simile of J. Russell Spald-
ing's signature, is on every bottle of the
genuine.

Clinton's New Hair Dye,

Will give a perfect *black* or *brown* col-
or, to gray, red and light Hair, and
Whiskers. Price \$1.00.

French's Hair Remover,

Will take off surplus Hair from the *lips*,
forehead, *neck*, &c. Price 50 cents.

Silver Plating Fluid,

Will clean all silver ware, and renew old
Plated articles. Also, give a perfect coat-
ing of pure silver to brass, copper, com-
position, and many metals. It secured the
highest premium at the *Great Industrial*
Exhibition.

J. RUSSELL SPALDING,
APOTHECARY,

AND

Manufacturing Chemist,

No. 27 Tremont Row,

OPPOSITE MUSEUM,

Boston, Mass.,

Is manufacturer and proprietor of the
above articles, where orders may be ad-
dressed.

N. B.—Agents wanted, travelling and
local.

DAMRELL & MOORE,

CARD AND MERCANTILE PRINTERS,

16 DEVONSHIRE ST.,

4 Doors from State St.

Among those which have been incorporated are the Massachusetts Humane Society, the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society, the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, the Boston Dispensary, the Boston Female Asylum, the Howard Benevolent Society, the Asylum for Indigent Boys, the Provident Institution for Savings, the Society for the Religious and Moral Instruction of the Poor, the Penitent Females' Refuge, the Female Orphan Asylum, the Lying-in Hospital, the Blind Asylum, the Eye and Ear Infirmary, the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Farm School, and the Insane Asylum. Besides these, and many more of the same kind, there are charitable provisions made by every religious society for its own poor, and there is a public establishment called the Ministry at Large, the object of which is, to inquire into all descriptions of destitution, and to apply the necessary alleviation. The views of the societies above named, are general and comprehensive, but there are other institutions not less active, though more limited in their scope. Such are the Samaritan and Fragment Societies; the Fatherless and Widows' Society; the Society for the Relief of the Distressed; the Episcopal Charitable Society; the British Charitable, the Irish Charitable, the Massachusetts Charitable, and the Fuel Societies; the Needlewoman's Friend and the Seaman's Friend Societies; the Prison Discipline Society, &c., &c. If we add to these many strictly private associations for benevolent purposes, we may without vanity repeat the words of Increase Mather, who said, "for charity, he might indeed speak it without flattery, this town hath not many equals on the face of the earth." From this topic we pass, by an easy and natural transition, to our system of free schools, and other means of education, the indispensable support of republics. The Massachusetts system of free schools is too well known throughout the world to require that its history or methods should be given here. The earliest trace of it is found in the Boston records under the date of April 13th, 1635, — that is, five years after the settlement. A subscription "towards the maintenance of a free school-master," at the head of which stand the names of Governor Vane, Governor Winthrop, and Mr. Richard Bellingham, is found on the last leaf of the oldest volume of town records; and the same records show, that the subject has continued from that time to the present, to command the unintermitted, faithful, and earnest attention of the authorities of the town. Among the fruits of this system of free education, may be counted several voluntary associations of young men, having for their object instructions of a higher degree, so organized as to be accessible to all; such as the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, the Mercantile Library Association, the Mechanics' Institute, &c. The best minds of the State and country are employed in delivering courses of public lectures before these societies every winter. Neither must we omit to mention that noblest of private foundations, the Lowell Institute, — the

work of a wise, patriotic, and munificent spirit, who, by means of it, has done so much for his city, and for the promotion of knowledge,

“That Christendom shall ever speak his virtue.”

In 1822, the act of the Legislature was passed, conferring upon Boston the name and privileges of a city. This change had engaged the attention of the people of Boston as early as the year 1651, and from that time forward, at considerably long intervals, ineffectual attempts had been made to bring it about. The charter was not accepted finally without opposition. The first Mayor was the Hon. John Phillips, who, during a year of some excitement, administered the new form of government in a manner suited to conciliate the feelings of its opponents. The adoption of the city charter, and the election of the Hon. Josiah Quincy to the office of Mayor on the second year, must be regarded as a most important era in the history of Boston. “The destinies of the city of Boston,” said Mr. Quincy, in one of his inaugural addresses, “are of a nature too plain to be denied or misconceived. The prognostics of its future greatness are written on the face of nature too legibly and too indelibly to be mistaken. The indications are apparent from the location of our city, from its harbor, and its relative position among rival towns and cities; above all, from the character of its inhabitants, and the singular degree of enterprise and intelligence which are diffused through every class of its citizens.” To hasten the fulfilment of those prognostics, to interpret those indications, to unfold and direct those destinies, Mr. Quincy applied all the powers of a mind, vigorous, inventive, resolute, and expanded, with such prudence and courage, that he has added lustre to a name distinguished in the annals of this colony, and of the country, from the date of the first patent to the present day.

Quincy Market, which has been justly styled “one of the boldest, most useful, and splendid public improvements that have taken place in the Eastern States,” is not only a great advantage to the city, but a fitting monument of Mr. Quincy’s genius.

How well the impulse to improvements given by Mr. Quincy has been followed out, the subsequent pages of this volume, containing pictorial and other descriptions of the public buildings and places of the city, will abundantly show.

The introduction of Railroads, the first two of which were opened for public travel in 1835, supplied a means of further progress, well suited to the character of our people. The union of this city with the great lakes on one side, and England on the other, with the Canadas on the north, and the States on the south, has rendered it one of the principle depots of commerce, and one of the chief mediums of travel.

We mentioned on a former page, that in 1711, a Southern and Eastern mail ran once a week to Plymouth and Maine, and a Western mail once

TO THE PUBLIC.

O. C. PHELPS'S

IMPROVED PATENT WATER FILTER,

MANUFACTURED BY THE INVENTOR.

The special attention of Plumbers, Builders, and those using water on pressure, is called to the article above mentioned, as being the most convenient, durable, and beautiful filter in the market. It being a portable article, entirely does away with the necessity of throwing it away, and purchasing a new one after six or twelve months' use. It is so constructed that it can be taken apart and cleaned at pleasure; in fact it must be cleaned before the animalculæ and filth becomes putrid, which is a desirable point in articles of this kind. It has been in operation for the past season, and has far surpassed the most sanguine anticipations of the inventor. Letters patent have been granted, which bear date, June 12, 1855. The improvement I claim over all others, is—

1st. It can be taken apart and cleaned at pleasure.
 2d. Its being substantial and durable.
 3d. It will not deliver water unless kept clean, which can be done easily.

4th. The filtering medium is purely metallic, and is silver plated, preventing corrosion.

5th. It will filter water finer than any other article ever introduced.

6th. The filtering medium can be renewed for 25 cents, if it should be required.

TESTIMONIALS of its efficiency can be seen at the manufactory, where its operation can be witnessed by any and all interested.

Manufactory in GORE BLOCK, opposite Revere House, Entrance on Pitts St., Boston.

For sale by all Plumbers. Territorial rights for sale, if applied for soon.

N. B. All persons are hereby cautioned against infringing on my Patent, as I shall prosecute all violations of the same.

O. C. PHELPS.

IMPROVED WATER FILTER. We alluded the other day to Mr. O. C. PHELPS'S improved Patent Water Filter, and mentioned that we had seen it, and that it appeared to be all that the inventor claimed. We have since used it, and can bear testimony to the many advantages which it possesses. As respects durability, the ease with which it can be cleaned, the little liability to get out of order, and the trifling cost of renewing the filtering medium, when necessary, we think it not surpassed by any filter in use.—*Boston Journal*.

A NEW FILTER. Mr. O. C. Phelps, Gore Block, opposite the Revere House, has an "Improved Patent Filter," which, for construction, beauty, utility and convenience of use, has much to recommend it. A trial of this filter will satisfy all who use the Cochituate water, of the importance of purifying all the water used for family purposes. Having tried this filter, we can endorse all that is claimed for it by the inventor.—*Transcript*.

(From the Chronicle.)

PHELPS'S IMPROVED FILTER. Mr. O. C. Phelps, an artizan of this city, has completed and patented an "Improved Patent Filter," and after having witnessed its operation, we can but speak of it in the highest terms. Its construction is quite simple, its general appearance neat, and even ornamental; and for utility, those who have used it, express but one opinion—that it answers the desired end in every respect. All who use the Cochituate, or water from any other source, have only to give this apparatus a trial, to be convinced of its great value. Dr. Hayes, Dr. Jackson, and other gentlemen of equal note, have given their approval of the filter, and the subjoined note, from one competent to decide upon its merits, we fully endorse:—

"Mr. Phelps—Dear Sir: Having used one of your improved filters, at my house, for some time, I do not hesitate to say that it is the best I have met with, after trying various others, and that it will do all that you claim for it.

GEORGE DARRACOTT."

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF COMPOSITION ROOFS.

Your attention is respectfully called to this valuable improvement in the method of Roofing. It has been fully tested under every variety of circumstances; and is safely recommended, as combining advantages which can be claimed by no other Roof.

This Roof was first applied to Buildings in Cincinnati (twelve years ago), since which time it has been introduced into nearly every city in the United States, and more recently in the British Provinces and Canadas.

It has been used upon Dwelling Houses of the first class, Warehouses, Railroad Depots, Freight and Car Houses, Manufactories and Bridges, and has been pronounced by Architects, Builders, and others, who have a knowledge of its merits, to be of greater durability, and possessed of fire and water resisting properties, to an extent beyond that of any other Roofing material now in use.

During the past two years these Roofs have established for themselves in New England and the Canadas a reputation second to none; and testimonials from various parts of the Union, admit their superiority over all others.

The inclination required is but one inch to the foot, thus leaving the Roof in a good condition for Drying purposes, and rendering it available in case of fire.

The Composition with which these Roofs are covered, is composed of mineral and other substances, so combined as to possess sufficient elasticity to prevent all liability to crack, while at the same time the tenacity is greater than possessed by any other material.

It is not affected by the jar of machinery, and can be afforded at a less price than any other Fire-Proof Roof now in use.

Circulars may be obtained, and further information may be had, upon application at the Office.

D. W. BAILEY.

Boston, June 1, 1856.

7 Liberty Square.

a fortnight to Connecticut and New York. In 1791, a new telegraph was invented by Mr. Grout, of Belchertown, with which he boasted that in less than ten minutes he had asked a question and received an answer from a place ninety miles distant.

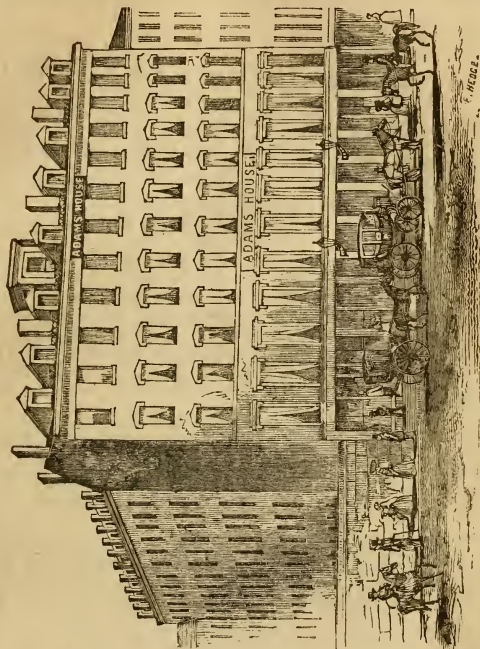
We introduce these facts here to suggest to the reader a moment's reflection upon the great changes and improvements which seem to mark our age as one of the most favored in history. The rapid increase of Boston in wealth, population, and all the elements of greatness, reminds us that no small portion of the benefits of this favored age has fallen to our share. When the first bridge to South Boston was built, that whole peninsula contained but ten families, and now it numbers the population of a small city. In 1831, there was but a single family on Noddle's Island, East Boston; it now contains sixteen thousand inhabitants. Both these parts of the city are in the most flourishing condition, and share largely in the general prosperity. When justice is done to South Boston, by a judicious improvement, which will confer upon it a portion of the water advantages to which East Boston owes its more rapid gain, South Boston will also become the seat of commerce as well as of manufactures.

But we must close here our brief, and to us unsatisfactory, abridgment of the history of Boston. It would be impossible, however, for a native Bostonian, when on this theme, to lay down his pen without grasping at some of the rich fruit, — the "apples of gold in pictures of silver," — the instructions of that wisdom which speaketh in the streets of our city, to those who are able to heed her voice. If this history teaches any thing, and such a pregnant history must contain many precious maxims, it teaches this, that implicit obedience to law is, in a republican community, the only security for life and property; that the Union of these States is the most important element in our commercial prosperity; and apart from those personal interests which must, more or less, influence the conduct of all men, we find the strongest inducements to the support of our commercial prosperity in this consideration, — that commerce is the human instrument which, above all others, has been employed by the Creator of the Universe in promoting the physical, moral, and intellectual advancement of mankind.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS IN BOSTON.

Name.	Founded.	Denomination.	Pastors.	When settled.	Location.
First Church.....	1630	Cong. Unitarian...	Rev. Rufus Ellis.....	1833	Chauncy place
Second Church.....	1650	Cong. Unitarian...	Rev. Chandler Robbins.....	1833	Bedford street
Friends' Meeting-House.....	1664	Quaker.....	No Minister.....	1837	Milton place
First Baptist Church.....	1665	Baptist.....	Rev. Rollin H. Neale.....	1836	Somerset street
Old South Church.....	1669	Orthodox Cong...	Rev. George W. Blagden, D. D.....	1846	Washington st. Milk
Stone Chapel.....	1686	Cong. Unitarian..	Rev. Ephraim Peabody, D. D.....	1834	Tremont, c. School
Brattle Street Church.....	1699	Cong. Unitarian..	Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop.....	1853	Brattle street
New North Church.....	1714	Cong. Unitarian..	Rev. A. B. Fuller.....	1851	Hanover, c. Clark
New South Church.....	1719	Cong. Unitarian..	Rev. William T. Smithett.....	1824	Summer, c. Bedford
Christ Church.....	1722	Episcopal.....	Rev. Ezra S. Gannett, D. D.....	1848	Salem street
Federal Street Church.....	1727	Cong. Unitarian..	Rev. Thomas Starr King.....	1806	Federal, c. Channing
Hollis Street Church.....	1732	Cong. Unitarian..	Rt. Rev. Manton Eastburn, D. D..	1853	Hollis street
Trinity Church.....	1734	Episcopal.....	Rev. Charles Lowell, D. D.....	1824	Lynde street
West Church.....	1737	Congregational....	Rev. Thomas F. Caldicott.....	1855	Baldwin place
Second Baptist Church.....	1743	Baptist.....	Rev. Sebastian Streeter.....	1844	Hanover, c. Bennet
First Universalist Church...	1785	Universalist.....	Rt. Rev. J. B. Fitzpatrick, D. D...	1851	Franklin street
Church of the Holy Cross....	1788	Roman Catholic...	Rev. J. J. Williams.....	1851	Franklin street
Chapel of Holy Cross.....	1788	Roman Catholic...	Rev. J. H. Twombly.....	1844	Hanover, c. Sea
First Methodist Epis. Church.	1792	Methodist.....	Elder Edward Edmunds.....	1851	Summer, c. Sea
First Christian Church.....	1804	Christian.....	Rev. William Thompson.....	1851	Belknap street
African Baptist Church.....	1805	Baptist.....	Rev. William Rice.....	1851	Bromfield street
Second Meth. Epis. Church...	1806	Methodist.....			

ADAMS HOUSE,



371 WASHINGTON STREET,

BOSTON, MASS.

DANIEL CHAMBERLIN,

Proprietor.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

Every article warranted as represented or the money refunded.

**WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER & PLATED WARES,
OPERA GLASSES,
Porte Monnaies,
&c.**



**AT
JENKINS'S,
CORNER OF
COURT & HANOVER STREETS,
BOSTON.
Call before purchasing.**

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN CALIFORNIAN.

ELEGANT JEWELRY.—Those of our numerous readers who may have occasion to make purchases in the way of Jewelry, or Silver or Plated Wares, will find the establishment of Nath'l Jenkins, on the corner of Court and Hanover Streets, one of the best places in the city to trade at, as everything is sold on the one price system, and their stock consists of every variety usually kept in such establishments, from the cheapest rings to the most costly gold watch or set of silver ware. His store is one of the most centrally situated in the city, his stock large, his prices low, and purchasers who once call upon him, are likely to become customers.—Am. Odd Fellow.

EXTENSIVE JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.—The jewelry establishment of Nathaniel Jenkins, at the corner of Court and Hanover Streets, is one of the most complete and extensive in the city. The golden Californian, which stands in his window, is sentinel over a rich and varied assortment of treasures in this department, and everything procured at the store is warranted to be what it is represented, which is an important consideration of itself, besides which he prices are as low as any reasonable man can desire.—Chronicle.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN CALIFORNIAN.—Mr. N. Jenkins, corner of Court and Hanover Sts., has a splendid assortment of jewelry, watches, plated and silver ware. So great is the variety of fancy articles that buyers are seldom disappointed, generally finding the object of their search. Mr. Jenkins has started on the one price system, and his store is evidently a very popular resort. Remember, Court, cor. of Hanover St.—Commonwealth.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER PLATED WARES, AT ONE PRICE ONLY.—Strangers visiting the city, will find Jenkins's, at the corner of Court and Hanover Streets, sign of the golden Californian, one of the best places to purchase articles in the above line, as he sells low, and warrants every article to be as represented, or to refund the money if it does not prove so. This is the only one price jewelry store in the city, and since Mr. Jenkins has adopted it, he has found that his trade has increased wonderfully. Fair dealing is the motto of this establishment. Call and see him.—Bee.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN CALIFORNIAN.—Those who desire to purchase the best of watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, or any articles usually found at a first class establishment of this kind, should go to Nathaniel Jenkins, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, sign of the auriferous gentleman from El Dorado. The peculiarities and merit of Mr. Jenkins's establishment are, one price, and dependence upon having every thing as represented. The stock of goods at this place is large and fresh. The public will govern themselves accordingly.—Courier.

Third Baptist Church.....	1807	Baptist.....	Rev. John C. Stockbridge.....	1853	Charles street
Park Street Church.....	1809	Orthodox Cong...	Rev. Andrew L. Stone.....	1849	Park, c. Tremont
St. Mathew's Church.....	1816	Episcopal.....	Rev. Joseph H. line h.....	1838	Broadway, S. B.
Second Universalist Church..	1816	Universalist.....	Rev. A. A. Miner.....	1848	School street
New Jerusalem Church.....	1818	Swedenborgian...	Rev. Thomas Worcester.....	1828	Bowdoin street
African Meth. Epis. Church..	1818	Methodist.....	Rev. Thomas Dawes.....	1854	May street
Hawes Place Church.....	1819	Cong. Unitarian...	Rev. Nehemiah Adams, D. D.	1834	South Boston
Union or Essex Street Church.	1819	Orthodox Cong...	Rev. T. Fitzimmons.....	1842	Essex, c. Rowe
St. Augustine's Church.....	1819	Roman Catholic..	Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, D. D.	1854	South Boston
St. Paul's Church.....	1828	Episcopal.....	Rev. William R. Alger.....	1855	Tremont, n. Winter
Bulfinch Street Church.....	1822	Cong. Unitarian..	Rev. Charles S. Porter.....	1854	Bulfinch street
Phillips Church.....	2823	Orthodox Cong...	Rev. Samuel Barrett, D. D.....	1854	Broadway, S. B.
Twelfth Cong. Church.....	1925	Cong. Unitarian...	Rev. Jared B. Waterbury, D. D.	1825	Chambers, c. Allen
Bowdoin Street Church.....	1825	Orthodox Cong...	Rev. James I. T. Coolidge.....	1846	Bowdoin street
Thirteenth Cong. Church.....	1825	Cong. Unitarian..	Rev. Samuel H. Winkley, D. D...	1842	Harrison av. c. Beach
Pitts Street Chapel.....	1826	Cong. Unitarian..	Rev. Henry M. Dexter.....	1846	Pitts street
Salem Street Church.....	1827	Orthodox Cong...	Rev. Baron Stow, D. D.....	1849	Salem, c. N. Bennet
Pine Street Church.....	1827	Orthodox Cong...	Rev. Edward T. Taylor.....	1849	Washington, c. Pine
South Cong. Church.....	1827	Cong. Unitarian..	Rev. E. M. P. Wells.....	1848	Washington, c. Castle
Rowe Street Baptist Church..	1827	Baptist.....	Rev. Charles Mason.....	1828	Bedford, c. Rowe
Bethel Church.....	1828	Methodist.....	Rev. Calvin Damon.....	1844	North Square
Mariner's Church.....	1828	Orthodox Cong...	Rev. Daniel K. Bannister.....	1848	Purchase street
St. Stephen's Chapel.....	1829	Episcopal.....	Rev. Charles F. Barnard.....	1848	Purchase street
Grace Church.....	1829	Episcopal.....	Rev. Otis A. Skinner.....	1852	Temple street
Fourth Universalist Church..	1830	Universalist.....	Rev. George Richards.....	1854	Broadway, S. B.
South Baptist Church.....	1831	Baptist.....	Rev. J. McElroy.....	1854	Broadway, S. B.
Third Meth. Epis. Church...	1834	Methodist.....	Rev. Thomas Lynch.....	1854	Church street
Warren Street Chapel.....	1835	Cong. Unitarian...	Rev. Rufus W. Clark.....	1849	Warren street
Fifth Universalist Church...	1835	Universalist.....		1845	Warren street
Central Church.....	1835	Orthodox Cong...		1845	Winter street
St. Mary's Church.....	1836	Roman Catholic...			Endicot street
St. Patrick's Church.....	1837	Roman Catholic..			Northampton street
Maverick Church.....	1837	Orthodox Cong...		1851	East Boston

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS IN BOSTON.

Name.	Founded.	Denomination.	Pastors.	When settled.	Location.
Zion Church.....	1838	Methodist.....	Rev. Prince W. West.....	1852	West Centre street
Fourth Meth. Epis. Church..	1839	Methodist.....	Rev. M. A. Howe.....	1855	N. Russell street
Harvard Street Church.....	1839	Baptist.....	Rev. A. H. Burlington.....	1853	Harrison av. c. Harv'd
Tremont Street Bap. Church.	1839	Baptist.....	Rev. I. S. Kallach.....	1855	Tremont Temple
Suffolk Street Chapel.....	1839	Cong. Unitarian...	Rev. Samuel B. Cruft.....	1846	Suffolk, c. Rutland
German Evangelical Luth....	1839	Lutheran.....	Rev. A. Rumpff.....	1854	Suffolk, c. Waltham
Bowdoin Square Bap. Church.	1841	Baptist.....	Rev. William H. Wines.....	1852	Bowdoin square
Fifth Meth. Epis. Church...	1840	Methodist.....	I. J. P. Collyer.....	1855	D. street, S. B.
Sixth Meth. Epis. Church...	1840	Methodist.....	L. R. Thayer.....	1854	East Boston
Sixth Universalist Church...	1840	Universalist.....			Ritchie Hall, E. B.
German Evangelical Church.	1840	Germ. Protestant.	Rev. Lewis B. Schwarz.....	1849	Shawmut n. Pleasant
Mount Vernon Church.....	1842	Orthodox Cong...	Rev. Edward N. Kirk.....	1841	Ashburton place
Church of the Adventists....	1842	Second Advent...	Rev. Joshua V. Himes.....	1842	Kneeland street
Church of the Messiah.....	1843	Episcopal.....	Rev. George M. Randall.....	1845	Florence street,
Freewill Baptist Church.....	1843	Freewill.....	Rev. D. P. Cilley.....	1851	North Bennet street
Winthrop Church.....	1844	Baptist.....	Rev. James N. Sykes.....	1852	East Boston
Ch. of St. Peter and St. Paul	1844	Roman Catholic..	Rev. P. Lyndon.....		Broadway, S. B.
St. John's Church.....	1844	Roman Catholic..	Rev. George F. Haskins.....		Moon street
Church of the Advent.....	1844	Episcopal.....	Rev. H. Southgate.....	1852	Green street
Church of the Holy Trinity..	1844	Roman Catholic..	Rev. G. Eck.....		Suffolk street
Church of St. Nicholas.....	1844	Roman Catholic..	Rev. William Wiley.....		East Boston
Synagogue of Israelites.....	1844	Jewish.....	Rev. Joseph Sachs.....	1851	503 Washington street
28th Congregational Society..	1845	Congregational...	Rev. Theodore Parker.....	1846	Music Hall
Church of the Saviour.....	1845	Cong. Unitarian..	Rev. C. Robbins.....		Bedford street

The cuts below represent

A. H. WOOD'S GAS BURNER,

Patented November 9th, A. D. 1852, for checking the pressure and distributing the gas in the burner, &c. -

Its merits, in regard to utility and economy, are satisfactory to those who have had it in use for years.

Some years since, it was thought by many, (who credited the assertion of those who should have given correct information), that light, from gas, was in proportion to the amount used; and of more recent date, I have found the same party zealously urging the sale of Burners that were known to be of temporary construction, and requiring a large amount of gas (in proportion to the light) to supply them, assuring their patrons that they were equal, if not superior, to any of the modern improvements.

Reasons might be adduced, if space would admit, but suffice to say, please notice Circular of July 1st, 1856.



Careful experiments and observations have convinced me, that light is obtained in proportion to the combustion of the gas, rather than in the amount used; and in order to get the most light, from a given quantity of gas, it is necessary to have a Burner founded on good principle and mechanism, combined with good application and care.*

* In no other way (I think) can we obtain what has been sought by the consumers.

I presume it will not be disputed by any impartial person, who has given practical attention to the burning of gas, that the greatest amount of light, and the most perfect combustion, might be obtained from rarified gas, at a small pressure in the burner, provided we could spread the flame so as to give surface to the light, and prevent its flickering.



This, by my improvement, is attainable, and consists in a novel arrangement of devices, by which the dense flow of gas is effectually checked, and distributed in the burner; also a spreader and heater arranged near the delivering orifice in the jet, that forms a base to the flame, and imparts heat to the burner and appendage below, by which the flame is spread to a proper width at a low pressure, and by the combination of which (after being lit four or five minutes) it creates a steady flow of rarified gas within, and air around the burner, creating the most perfect gas light ever offered to the public.



A. H. WOOD,
BOSTON

86 Court Street.

J. W. SMITH & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

SUPERIOR

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

AND

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

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Union Baptist Church.....	1845	Baptist.....	Rev. William Howe.....	1845	Merrimack Street
Second Hawes Church.....	1845	Cong. Unitarian..			South Boston
Payson Church.....	1845	Orthodox Cong....	Rev. Joy H. Fairchild.....	1845	Broadway, S. B.
Boston Baptist Bethel.....	1845	Baptist.....	Rev. Phineas Stowe.....	1845	Lewis, c. Commercial
South Universalist Society...	1845	Universalist.....	Rev. D. D. Smith.....		Canton, c. Suffolk
Seamen's Chapel.....	1845	Episcopal.....			North street
Indiana Street Cong. Church..	1845	Cong. Unitarian..	Rev. Thomas B. Fox.....	1845	Indiana street
Shawmut Church.....	1845	Orthodox Cong....	Rev. C. Smith.....	1853	Shawmut Avenue
Pilgrim Cong. Society.....	1846	Orthodox Cong....	Rev. S. H. Higgins.....	1851	Lowell Institute
Wesleyan Methodist Church..	1846	Methodist.....	Rev. Richard C. Stone.....		Washington Hall
East Boston Church.....	1846	Cong. Unitarian..	Rev. Warren H. Cudworth.....	1852	East Boston
Eighth Meth. Epis. Church..	1846	Methodist.....	Rev. R. W. Allen.....	1853	Suffolk street
First Presbyterian Church...	1846	Presbyterian.....	Rev. Alexander Blaikie.....	1847	19 Milk street
St. John's Church.....	1846	Episcopal.....	Rev. John Irwin.....	1850	Paris street
Twelfth Baptist Church.....	1848	Baptist.....	Rev. L. A. Grimes.....	1848	Southac street
Bethel Church.....	1848	Methodist.....			W. Centre
St. Vincent de Paul's.....	1849	Roman Catholic..	Rev. M. Galligher.....		Purchase street
St. Batolph Church.....	1851	Episcopal.....	Rev. O. S. Prescott.....	1851	561 Washington street
Church of the Holy Family...	1851	Roman Catholic..	Rev. A. Manahan.....		Beach street

In the following pages will be found a condensed notice, such as the limits of this work and the space allotted to each would alone permit, of many of the churches of the metropolis, of their pastors from the beginning, and some of the most prominent points in their history.

Until the commencement of the present century, the addition to the number of churches in the city were few and gradual. From that period, and especially for the last twenty years, the increase has been rapid, and, with multiplying sects, has, perhaps, exceeded the ratio of the population. Instead of twenty, which was the whole number in 1800, there are now upwards of one hundred worshipping societies in the city, ninety-eight of whom have their regular places of public worship.

CHURCHES OF BOSTON.

The first church building erected in Boston was in the year 1632. Its location was near the present corner of State street and Devonshire street. Mr. Emerson, in his historical sketches of the church, states its location as not far from the spot on which the former Exchange Coffee-House was built. The church covenant of the first society was in the following words :—

“ In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, and in obedience to his holy will and divine ordinance,

“ We, whose names are here underwritten, being by his most wise and good providence brought together into this part of America, in the Bay of Massachusetts, and desirous to unite into one congregation or church, under the Lord Jesus Christ, our head, in such sort, as becometh all those whom he hath redeemed and sanctified to himself, do hereby solemnly and religiously, as in his most holy presence, promise and bind ourselves to walk in all our ways according to the rule of the gospel, and in all sincere conformity to his holy ordinances, and in mutual love and respect to each other so near, as God shall give us grace.”

The second church in Boston was erected in 1649, at the head of the North Square ; “ when the northeast part of the town being separated from the other with a narrow stream cut through a nick of land by industry, whereby that part is become an island.”

The first Episcopal Society was formed in Boston in the year 1686, when the service of the Common Prayer Book was introduced. Such was the inveterate opposition of the early colonists to the adoption of any other form of worship than their own, that it was with great difficulty that the Baptists, Quakers, Roman Catholics, and Episcopalians, obtained a footing in the city. The Old South Church was forcibly taken possession of in that year, the ministers who were previously consulted having agreed “ that they could not, with a good conscience, consent to the use of their churches for the Episcopal service.”

The first Baptist Society was formed in the year 1665, when prosecutions against members of that denomination were commenced. Their first house of worship was at the corner of Stillman and Salem streets.

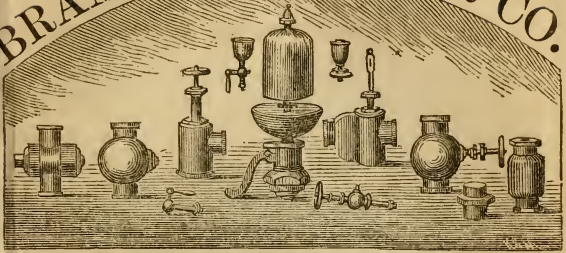
The first Quakers who appeared in New England arrived at Boston in the year 1656. The General Court passed sentence of banishment against them. Three years afterwards, two members of this denomination were executed on account of their religious tenets. In 1661, King Charles the Second issued instructions that no more prosecutions should be made.

A Roman Catholic Church was first formed in this city in the year 1789.

The first Methodist Church, erected in Boston, was opened by a Methodist Missionary in the year 1796. This building was erected in Hanover Avenue.

The first Universalist Society was established in the year 1785, when they purchased the meeting-house at the corner of Hanover and Bennett streets.

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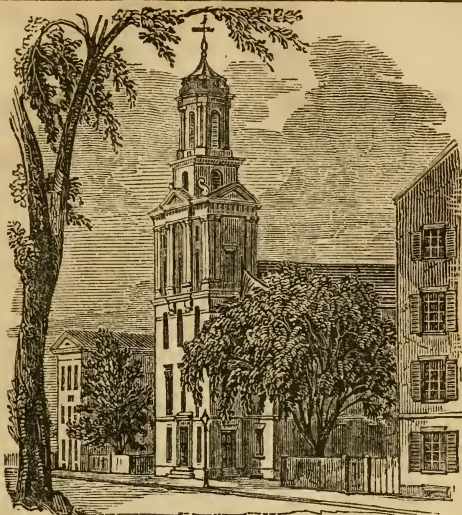
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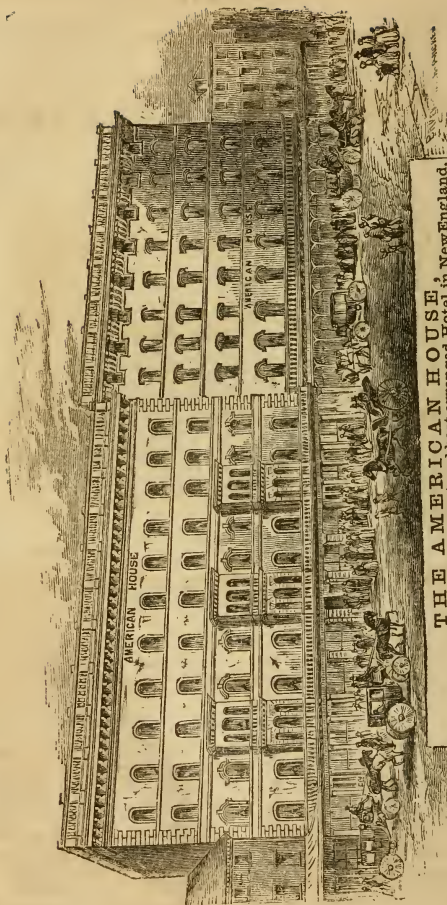


FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This ancient Congregational Church, the first in the metropolis, was regularly embodied at Charlestown, 27th August, 1630. In 1632, the first house of worship was built. It had mud walls and a thatched roof, and stood on the south side of what is now State street. The second meeting-house was erected in 1639, on the spot that "Joy's buildings" now occupies, in Washington street, and was burned down in the great fire of Oct. 2, 1711. In 1808, the present house in Chauncy place was solemnly appropriated to Christian worship.

PASTORS.

J. WILSON, from 1632 to 1667. J. COTTON, from 1633 to 1652. J. NORTON, from 1656 to 1663. J. DAVENPORT, from 1663 to 1670. J. ALLEN, from 1668 to 1710. J. OXENBRIDGE, from 1670 to 1674. J. MOODY, from 1684 to 1692. J. BAILEY, from 1693 to 1697. B. WADSWORTH, from 1696 to 1737. T. BRIDGE, from 1705 to 1715. T. FOXCRAFT, from 1717 to 1769. C. CHAUNCEY, D. D., from 1727 to 1787. J. CLARKE, D. D., from 1778 to 1798. W. EMERSON, from 1799 to 1811. J. L. ABBOTT, from 1813 to 1814. N. L. FROTHINGHAM, D. D., from 1815.



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NEW BRICK, OR SECOND CHURCH.

The preceding cut represents the Second Church, Bedford Street, which belonged to the Society under Rev. R. C. Ware. This Society was gathered in 1650. Their first edifice was built in North Square in 1649, burnt in 1676, rebuilt in 1677, and torn down for fuel by order of the British General Howe, in 1775. It was then called the Old North. The building now represented was dedicated Nov. 10, 1852. In 1845 the Society sold a new Church built by them to the First Methodist Church, and in 1850, purchased a Chapel in Freeman place, and soon afterwards purchased the above edifice.

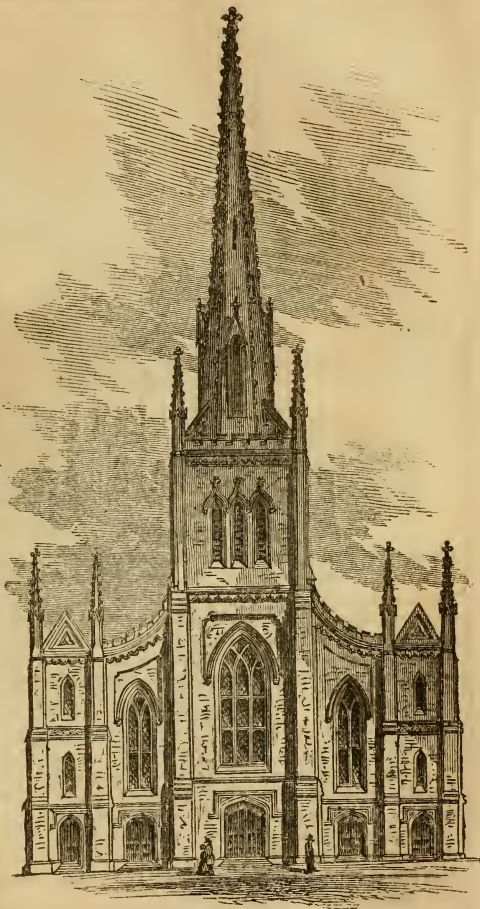
PASTORS.

JOHN MAYO, from 1655 to 1672. INCREASE MATHER, D. D., from 1669 to 1723. COTTON MATHER, D.D., from 1685 to 1728. JOSHUA GEE, from 1723 to 1748. SAMUEL MATHER, D.D., from 1732 to 1741. SAMUEL CHECKLEY, Jr. from 1747 to 1768. JOHN LATHROP, D. D., from 1768 to 1816. HENRY WARE, Jr., D. D., from 1817 to 1830. R. W. EMERSON, from 1829 to 1832. CHANDLER ROBBINS, ord. 1833, present Pastor.

of worship was built in 1679, at the corner of Stillman and Salem Streets. In 1771 a new house was built on the same spot, which was afterwards considerably enlarged. The present edifice, which is situated on Somerset street, was dedicated in 1854. The house is built of brick, and covered with mastic, and is surmounted by a spire of wood, covered with copper. It will seat 1000 persons.

PASTORS.

THOMAS GOULD, from 1665 to 1675. JOHN RUSSELL, from 1675 to 1690. JOHN MILES, to February, 1693. JOHN EMBLEM, from 1694 to 1699. ELLIS CALLENDER, from 1708 to 1718. ELISHA CALLENDER, from 1718 to 1738. JEREMIAH CONDY, from 1739 to 1764, SAMUEL STILLMAN, from 1765 to 1807. JOSEPH CLAY, from 1807 to 1809. JAMES M. WINCHELL, from 1814 to 1820. F. WAYLAND, Jr., from 1821 to 1826. C. P. GROSVENOR, from 1727 to 1830. W. HAGUE, from 1831 to 1837. R. H. NEALE, September, 1837, present Pastor.





OLD SOUTH CHURCH, WASHINGTON STREET.

This Church was formed in Charlestown, on the 12th and 16th of the third month, i. e. of May, 1669, O. S. At its formation it consisted of 52 members. There have been two buildings erected upon the spot where the Old South Church now stands, at the corner of Washington and Milk streets. The second, or present Church, of which the above is a representation, was first occupied for public worship on the 26th of April, 1730, O. S.

PASTORS.

THOMAS THATCHER, from 1670 to 1678. S. WILLARD, from 1678 to 1707. EBENEZER PEMBERTON, from 1700 to 1717. JOSEPH SEWALL, D. D., from 1713 to 1769. THOMAS PRINCE, from 1718 to 1758. ALEXANDER CUMMING, from 1761 to 1763. SAMUEL BLAIR, from 1766 to 1769. JOHN BACON, from 1771 to 1775. JOHN HUNT, from 1771 to 1775. JOSEPH ECKLEY, D. D., from 1779 to 1811. JOSHUA HUNTINGTON, from 1808 to 1819. BENJAMIN B. WISNER, D. D., from 1821 to 1832. SAMUEL H. STEARNS, from 1834 to 1836. GEORGE W. BLAGDEN, D. D., installed September 28, 1836, present Pastor.

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As a reading or sewing Lamp, we have never seen its equal.—Boston Pathfinder.

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We can safely recommend it to those who patronize the midnight oil.—Boston Traveller.

We have one of the Lamps in use, and have found it answering well to what is claimed for it.—Puritan Recorder.

A new and excellent Lamp.—Hingham Journal.

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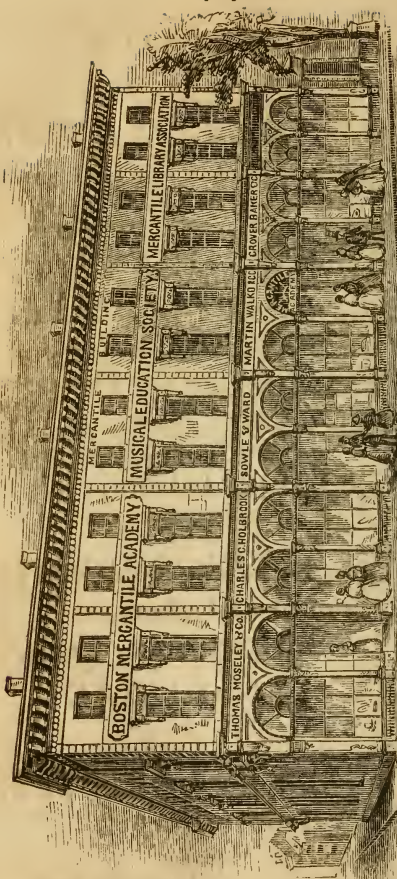
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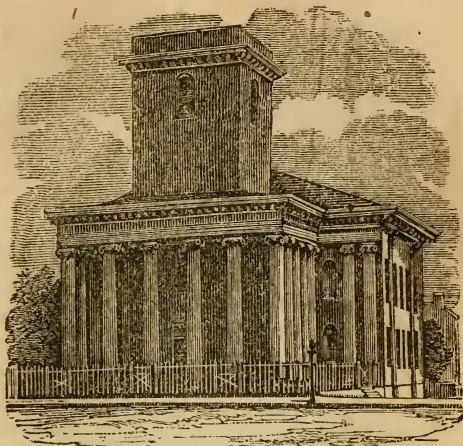
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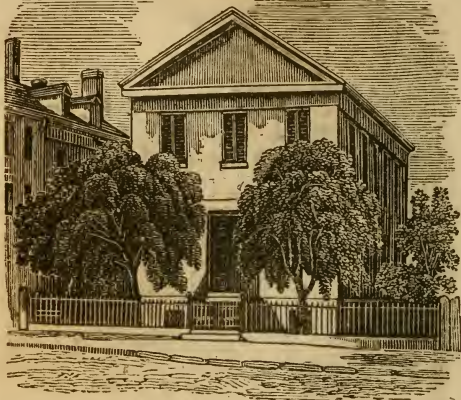


STONE CHAPEL, TREMONT STREET.

This Society, originally Episcopalian, met with much opposition from the inhabitants of Boston, and it was only through the authority of Governor Andros, that they succeeded in performing the Church service publicly in the Old South Church on the 23d of March, 1687. In the year 1689 the first edifice, which was built of wood, was erected on the spot where the present one now stands, but did not occupy so much ground. In the year 1710 it was enlarged to nearly double its former size, and in 1749 the corner-stone of the present edifice was laid by Governor Shirley. This Church is situated at the corner of School and Tremont streets.

CLERGY

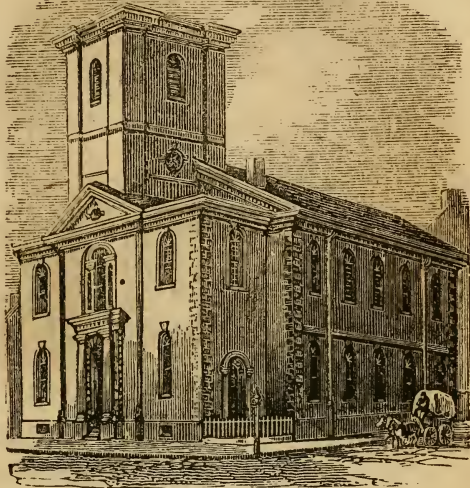
R. RADCLIFFE, and R. CLARK, from 1686 to 1689. S. MILES, from 1689 to 1723. G. HATTON, A. M., from 1693 to 1696. C. RUDGE, A. M., from 1699 to 1706. H. HARRIS, from 1709 to 1729. R. PRICE, from 1729 to 1746. T. HOWARD, A. M., from 1731 to 1736. A. DAVENPORT, A. M., from 1741 to 1744. H. CANE, D. D., from 1741 to 1776. C. BROCKWELL, A. M., from 1747 to 1755. J. TROUTBEE, A. M., settled 1775, left 1775. J. FREEMAN, from 1783 to 1835. S. CARY, from 1809 to 1815. F. W. P. GREENWOOD, D. D., from 1824 to 1843. E. PEABODY, present Pastor, settled in 184-.



FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE, MILTON PLACE.

There are but few Quakers in Boston. They occasionally hold meetings here, but the persons composing these meetings are generally residents of other places; they are chiefly from Lynn.

Their Meeting-House is quite small, built of stone, and is a very neat edifice. It is in Milton Place, situated a little back from Federal street. Like the Friends themselves, it is so quiet and retired that a person might pass through the street a number of times, and not observe the building. From the year 1664 to 1808, the Society of Friends held regular meetings in Boston. They built the first brick meeting-house in the town, in Brattle street, and another of similar materials in Congress street. The former was sold in 1708, the latter was erected prior to 1717, and stood till April, 1825, when the building was sold and demolished. Connected with this house was a burial ground, in which the dead of the Society were interred. Their remains were removed to Lynn in the summer of 1826. The land was sold in 1827, and the stone building opposite the west end of Lindall street, occupies the site of the old Church. The first Quakers who came to Boston, arrived in May, 1656. The laws against the sect were very severe in the Colony, and every Quaker found in it was liable to the loss of one of his ears. Four were put to death.

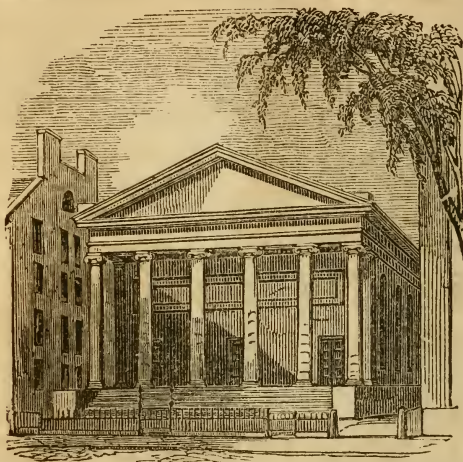


CHURCH IN BRATTLE SQUARE.

This was the seventh religious Society formed in Boston. The earliest date of which it is mentioned, is January 10, 1698, when Thomas Brattle conveyed to them a piece of land known as Brattle's *close*, which now forms a part of the Church lot. The Church was early called the Manifesto Church, from a declaration of principles published by the "undertakers" or founders of the Society. The first house of worship, a wooden building, was taken down in May, 1772, to make room for the one which now stands in Brattle Square, which was built upon the same spot, and consecrated July 25, 1773.

PASTORS.

B. COLMAN, D. D., from 1699 to 1747. W. COOPER, from 1716 to 1743. S. COOPER, from 1746 to 1783. P. THACHER, from 1785 to 1802. J. S. BUCKMINSTER, from 1805 to 1812. E. EVERETT, D. D., LL. D., from 1814 to 1815. J. G. PALFREY, D. D., from 1818 to 1830. S. K. LOTHROP, D. D., installed June 17, 1834, present Pastor.



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, TREMONT STREET.

The corner-stone was laid September 4th, 1819, with appropriate solemnities. The Church was consecrated June 30, 1820.

This edifice is situated on Tremont street, between Winter and West streets, and fronts towards the Common. It is built of fine gray granite, and is an imitation, so far as respects the architecture, of a Grecian model of the Ionic order. The body of the Church is about 112 feet long by 72 feet wide, and 40 feet high from the platform to the top of the cornice. The portico projects about 14 feet, and has six Ionic columns, 3 feet 5 inches in diameter, and 32 feet high, of Potomac sandstone, laid in courses. The interior of St. Paul's is remarkable for its simplicity and beauty. The ceiling is a cylindrical vault, with panels which span the whole width of the Church. It makes an imposing appearance, and is a credit to the city.

RECTORS.

REV. SAMUEL FARMER JARVIS, D. D., instituted July 7, 1820, connection dissolved August 22, 1825.

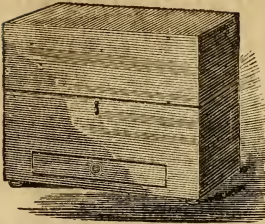
REV. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., inst. Aug. 29, 1826, dissolved Sept. 6, 1831.

REV. DR. JOHN S. STONE, inst. June 19, 1832, dissolved June 7, 1841.

REV. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, instituted June, 1842, present Rector.

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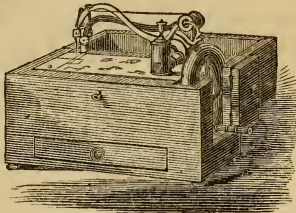
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FAMILY SEWING MACHINE IN BOX,

A very neat,
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or Black Walnut



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the whole occa-
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CANNON STREET WEST,	LONDON.
10 RUE LEPELETIER,	PARIS.
94 SOUTH BRIDGE,	EDINBURGH.

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No. 9 MERCANTILE BUILDING,

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To such persons, Ladies, Gentlemen, or Children, as wish to deposit a few dollars, (or a larger sum) each month, from their income, where they can reap the benefit of a rapid and large accumulation, or to those who wish to become the owners of a HOMESTEAD, or to improve, or to free one from incumbrance, there is no other Institution which offers facilities so good and safe.

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ALPHEUS P. BLAKE, Secretary.

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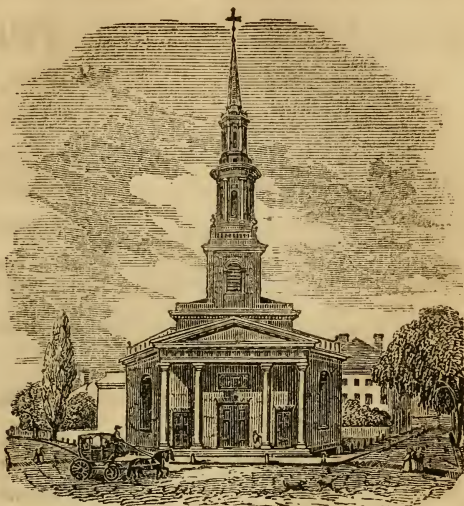
**No. 1
Broad St. { MAY & CO. } Corner of
State St.**

TIN PLATE,
Sheet Iron,
Boiler Plate,
Galvanized Iron,
SHEET BRASS,
Sheet Copper,
Sheet Lead,
Sheet Zinc,
Sheet Steel,
BLOCK TIN,
Bar Tin,
Spelter,
Lead,
Antimony,
Bismuth,
Nickel,

Iron Wire,
Steel Wire,
Brass Wire,
Copper Wire,
Zinc Wire,
Lead Wire,
Tinned Wire,
Annealed Wire,
Ger. Silver Wire,
Ger. Silver Sheets,
Ger. Silver Tubing,
Brass Tubing,
Stub's Files,
Stub's Tools,
Stub's Steel,
Crucibles,

CAST STEEL,
Spring Steel,
German Steel,
Blistered Steel,
EMERY,
Anvils, Vises,
Files, Rasps,
Nuts, Washers
Rivets, Bolts,
CHAINS,
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Portable Forges,
Tinnerns' Tools,
Tinnerns' Machines,
Silversmiths'
Rolls and Furnaces.

No. 1 Broad Street, Boston.



NEW SOUTH CHURCH.

This Church is situated at the junction of Summer and Bedford streets. The first meeting of the proprietors on record, was held "at the Bull, in Boston," July 14, 1715. The Church was dedicated January 8, 1717. The present edifice was dedicated December 29, 1814.

PASTORS.

Rev. SAMUEL CHECKLEY, ord. April 15, 1719, died Dec. 1, 1769, aged 73.

Rev. PENUEL BOWEN, ord. colleague, April 30, 1766, left May 12, 1772.

Rev. JOSEPH HOWE, ord. May 19, 1773, died August 25, 1775, aged 23.

Rev. OLIVER EVERETT, ord. January 2, 1782, left May 27, 1792, died Nov. 19, 1802, aged 50.

Rev. JOHN THORNTON KIRKLAND, ord. Feb. 5, 1794, left Nov. 4, 1810, inducted Pres. Harvard College, Nov., 1810, died April 26, 1840, aged 69.

Rev. SAMUEL C. THACHER, ord. May 15, 1811, died Jan. 2, 1818, aged 32.

Rev. F. W. P. GREENWOOD, ord. Oct. 21, 1818, left June 24, 1821, died Aug. 2, 1843, aged 46.

Rev. ALEXANDER YOUNG, ord. Jan. 19, 1825.



CHRIST CHURCH, SALEM STREET.

The corner-stone was laid in 1723, and the Church was opened for public worship the same year by the Episcopal denomination. It is situated on Salem Street, opposite the street leading to Copp's hill. It is built of brick, is 70 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 35 feet high, with a steeple 175 feet in height, having an area of 24 feet square. This Church contains a set of eight bells (the only peal in the city), which were put up in 1774.

RECTORS.

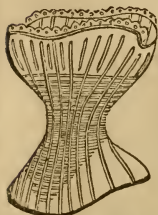
- Rev. TIMOTHY CUTLER, D. D., settled Dec. 29, 1723, died Aug. 7, 1765.
 Rev. JAMES GREATON, settled May 30, 1760, left Aug. 31, 1767.
 Rev. MATHER BYLES, Jr., settled September, 1768, left April, 1775.
 Rev. STEPHEN LEWIS, settled Aug., 1778, left Sept., 1784.
 Rev. WILLIAM MONTAGUE, settled June, 1787, left May, 1792.
 Rev. WILLIAM WALTER, D. D., settled May 29, 1792, died Dec. 5, 1800.
 Rev. SAMUEL HASKELL, settled May, 1801, left Sept. 1803.
 Rev. ASA EATON, D. D., settled Aug. 23, 1803, left May, 1829.
 Rev. WM. CROSWELL, A. M., inst. June 24, 1829, left June, 1840.
 Rev. JOHN WOART, A. M., instituted Nov. 1, 1840, left Jan., 1851.
 Rev. WILLIAM T. SMITHETT, the present Pastor, was ordained in 1851.

MRS. G. W. ADAMS'

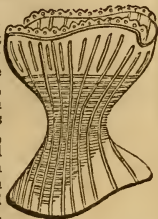
CORSET WAREROOMS,

28 WINTER STREET,

(Removed from Washington Street.)



Owing to the continual demand all through the past season for their peculiarly easy fitting CORSETS, they have been induced to order largely, and now would offer the French English, and German Corsets at UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES, together with all the beautiful varieties of Mrs. ADAMS' own French made Bodices, which are now too well known and appreciated to need comment.



It being the intention of Mrs. A. to sell all the Corsets that are to be sold in Boston this Spring, owing to the prices, she would beg that ladies will be ar in mind that 28 WINTER STREET, is the only place where Mrs. Adams is to be found, it being the impression with some persons that she still has a store, or Corset Wareroom, in her old neighborhood; her desire is to guard her customers from such a mistake.

Inquire of the Boston or New York Customs, who is the most extensive importer of Corsets in the States. They will tell you GEORGE W. ADAMS, of 28 WINTER STREET. This establishment is conducted on the most liberally low priced principles, and is at all times posted and amply supplied with every style of Bodice, Jacket or Corset in vogue. One or the other of this House is in Europe, conducting the manufacturing and shipping the goods to this country—these facilities affording the means to sell much less than others in the business, together with a determination to keep the lead by disposing of both low and high priced goods at a very fraction of profit. It is well known that Mrs. Adams has long been at the head of her profession, having had during thirty years much experience and opportunity for cultivating business talent in the best French and English schools; also, she being the first woman Patentee in America. The celebrated

ADAMS' PATENT ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER,

so justly pronounced by SIR ASTLEY COOPER and SIR JAMES CLARK, as the cleverest thing of its kind, is her own invention. Those in need of this article will please make personal application as above.

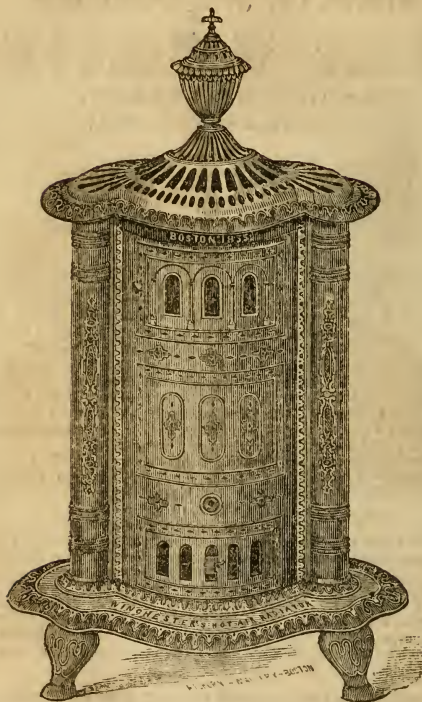
For sale, the

FRENCH PATENT WERLEY CORSET,

of the Boston Agent, as above.

Dealers can be supplied with Mrs. Adams' French Busts, for the exhibition of Corsets. They may also be furnished with her French Metallic Cuts for advertising.

WINCHESTER'S HOT AIR RADIATOR.



This Stove was introduced last season, and some eight hundred of them sold, which, with scarce an exception, have given entire satisfaction. It is constructed on the Hot Air Furnace principle, not only giving all the benefit of the heat derived from the fuel, but constantly receiving into the air chamber the cold air from the room, and after it becomes rarified, passing it back again into the room. It is so constructed that when desired you can warm the room in which it stands and carry hot air to a room over, warming it sufficiently for all purposes. Having made some improvements, and added one more size, making four sizes in all, we now offer the Hot Air Radiator to the public as the best stove for all heating purposes, that can be found. Also, Cooking Stoves of most approved patterns and various heating Stoves at lowest market prices.

I. T. WINCHESTER, Manufacturers' Agent,
115 & 117 Blackstone Street, Boston



FEDERAL STREET CHURCH.

The Society worshipping in this house belongs now to the Congregational denomination, but was originally Presbyterian. The Presbyterian was exchanged for the Congregational form of government, by a unanimous vote, August 6, 1786. Three houses of worship have stood on this same spot. The present house was dedicated November 23, 1809.

The house is of the Gothic style of architecture, built of brick and surmounted by a wooden spire. In the building which preceded this, the State Convention sat which adopted the Constitution of the United States in 1788, and in consequence the name of the street was changed from Long lane, which it originally bore, to Federal street.

PASTORS.

Rev. JOHN MOORHEAD, settled March 31, 1730, died December 2, 1773.

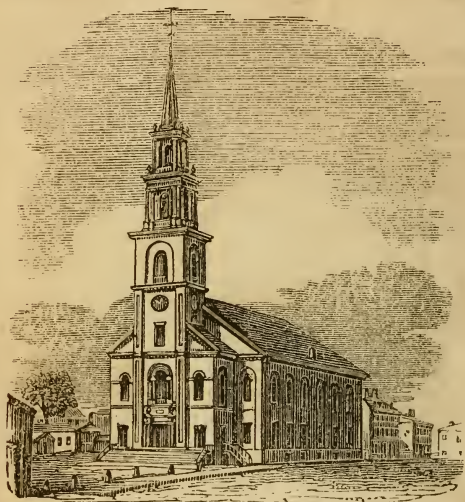
Rev. ROBERT ANNAN, inst. 1783, dismissed 1786.

Rev. JEREMY BELKNAP, D. D., inst. April 4, 1787, died June 16, 1798.

Rev. JOHN S. POPKIN, D. D., ord. July 10, 1799, dis. November 23, 1802.

Rev. WILLIAM E. CHANNING, D. D., ord. June 1, 1803, died Oct. 2, 1842.

Rev. EZRA S. GANNETT, D. D., ordained June 30, 1824, present Pastor.



HOLLIS STREET CHURCH.

This Church was gathered November 14, 1732. The first Church of wood, was built on the ground where the present church stands, in 1732, and was destroyed by fire in 1787. The second church, also of wood, was built in 1788, and was taken down and removed to Braintree, in 1810. The present edifice was built the same year, and was dedicated January 1, 1811. The Church, which is of brick, is 79½ feet by 76, exclusive of the tower. It contains 130 pews on the lower floor, and 33 in the gallery, besides seats for the choir. The steeple is 196 feet high. Hollis Street Church is Unitarian in sentiment.

MINISTERS.

Rev. MATHER BYLES, ordained Dec. 20, 1733, left Aug. 9, 1776.

Rev. EBENEZER WIGHT, ordained Feb. 25, 1778, left 1788.

Rev. SAMUEL WEST, installed March 12, 1789, died April 10, 1808.

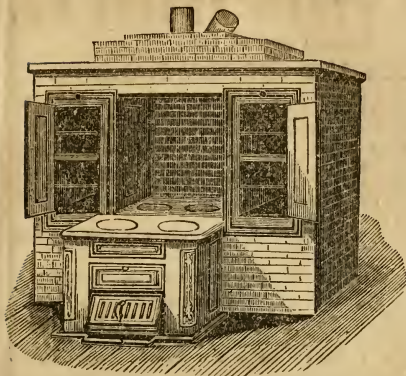
Rev. HORACE HOLLEY, installed March 9, 1809, dis. Aug. 24, 1818.

Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, ordained April 14, 1819, left 1845.

Rev. DAVID FOSDICK, Jr, settled 1846, left 1847.

Rev. THOMAS STARR KING, present Pastor, installed December, 1848.

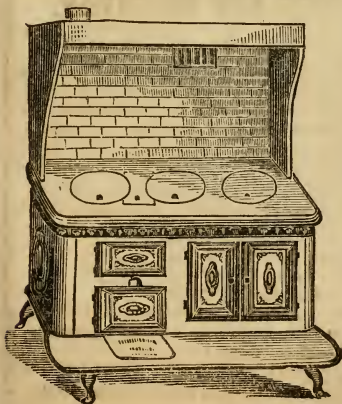
CHAMPION DOUBLE OVEN COOKING RANGE.



This Range, of which there are seven sizes, suited to the smallest private family, or largest public house, we offer to the public with full assurance that it cannot be surpassed. The ovens are placed on either side of the fire chamber, convenient to get at, large size, and warranted to bake in the most perfect manner. Either oven may be used separately, when desired, and at the same time the other remains

in fine condition for keeping food warm, or they can be set with only one oven, if desired. Hot water and hot air fixtures for the Champion, are of the most approved and powerful character. Great inducements will be offered to all who will favor us with a call.

THE CHAMPION PORTABLE RANGE.



A new and beautiful article, of which there are three sizes. This is just the Range for those who desire the advantages of a Cooking Range, and have either no fit place to set a brick Range, or do not wish to go to so great an expense as is incurred by a set Range, as in this you derive all these advantages at a materially less expense, and have a Range that can be moved from place to place, when desired.

I. T. WINCHESTER,

Manufacturers' Agent,

115 & 117 Blackstone Street

BOSTON.

BOSTON STEAM ENGINE CO.

Organized June 16, 1853.

OTIS TUFTS AND OTHERS, Proprietors.

(Mr. OTIS TUFTS who has been long and favorably known as an efficient Engineer and Machinist, retains his connection in the capacity of President and Principal Engineer of the Company.)

Manufacturers of Tufts' Stationary Steam Engines, Marine Engines, Mining Pumps, and Mill Work generally. Iron Hulls for Steamers and Sailing Vessels, constructed upon a new plan, patented by Mr. Otis Tufts, whereby greater strength and safety are attained, than by any other known plan.

Also, SUGAR MILL MACHINERY & STEAM APPARATUS, COMPLETE FOR MAKING SUGAR.

Also, HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE BOILERS, AND BOILER PLATE WORK GENERALLY.

Having the largest and most complete assortment of Patterns for Stationary Engines and Sugar Mill Machinery in the United States, we are prepared to furnish any Machinery of this description at the shortest notice, and warrant it to run with the greatest economy of fuel, and to be equal, if not superior, to that of any other builders.

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OTIS TUFTS, President.	} Address,	OTIS TUFTS, Agent,
L. A. BIGELOW, Treasurer.		BOSTON, MASS.

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The above article is superior to any thing ever used for the above purposes, on account of not breaking or burning, but standing the most intense heat. Also, for Mineralogists and others, Elegant Specimens of MICA, FELDSPAR, CRYSTALLINE, QUARTZ, &c. Also, SAFETY LANTERNS of various sizes, a very superior article warranted not to break by falling, and are decidedly the safest, cheapest, and best of the kind in use. Constantly for Sale, on the most reasonable terms, at

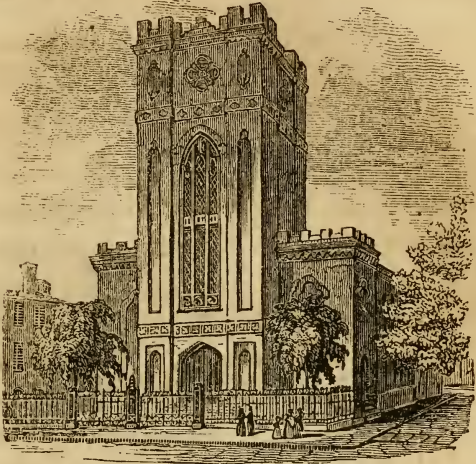
No. 21 Union Street, Boston.

GEORGE H. RUGGLES.

N. B. The Isinglass or Mica will be cut to any reasonable size, if requested. All orders for the article promptly attended to, and thankfully received.



J. M. COOK, 125 Congress Street, Boston, manufactures all kinds of Stained, Cut, Enamelled, Flock and Ground Glass, Suitable for Side Lights, Panel Lights, Sky Lights, Church and other Ornamental Windows. Also, Shades, Globes, Entry Lanterns, Door Plates, Coach and Lantern Lights, &c. Lead and Metal Sashes made to order.
 Ground, Enamelled, Flock, Stained, Plate, Crown, German and American GLASS, wholesale and retail.

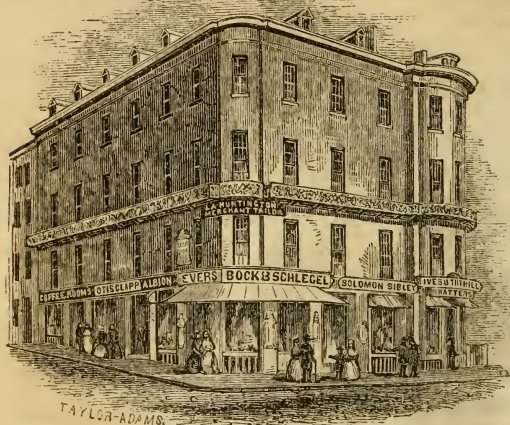


TRINITY CHURCH, SUMMER STREET.

The corner-stone of the first edifice was laid April 15, 1734, by Rev. Roger Price, minister of King's Chapel, as Commissary of the Bishop of London. It was first opened for divine worship Aug. 15, 1734. The old Church was taken down Aug., 1828, and the new Church was consecrated Nov. 11, 1829.

PASTORS.

- Rev. ADDINGTON DAVENPORT, inducted May 8, 1740, died Sept. 8, 1746.
 Rev. WILLIAM HOOPER, inducted Aug. 28, 1747, died April 5, 1767.
 Rev. WM. WALTER, D. D., Asst. Min. Oct. 1763, Rector 1767, left 1775.
 Rev. SAMUEL PARKER, D. D., Asst. Min. 1774, Rector 1779, d. Dec. 7, 1804.
 Rev. JOHN S. J. GARDINER, D. D., Asst. Min. 1792, Rector, 1805, d. 1830.
 Rev. GEORGE W. DOANE, D. D., Asst. Min. 1823, Rector 1830, left 1833.
 Rev. JOHN H. HOPKINS, D. D., Asst. Min. Feb., 1831, left Nov., 1832.
 Rev. JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT, D. D., Rector Mar., 1833, left Jan., 1838.
 Rev. JOHN L. WATSON, Asst. Min. June 1, 1836.
 Rt. Rev. MANTON EASTBURN, D. D., Rector 1843.
 Rev. THOMAS M. CLARK, Asst. Min. 1847, left 1851.
 Rev. HENRY VANDYKE JOHNS, D. D., Asst. Min., elected May, 1851.



LEARY & CO.,
 Leaders and Introducers of Fashions for
GENTLEMEN'S HATS,
ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK.

The importations and manufactures of this celebrated house, are for sale at the counters of

IVES & TUTHILL,
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EVERS, BOCK & SCHLEGEL,
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COR. TREMONT AND BEACON STREETS,
 Under the Albion, **BOSTON.**

Dealers in Seeds, Flowering Plants, Vines and Shrubs, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Bulbous Flower Roots, Fruit, Preserves, Cut Flowers, Boquets, Gardening Implements, &c.

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ADAM SCHLEGEL.

HOMŒOPATHIC BOOKS AND MEDICINES.

Writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, Philosophical and Theological.

ALSO,

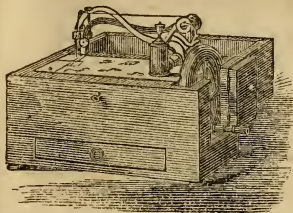
**NEW CHURCH WORKS GENERALLY,
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MESSINGER & BROTHER,



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Also, Silk and Twist expressly for Sewing Machines. (Foreign and Domestic Sewings by the case.)

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The Company will furnish their Marble either in the Block or Slabs, at their Quarries in ROXBURY, VERMONT, for COLUMNS, PILASTERS,

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Building purposes. Also,

**For Monuments, Pedestals, for Statuary,
Chimney Pieces, Tables, Pannels
for Furniture, &c.**

☞ All orders addressed to their Agent will receive prompt attention.



MAVERICK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, EAST BOSTON.

The Maverick Church, at East Boston, was gathered in May, 1836, and consisted of 10 members. It was recognized by the sister churches on the 31st of May, 1836, by the name of the First Congregational Church in East Boston, which name was subsequently changed to its present.

The Society worshipping with the Church, was incorporated by the Legislature in 1838, by the name of the Maverick Congregational Society.

The first house of worship was built and dedicated in 1837. The Society continued to occupy this house until 1844, when the present structure was erected. The building is centrally and eligibly situated on the corner of Sumner Street and Maverick Square, and is of sufficient capacity to accommodate from 700 to 800 persons. The Church at the present time (May, 1851) contains 156 members.

PASTORS.

Rev. WILLIAM W. NEWELL, the first Pastor, installed July 19, 1837, left July 21, 1841.

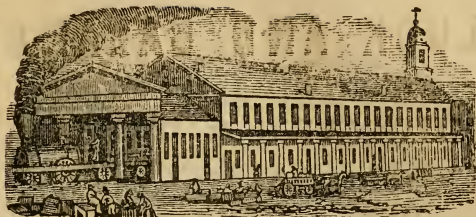
Rev. AMOS A. PHELPS, installed March 2, 1842, left June 2, 1845.

Rev. ROBERT S. HITCHCOCK, installed Nov. 18, 1846, left Nov. 6, 1850.

Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK was installed in 1851.

JOSEPH BUCKLEY.

CHAS. P. BANCROFT.



BUCKLEY & BANCROFT,
Manufacturers, Upholsterers,
 AND
 WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FURNITURE.

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 PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO

**FURNISHING HOTELS AND PRIVATE HOUSES**

WITH RICH CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE.

**Enamelled Chamber Furniture,**

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☞ Entrance from Beach, Lincoln and Albany Streets. ☞

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ESTABLISHMENT OF

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Have Removed from 34 Water Street, to

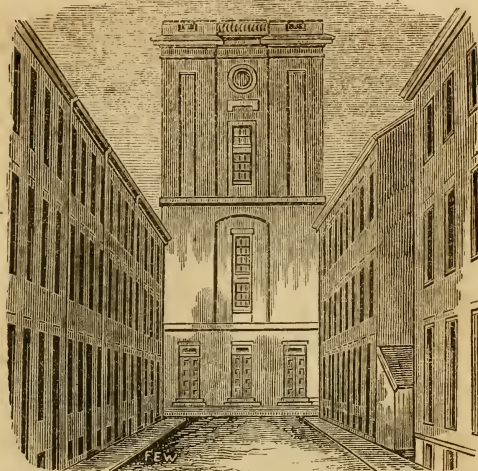
43 CORNHILL, BOSTON,

WHERE MAY BE FOUND AN ASSORTMENT OF

CLOCKS,For Tower, Gallery, Rail Road Station, Bank, Hall
and Office use, of a variety of sizes and styles.**WATCH CLOCKS,**For Railroad Stations, Factories, or Buildings where
Night Watchmen are employed.**GOLD STANDARD BALANCES,**

Weighing with exactness from 1 grain to 5,000 pwts.

LETTER BALANCES,Of the pattern adopted by and made for the United
States Post Office Department.**DRUGGISTS AND PRESCRIPTION SCALES.**☞ All the Work from this Establishment is warranted for accuracy
and performance.References given in any part of the Country, (as to the quality and
durability of our Manufactures and to the principal Railroads, Manu-
facturing Establishments and Banks.**EDWARD HOWARD.**

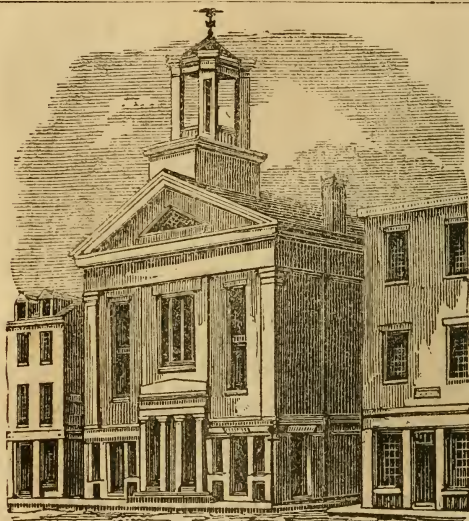


BALDWIN PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized July 27, 1743. At its formation it consisted of seven members. The first Meeting-House was dedicated March 15, 1746, enlarged in 1788, and again enlarged in 1797. The corner-stone of the present edifice was laid May 28, 1810, and the house was dedicated Jan. 1, 1811. The present church is built of brick, and its dimensions are 80 feet by 75, exclusive of a tower 33 by 18. The first sermon in the old meeting-house, was preached March 15, 1746. The latter was originally a frame building, 45 by 33 feet, finished in a plain style, and contained a fount or cistern in which the members were immersed.

PASTORS.

- REV. EPHRAIM BOAND, ordained Sept. 7, 1743, died June 18, 1765.
 REV. JOHN DAVIS, ordained Sept. 9, 1770, dismissed July 19, 1772.
 REV. ISAAC STILLMAN, D. D., commenced Sept. 1773, left Oct. 7, 1787.
 REV. THOMAS GAIR, inst. April 22, 1788, died April 27, 1790.
 REV. THOMAS BALDWIN, D. D., inst. Oct. 11, 1790, died Aug. 29, 1825.
 REV. JAMES D. KNOWLES, ord. Dec. 28, 1825, dis. Sept. 20, 1832.
 REV. BARON STOW, D. D., inst. Nov. 15, 1832, left July 1, 1848.
 REV. LEVI TUCKER, D. D., settled Dec. 31, 1848.
 REV. THOMAS F. CALDICOTT, present pastor, ordained in 1853.



FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, HANOVER STREET.

In the year 1785, the society of the late Samuel Mather sold their place of worship to Shippie Townsend and others. In 1792, the then proprietors voted to enlarge the house. In 1793, Rev. John Murray, who had preached for the Society for several years, was installed as Pastor. In 1806, the Society was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature. In 1838, the old house was removed, and a new and commodious brick church erected on the same spot. It was dedicated on the first day of January, 1839.

From this Society, in about half a century, have emanated several other Societies, who have erected for themselves places of worship in the city and vicinity, all of which are fully attended.

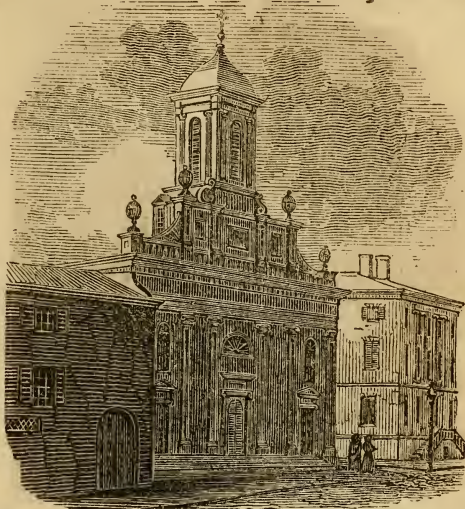
PASTORS.

Rev. JOHN MURRAY, installed 1793.

Rev. EDWARD MITCHELL, installed 1810.

Rev. PAUL DEAN, installed 1813.

Rev. SEBASTIAN STREETER, installed 1824.



CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY CROSS, FRANKLIN STREET.

This Church was consecrated by Rt. Rev. Dr. Carroll, on the 29th of September, 1803. It was afterwards considerably enlarged by Bishop Fenwick, who also, in 1827, converted the basement into a Chapel capable of containing 2,000 children. Rev. J. J. Williams has the charge of it.

This Church is situated on Franklin street, is of large size, and capable of containing a very great number of persons. The architecture is of the Ionic order, after a plan given by Charles Bulfinch, Esq.

PASTORS.

Rev. FRANCIS MATIGNON, D. D., from 1803 to 1810.

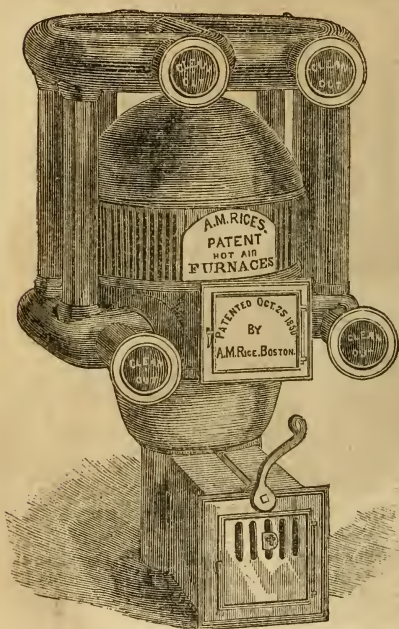
Rt. Rev. Dr. CHEVERUS, from 1810 to 1823.

Very Rev. WILLIAM TAYLOR, from 1823 to 1825.

Rt. Rev. B. FENWICK, installed December, 1825, died August 11, 1846.

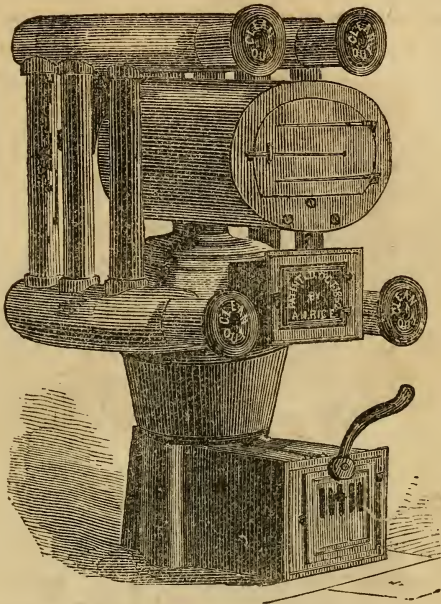
Rt. Rev. JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, succeeded Bishop Fenwick in 1846, and is the present Bishop.

A. M. RICE'S PATENT IMPROVED
AIR WARMING AND VENTILATING FURNACES.



Designed for all descriptions of Buildings, Churches, Dwelling Houses, Stores,
School Houses, &c.

The late improvements in these Furnaces, including the Dome Top and Air Tight Joints, have made them the most perfect articles of the kind ever invented, and the best in the world, without any exceptions. This Furnace differs essentially from others, inasmuch as in the construction of it, the true theory of consuming every particle of combustible matter contained in the coal, has been kept in view. Having a much larger radiating surface, by actual measurement, together with a greater length of flue, than any other furnace, and the gas from the coal being retained in the Dome Top of the fire chamber until it is entirely consumed, all the heat is thus obtained from the fuel.



An oven of the largest size can be set with these Furnaces, without being in any way injurious to their operation, and as a large number of these Furnaces are now in use, both with and without the ovens, all of which have given entire satisfaction, any amount of reference can be given.

In regard to durability, which is a very essential item in an article of this kind, it will be found, by comparing the weight of the castings with the prices, that the weight is one third more than any other Furnace ever offered for the same money.

The above assertions are not made as an idle boast; the public are invited to examine for themselves, and the world is challenged to produce its equal, and to prove them by actual trial.

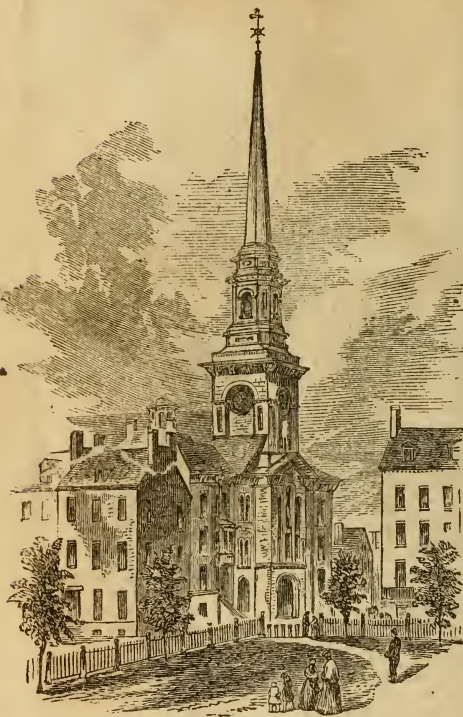
Sold Wholesale and Retail at the Proprietor's

Stove, Range and Furnace Rooms,

Nos. 38 & 40 Friend Street, corner of Market St., Boston.

SHAWMUT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

SHAWMUT AVENUE.



This Church was organized with fifty members Nov. 20, 1845, under the auspices of the City Missionary Society, and worshiped in a chapel erected by that society till the fall of 1851, when it was removed, and the fine Church edifice which now adorns the south part of the city, erected thereon by the Shawmut Society, and was dedicated Nov. 18, 1852. It is built on Shawmut Avenue, nearly fronting Blackstone Square, in one of the pleasantest parts of the city. It is of the Romanesque style and reflects much credit on the designer, J. D. Towle, Esq., Architect, of this city. The edifice is built of brick, with a massive front; 100 feet deep by 68 feet broad, having a graceful spire rising to the height of 190 feet. This church is universally admired, and is believed to be as nearly perfect in its arrangements as any in the city. Its spacious vestibules and lecture rooms, its "ladies' drawing room" and ante-rooms are all admirably fitted

for their intended purposes. The auditory is 75 feet by 63, and contains 140 pews, including the singing gallery, and when the side galleries are put in, as designed, will seat about 1000 people. Its neatly frescoed walls, its beautiful rosewood pulpit, its fine large organ, (built under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Appleton), its well furnished pews, all combined, present to the eye the utmost harmony of good taste and simplicity. The prospects of the society are very encouraging.

PASTORS.

Rev. George Oviatt, inst. Nov. 20, 1845; dis. March 23, 1849.

Rev. William Cowper Foster, inst. Oct. 25, 1849; dis. December 30, 1851.



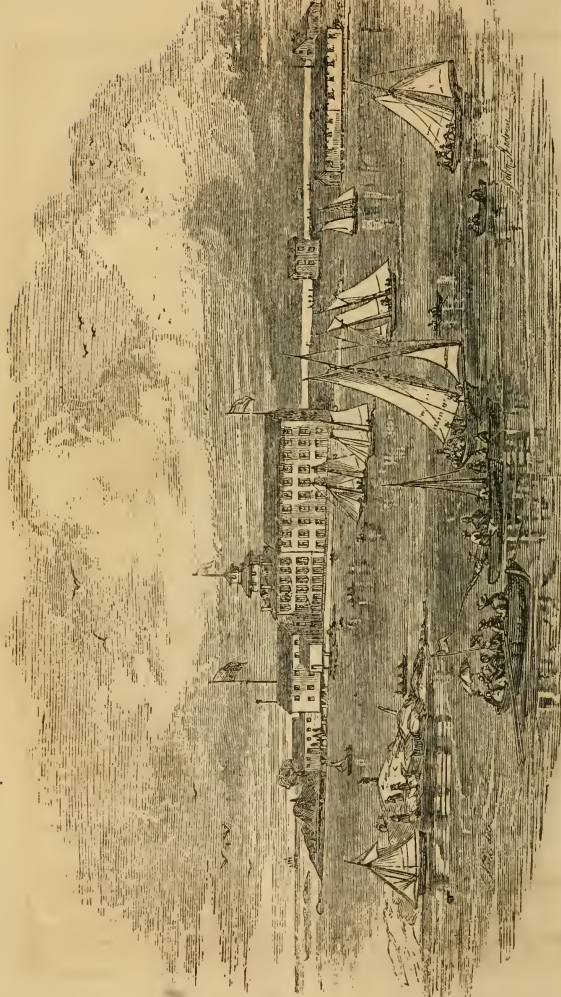
CHRISTIAN CHURCH, TYLER STREET, CORNER OF KNEELAND.

This Church was organized July 1, 1804, with seven members. Their first meetings were held in a large wooden building in Friend Street, then adjoining the Mill Pond. They afterwards occupied a hall in Bedford Street till Dec. 29, 1825, when they entered and dedicated the brick church at the corner of Summer and Sea Streets, where they continued to worship until October, 1852, when they sold their house for the purpose of a more convenient location, and worshipped in a vestry at the corner of Beach St. and Harrison Avenue, while building another house on the corner of Tyler and Kneeland Streets, which was completed and dedicated Sept. 29, 1853.

This church edifice which we represent above, is finished in a neat, chaste and most appropriate manner. It will seat about 600 persons, and cost \$20,000.

PASTORS.

Rev. Abner Jones, from 1804 to 1807; supplied from 1807 to 1816. Rev. Elias Smith, from 1816 to 1817; supplied from 1817 to 1819. Rev. Simon Clough, from 1819 to 1824; supplied from 1824 to 1825. Rev. Charles Morgridge, from 1825 to 1826; supplied from 1826 to 1828. Rev. Isaac C. Goff, from 1828 to 1829. Rev. J. V. Himes, from 1830 to 1837. Rev. Simon Clough, from 1837 to 1839. Rev. Edwin Burnham, from 1839 to 1840. Rev. J. S. Thompson, from 1841 to 1843. Rev. E. Edmunds since August 1, 1843, and is the present pastor.



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SOUTH BOSTON METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in South Boston originated in the summer of 1834, under the labors of Rev. Abel Stevens, then pastor of the Methodist congregation in Church street. He commenced occasional preaching in a private room which had been procured by a few pious individuals for the purpose of holding a public prayer meeting. The numbers attracted by the interesting and eloquent address of Mr. Stevens, soon rendered it necessary to seek a more ample place of worship. "Harding's Hall" was procured, which they entered Oct. 31, 1834. In May, 1836, they removed to "Franklin Hall," and left in 1840.

Their house of worship, having a pleasant central location on D street, between Fourth street and Broadway, was consecrated for Divine service June 17, 1840. It is a plain, neat edifice, of the Gothic style of architecture, and capable of seating about 550 persons. This Chapel in 1851 was enlarged and remodelled. The basement was raised six feet.

PASTORS.

F. P. TRACY, 1836. O. R. HOWARD, 1837. J. MACREADING, 1838. J. MUDGE, Jr., 1839. H. C. DUNHAM, 1840. I. A. SAVAGE, 1841-42. J. WHITMAN, 1843-44. J. W. MERRILL, 1845. G. F. POOLE, 1846-47. H. V. DEGEN, 1848-49. E. COOKE, 1850-51.



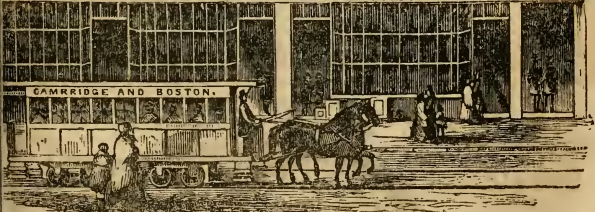
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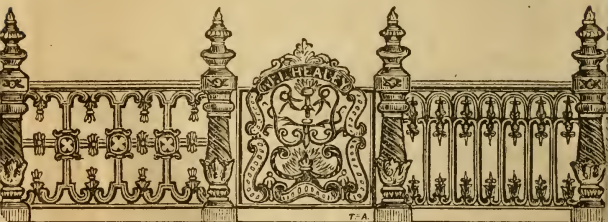
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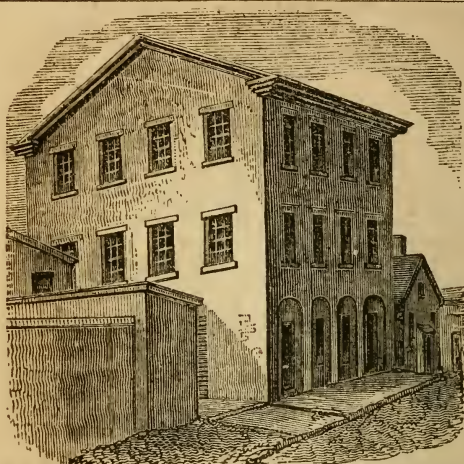
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,

SUFFOLK STREET.

THIS building was erected in 1842—3, the corner-stone having been laid on the 29th June, 1842, by Bishop Fenwick. The people who attend religious service here, are all German origin, and number about 3000, some of them being residents of Roxbury and other adjoining towns.

The first pastor connected with this church, was the Rev. Francis Rolof; the second, Rev. G. H. Plathe; the third, Rev. Alexander Martini; the fourth and present pastor is the Rev. Gustave Eck, assisted for a time by Rev. Francis Lachat, who has been succeeded during the past year by Rev. Aloysius Janalik.

In the vestry of this church, and in the building adjoining, are four schools numbering collectively about 200 pupils, who are taught in German in the forenoon, and in English in the afternoon.



FIRST INDEPENDENT BAPTIST CHURCH, BELKNAP STREET.

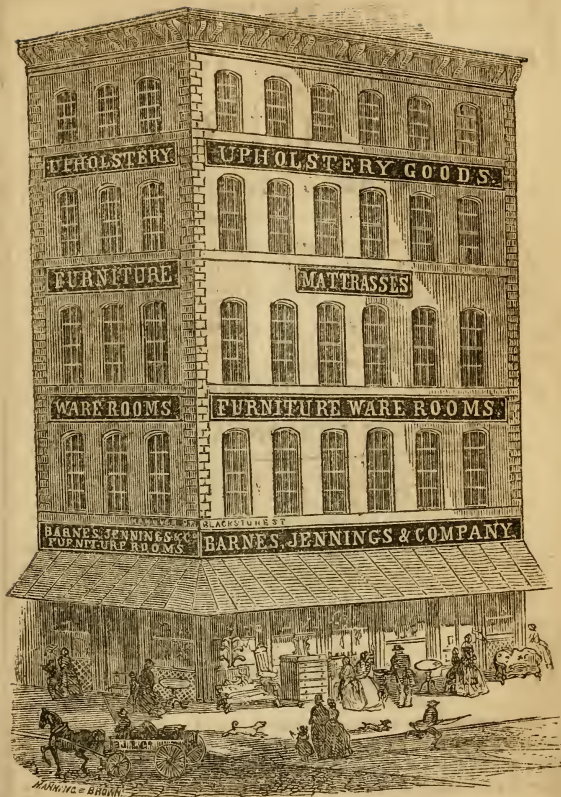
This Church was constituted under the title of the "African Baptist Church," on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1805. It was incorporated under its present title, A. D. 1833.

The building was erected for the use of colored persons, and was dedicated in December, 1806, when the Rev. Thomas Paul was installed as minister. The house is 48 by 40 feet, of 3 stories, and built of brick.

The building, which was built by subscription, is situated in a court near Belknap street, adjoining the "Smith School" edifice. It is very plain and commodious, being capable of seating 600 persons. The proprietors have it in contemplation, if the necessary means can be raised, to modernize, and otherwise improve the premises.

PASTORS.

T. PAUL, from 1805 to 1829. W. CHRISTIAN, ind. 1832, left 1832. S. GOOCH, from 1832 to 1834. J. GIVEN, from 1834 to 1835. A. ARCHER, from 1836 to 1837. G. H. BLACK, from 1833 to 1841. J. T. RAYMOND, from 1842 to 1847. W. B. SERRINGTON, from 1847 to 1849. A. T. WOOD, inst. 1850, left 1850. W. THOMPSON, settled October, 1850, present Pastor.



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THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH, CHARLES STREET.

This Church, consisting originally of 19 members from the Second Baptist Church, and of 5 from the First, was constituted August 5, 1807. On the same day the Meeting-House was dedicated to the worship of God. It is built of brick, and exclusive of the tower, is 75 feet square. It is an elegant edifice, adorned with a cupola and bell, and cost \$27,000. That portion of the street on which this Church was built, was reclaimed from the flats. The bell here used, was the first used in Boston by the Baptists.

On the 5th of October, 1807, Rev. Caleb Blood, of Shaftsbury, Vt., accepted an invitation to become its Pastor, and the relation between Mr. Blood and the Church was dissolved June 5, 1810. Rev. Daniel Sharp, D. D., entered on his pastoral labors on the first Sabbath in March, 1812, although he was not installed until the 29th of April, 1812.

Dr. Lowell, of the West Church, is the oldest pastor in Boston now officiating. Settled in 1806. Dr. Sharp, of this Church, at the time of his death, was the next. Settled in 1812.

Rev. J. C. Stockbridge, present Pastor, was settled in 1852.



PARK STREET CHURCH,

(As seen from the Common, near the big Elm.)

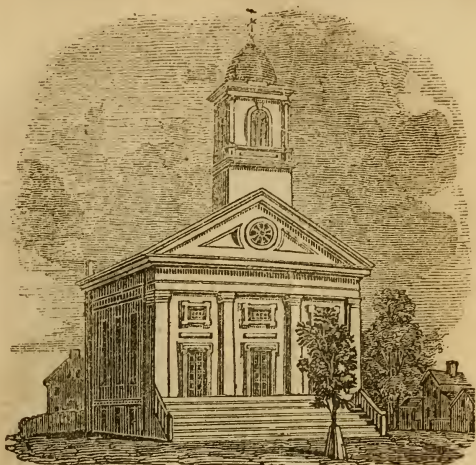
This Church was gathered February 27, 1809. At its formation it consisted of 26 members. The corner-stone of the church edifice was laid May 1, 1809, and consecrated January 10, 1810.

This Church is situated at the corner of Tremont and Park streets, — one of the most commanding and delightful spots in the city. The architectural beauty of the spire, elevated 218 feet above the pavement, adds much to the appearance of the metropolis, and forms one of its most striking features when viewed from the harbor or the surrounding country.

Number of members in July, 1842, 596, of whom 432 are females.

PASTORS.

E. D. GRIFFIN, from 1811 to 1815. S. E. DWIGHT, from 1817 to 1826. E. BEECHER, from 1826 to 1830. J. H. LINSLEY, from 1832 to 1835. S. AIKEN, from 1837 to 1848. A. L. STONE, present Pastor, installed January 25, 1849.



HAWES PLACE CHURCH, SOUTH BOSTON.

The Hawes Place Congregational Society was incorporated in the year 1818. The Church was formed Oct. 27, 1819, and consisted of 14 members. The Church was built in 1832, and dedicated January 1st, 1833.

This society in South Boston originated in the desire of a few individuals, mostly of the Rev. Dr. Harris's congregation in Dorchester, to be accommodated with a nearer place of worship.

The appearance of the Church has lately been greatly improved by removing the steps in front, and by other alterations.

Mr. Hawes, the founder of the Church, died Jan. 20, 1826, aged 88 years, leaving by his will sufficient funds for the support of the ministry.

The first minister, Mr. Wood, received ordination as an Evangelist, from a Council assembled at Weymouth, Nov. 13, 1821, and died in 1822, without sustaining a pastoral relation to the society. The Rev. Lemuel Capen was invited to become their minister Jan. 23, 1823, and sustained this relation to the society without a formal installation, in consequence of his connection with the Public School. He was installed as Pastor, Oct. 31, 1827, and left in 1839. Rev. Charles C. Shackford was ordained May 19, 1841, left 1844. Rev. George W. Lippert was ordained 1844, left 1851. The pulpit is at present unsupplied.



ST. MATTHEW'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH BOSTON.

This Church was organized in March, 1816, and for about two years services were held in the school-house, conducted by a lay reader. The services of the Protestant Episcopal Church were celebrated for the first time, in that part of the city called South Boston, on Sunday, March 31, 1816.

This Church is situated on Broadway, and is a neat and commodious brick building. The expenses of its erection were chiefly defrayed by benevolent members of Trinity and Christ Churches.

PASTORS.

From 1818, till 1824, the public services were performed by laymen, or by clergymen who made occasional visits to the Church. The first ordained minister was

Rev. J. L. BLAKE, June, 1824, left June, 1832.

Rev. M. A. D'W. HOWE, Aug., 1832, left Oct., 1832.

The Church was then closed till Feb., 1834.

Rev. E. M. P. WELLS, Feb., 1834, left April, 1835.

Rev. H. L. CONOLLY, May, 1835, left May, 1838.

Rev. JOSEPH H. CLINCH, June, 1838, present rector.

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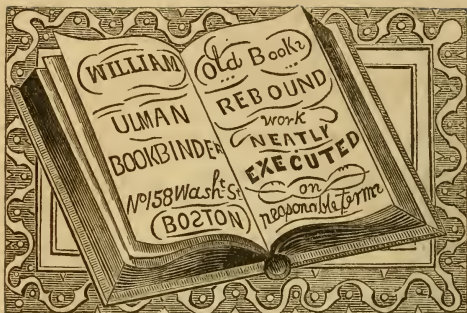
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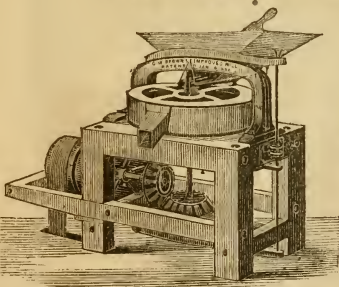
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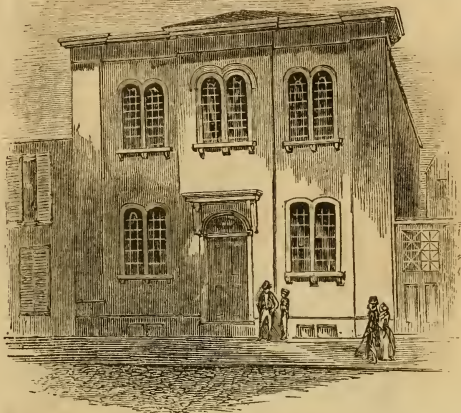
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ISRAELITISH SYNAGOGUE,

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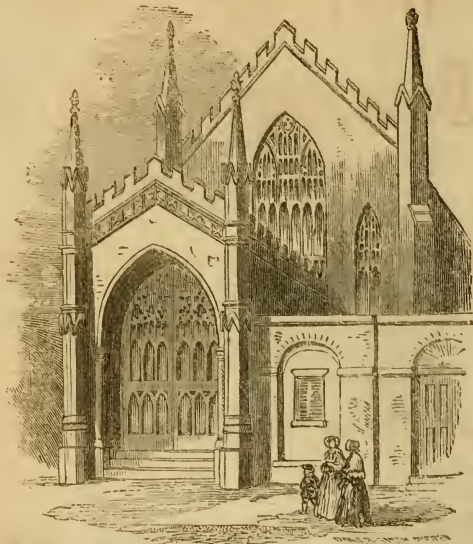
This building, which was erected in 1851, is a small wooden structure, tastefully decorated and pleasing in its appearance. It will seat about 500 persons, and has connected with it, rooms for a school and for business meetings of the trustees of the society, and for other purposes. There are, also, in the rear, bathing rooms for the females of the society, after the ancient customs of the Israelites. The galleries of the church are set aside for the use of the females of the congregation, the body of the church being occupied exclusively by the males.

The Synagogue of Israelites were first organized in Boston in 1843, and consisted at that time of ten members with their families. There are at the present time belonging to the society about 120 families. The name which the Synagogue adopts, and by which they are incorporated, is "Ohebei Shalom," which being interpreted is, "Friends of Peace."

Connected with the Church is a school for their children, where they are taught in the ancient Hebrew as well as in the English language.

There are, also, two charitable associations made up of members of this Synagogue, the one for males and the other for females.

The services in their church are all conducted in the Hebrew language, and with all the ancient forms and ceremonies. They have the five books of Moses written on parchment, from which their Rabbi reads as part of their Sabbath service. At the present time the Rev. Joseph Sachs officiates as their religious instructor, and also as teacher of their children in the Hebrew tongue. They give him the ancient title of Rabbi. Their Sabbath commences on Friday at Sun-down, and ends at the corresponding hour on Saturday. Their numbers are quite rapidly increasing. They have a burial ground at East Boston.



CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM,
BOWDOIN STREET.

This building was erected in 1845, and cost, including lot, building, organ and furniture, about sixty thousand dollars. The entrance of the church is designed in chaste Gothic architecture; fronts 15 feet on Bowdoin street, and passes thence through a vestibule 40 feet long, to the Auditory. The Auditory is 62 feet by 80 in the clear, and contains 110 pews. The side galleries contain 36, and the cross end 20, making in all 166 pews, capable of seating 1000 persons. The entire ceiling is finished with groined arches, and so formed as to admit light through the roof to the nave, which produces a soft and agreeable effect. The Easterly end forms a peculiarly elegant and grand feature of the edifice, there being placed on the centre of the chancel a lofty tabernacle, designed for a depository of the Sacred Scriptures, and a pavillion on either side of the tabernacle, all of which are highly ornamental. The pulpit is on the main floor, in front of the chancel, but withdrawn from the centre. The organ is also on the first floor, in a room prepared expressly for its reception, so that it is without the usual case, and almost entirely concealed from view.

Under the church is a basement of 12 feet in height in the clear, divided into apartments, which are used for the Sabbath School, Lectures and Social meetings, &c. &c. The house is remarkably well situated, being almost exactly in the centre, and on the highest land of the city, yet at the same time being very quiet and retired, and abundantly supplied with light and air. The society which worships here was organized in 1818.

The Rev. Thomas Worcester, the present pastor, was settled with them in 1828.

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UNION CHURCH, ESSEX STREET.

This Church was gathered August 26, 1822. The Meeting-House in Essex street was dedicated in December, 1816, and is owned by the Essex Street Congregational Society. It was rebuilt in 1840-41, and reopened March 28, 1841. The tower of this Church is new, and is seen to the best effect from the corner of Harrison avenue and Essex street, as presented in the engraving. The side walls of the old house, with the roof, were carried up 12 or 15 feet, and a new floor inserted above the ground floor. A commodious and well-proportioned lecture-room now occupies a part of the original floor of the house, entirely above ground. A marble pulpit, the first of that material in Boston, was placed in the Church when it was rebuilt. There is also a pedestal Font of white marble in the Church.

The part of the city in the vicinity of this Church has lately been much improved by the erection of handsome blocks of dwellings, and the opening of a new street opposite the Church from Essex street to Beach street.

PASTORS.

Rev. SAMUEL GREEN, inst. March 26, 1823, dismissed March 26, 1834.

Rev. NEHEMIAH ADAMS, present Pastor, installed March 26, 1834.

The whole number of members July, 1842, was 576, of whom 130 were males, and 446 females.



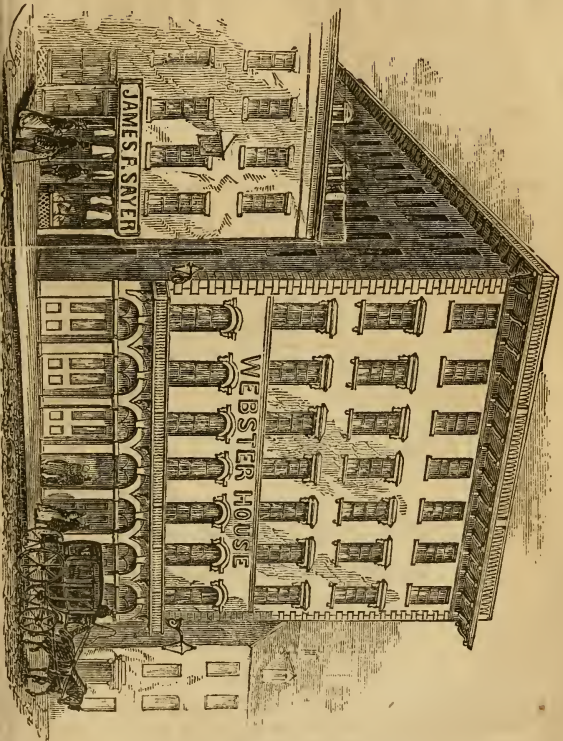
NEW NORTH CHURCH, HANOVER STREET.

The New North was the second Congregational Church built at the north part of Boston, and the fifth in the order of the other Churches of that name. The first house was dedicated May 5th, 1714, and the second, which is the present, May 2, 1804, or nearly ninety years afterwards. It is a substantial brick edifice, at the corner of Hanover and Clark streets. The original cost was \$26,570, exclusive of the land. Nearly all this sum was realized from the first sale of pews. The inside is a square of 72 feet, two ranges of Doric columns under the galleries, and Corinthian columns above them support the ceiling, which was in an arch of moderate elevation in the centre,—the whole well adapted for sight and sound.

PASTORS.

Rev. JOHN WEBB, ordained October 20, 1714, died April 16, 1750.
 Rev. PETER THACHER, installed January 28, 1723, died March 1, 1739.
 Rev. ANDREW ELIOT, D. D. ord. April 14, 1742, died September 13, 1778.
 Rev. JOHN ELIOT, D. D., ordained Nov. 3, 1779, died February 14, 1813.
 Rev. FRANCIS PARKMAN, D. D., ord. Dec. 8, 1813, resigned Feb. 1, 1819.
 Rev. AMOS SMITH, ordained December 7, 1842, resigned June 5, 1848.
 Rev. JOSHUA YOUNG, present Pastor, ordained February 1, 1849.
 Rev. A. B. FULLER, his successor, was ordained in 1853.

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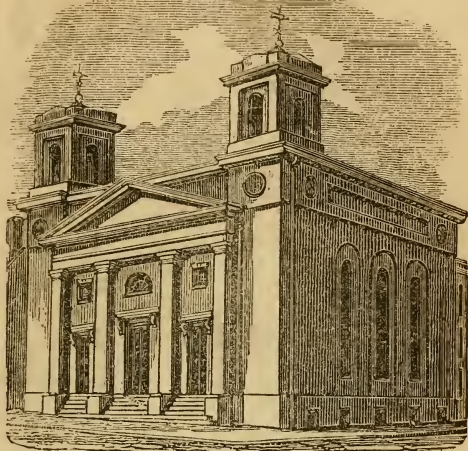
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BULFINCH STREET CHURCH.

The house is of brick, and is 74 by 70 feet, having for its front a pediment in wood supported by half columns, the centre ones in imitation of freestone, and the outer ones white, corresponding with the entablature. There are three principal entrances to the Church in front. It is surmounted in front on each corner by cupolas, in one of which is an excellent toned bell. The proportions and arrangement of the interior are in good taste both for speaking and effect.

The Society worshipping at this Church was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, January 21st, 1823, by the name of the "Central Universalist Society." The corner stone was laid October 7th, 1822, and the following is the principal inscription on the plate deposited underneath : —

"HE that built and sustains all things is Jehovah. This house, devoted to the worship of Almighty God, and the promulgation of his great Salvation through Jesus Christ, the Chief Corner-Stone, was commenced, and this stone laid October VII., in the year of our Lord MDCCCXXII., of the Independence of the United States the forty-sixth, and of the Institution of the city of Boston, the first."

PASTORS.

PAUL DEAN, installed May 7, 1823, resigned May 3, 1840.

FREDERICK T. GRAY, installed November 26, 1839.



PHILLIPS CHURCH, SOUTH BOSTON.

This Church was gathered December 10, 1823, consisting at that time of thirteen persons. Rev. Prince Hawes, who had been some time preaching for them, was installed over them April 23, 1824. A house of worship was erected at the junction of Broadway and A street, and dedicated March 9, 1825. Mr. Hawes was dismissed April 18, 1827, and on the 22d of November of the same year, Rev. Joy H. Fairchild was installed, and was dismissed at his own request, May 16, 1842. The place of worship being too small, a larger one was erected on the same location and dedicated May 4, 1836.

The number of members in 1843 was 240.

The house is built of wood, and has 104 pews on the lower floor, and will accommodate, including the gallery, about seven hundred persons.

MINISTERS.

PRINCE HAWES, installed April 23, 1824, left April 18, 1827.

J. H. FAIRCHILD, installed November 22, 1827, left May 16, 1842.

W. W. PATTON, installed January 18, 1843, left in 1845.

JOHN W. ALVORD, installed November 4, 1846.

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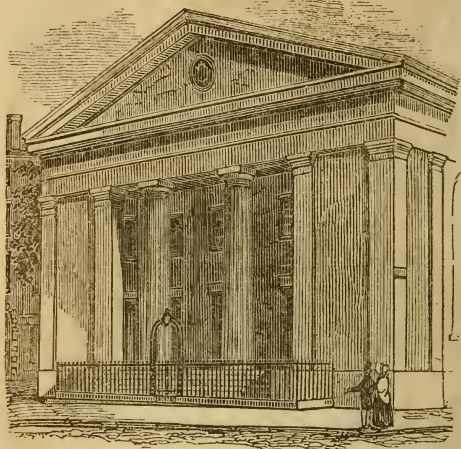
CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, GREEN STREET.

This Society was incorporated in 1846, and worshipped formerly in a hall at the corner of Lowell and Causeway streets. In December, 1848, they removed to the Green Street Church. The seats in this Church are free, and supported by the free-will offering of the worshippers. The number of communicants is about 200. Rev. William Croswell, D. D. has had pastoral charge of the parish from its first organization.

The Meeting-House in Green street was consecrated for Divine worship, October 25, 1826. The religious society arose out of the labors of their pastor, Rev. William Jenks, D. D., who was installed over them on the day of the consecration of their house of worship, October 25, 1826.

This building is plain but neat. It is surmounted by a square tower of a single story from a classic model. The seats can conveniently accommodate about 750 persons. In 1848 this building was sold to the Episcopal denomination, and is now occupied by the Church of the Advent, being the eighth organized Protestant Episcopal Church in Boston.

The Rev. W. Croswell, D. D., was appointed at the season of Advent, (December,) 1844; and the Rev. F. W. Pollard, called as assistant minister in 1845. The Rev. Horatio Southgate settled in 1852, is now pastor.



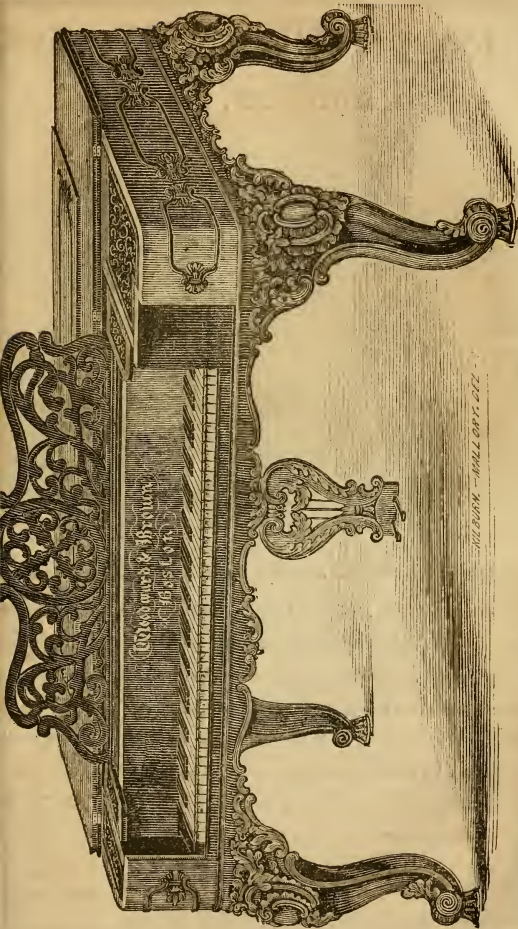
TWELFTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, CHAMBERS STREET.

Early in the year 1823, several gentlemen resolved to attempt the formation of a new Congregational society, and the erection of a meeting-house for their accommodation in the western part of the city. In a few weeks 102 persons subscribed the sum of \$23,300 for the building. An Act of incorporation was granted by the legislature on the 14th of June, 1823, for the "Twelfth Congregational Society in the city of Boston." The cornerstone of the new house was laid May 10, 1824, and the building was dedicated on the 13th of October following, on which occasion the sermon was preached by the Rev. John G. Palfrey.


The Church is pleasantly located on Chambers street, between Allen and McLean streets, and cost (land included) \$34,000. It has 152 pews, and will accommodate 1,000 persons. The Rev. Samuel Barrett, of the Cambridge Theological School, became the pastor, and on the 9th of February, 1825, was ordained, and has since remained the pastor.

The parish library was established in the year 1826, and the Sunday School in 1827. The Society comprises about 200 families, is free from debt, and expends annually for the support of public worship, about thirty-one hundred dollars.

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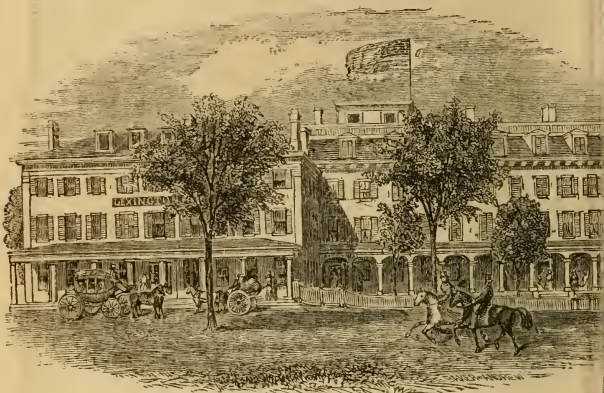
—MILBURN — HALL DAY. C.T.

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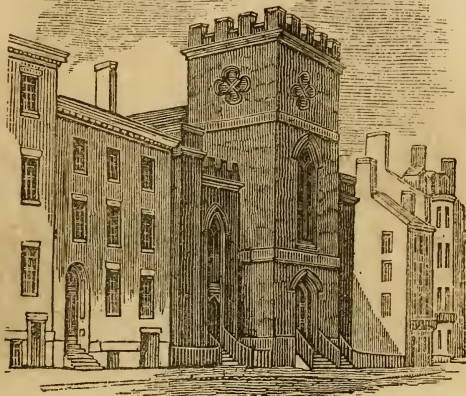
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BOWDOIN STREET CHURCH.

The Bowdoin Street Congregational Society, or Church, was organized July 18, 1825, under the name of the Hanover Street Church, and the corner-stone of the first Meeting-House was laid in Hanover Street, by the Rev. B. B. Wisner. It was dedicated to the worship of God on the 1st day of March, 1826, and burned down on the morning of the 1st of February, 1830. Soon after this bereavement, the church and congregation adopted measures to repair the loss, purchased a lot of land in Bowdoin Street, where the present house was built, and obtained a charter from the legislature of the State, as the "Bowdoin Street Congregational Society."

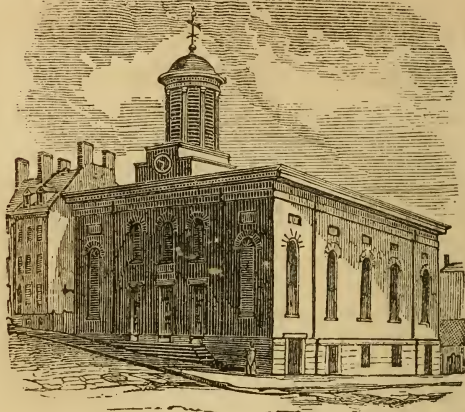
Whole number of members in May, 1851, were 447. The edifice is a massive stone structure, 75 feet front by 98 feet in depth, built in the primitive Gothic style. The tower is 23 feet by 20, projecting 6 feet from the main wall. The house is in the centre of Bowdoin street.

PASTORS.

Rev. LYMAN BEECHER, D. D., inst. March 22, 1826, dis. Sept. 36, 1832.

Rev. HUBBARD WINSLOW, inst. Sept. 26, 1832, dismissed 1844.

Rev. JARED B. WATERBURY, D. D., present Pastor, inst. Sept. 2, 1846.



ST. VINCENT DE PAUL'S CHURCH, ROMAN CATHOLIC, PURCHASE STREET.

The corner-stone of this edifice was laid September 7, 1825, and the house was dedicated on Thursday, August 24, 1826, for the use of the Unitarian denomination.

The building is constructed of rough hewn granite, and covers a space of 81 by 74 feet. It stands near Liverpool wharf, where the famous Tea vessels were moored during the memorable 16th of December, 1773. The pastors were Rev. George Ripley, ordained November 8, 1826, and Rev. James I. T. Coolidge, ordained February 9, 1842.

Owing to the many changes that had occurred in that portion of the city, the Unitarian Society worshipping in this Church decided, in the year 1847, to erect a new building in a more central position, for the greater convenience and accommodation of the majority of the members. A lot was accordingly purchased during that year for this purpose.

In May 1848, the Society removed to their New Church at the corner of Harrison avenue and Beach street. The Purchase Street Church has been owned by the Roman Catholics since that period, and is now known as St. Vincent de Paul's. Rev. M. P. Galigher, Pastor, from May, 1848, and at present officiating.

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Dr. Cummings, with a view to meet the increasing calls upon his establishment, has associated in partnership, Dr. G. H. R. Flagg, a skillful and experienced practitioner, whose services have often been called into requisition by our citizens. The rooms of the establishment have been enlarged and improved, so that every department of operative and mechanical dentistry is carried on in the most systematic and effective manner. We make this brief reference to Drs. Cummings & Flagg from a personal and accurate knowledge of their superior qualifications as dentists, no less from their agreeable manners and gentlemanly qualities generally; and accordingly can commend in all sincerity and with a full conscience to the patronage of the public—which we do most cordially.—*Bee.*

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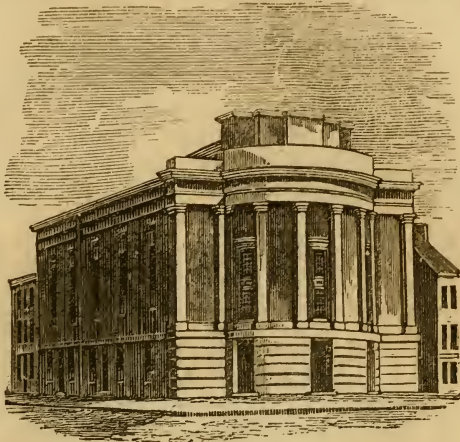
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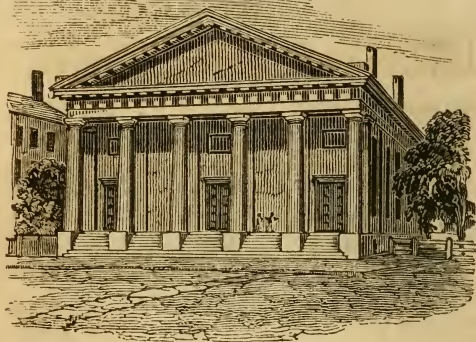


HARVARD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

This Church was constituted March 27, 1839, consisting of 121 members, derived chiefly from the various Baptist Churches in the city. They now number 500. As they met at first in Boylston Hall, they took the name of the Boylston Street Church, which has been changed to that of the Harvard Street Church, since their removal to the new place of worship. From Boylston Hall they moved to the Melodeon, and thence to the new Church.

The corner-stone of the Church was laid in May, 1842. It is situated at the corner of Harvard street and Harrison avenue. It is a beautiful and commodious edifice, with a stone front. It will accommodate between 1,100 and 1,200 persons. The inside is distinguished for great neatness and convenience.

Their first Pastor was the Rev. Robert Turnbull, who was installed August 25, 1839. Rev. Joseph Banvard, settled as minister in 1846, and is the present Pastor. The Baptists were, as a Society, much persecuted in the seventeenth century, and prosecutions by the civil authorities were numerous against them in Boston, about the year 1665. In 1729, the legislature of Connecticut passed an act to exempt Baptists and Quakers from ministerial taxes.



PINE STREET CHURCH.

This Church consisting of 42 members, was organized Sept. 2, 1827. The corner-stone of the Church edifice was laid June 20, of the same year and the house dedicated by the Congregational denomination, Dec. 25, 1827. The house has been extensively repaired and some material alterations made in the year 1851. It is 71 feet in width and 80 in length, and contains 182 pews. The whole exterior is of a classic form, modelled after the Temple of Theseus at Athens. On the south side is a pleasant Green. The interior of the edifice was remodelled in 1842. In the basement is a Vestry, 46 by 40, and a Committee room, 27 feet by 20. The front gallery is furnished with a handsome clock. Present number of members is about 200.

PASTORS.

REV. THOMAS H. SKINNER, D. D., inst. April 19, 1828, left Aug. 27, 1828
 REV. JONA BROWN, D. D., inst. March 14, 1829, left Feb. 16, 1831.
 REV. AMOS A. PHELPS, inst. Sept. 13, 1831, left March 26, 1834.
 REV. ARTEMAS BOIES, inst. Dec. 10, 1834, left Nov. 9, 1840.
 REV. AUSTIN PHELPS, inst. March 31, 1842, left May 1848.
 REV. H. M. DEXTER, present Pastor, ordained 1849.

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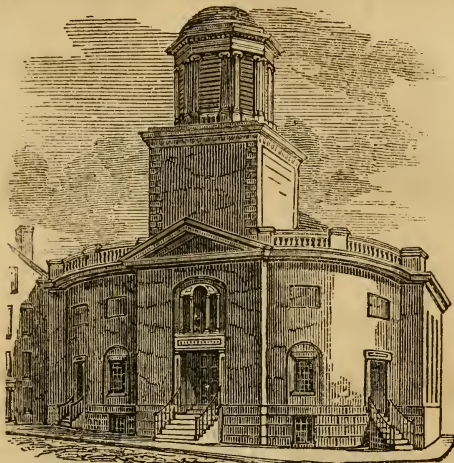
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SALEM STREET CHURCH.

This Church was organized September 1, 1827. At its formation it consisted of 97 members, viz. 34 males and 63 females. The corner-stone of the Church edifice was laid July 17, 1827. It was consecrated January 1, 1823. The whole number of members united to the Church, including the first organization, is 867. The number of members remaining November 14, 1842, 567; of whom 185 are males, and 382 females.

This Church is built of brick, and is situated at the corner of Salem and North Bennett streets. It has a swelled front, and is a commodious building, containing 134 pews on the lower floor, and 32 in the gallery, and two vestries in the basement. The body of the house is 74 by 71 feet. The vestibule projects in front about 12 feet. The ceiling is a simple arch from side to side, springing from a projecting belt of stucco which extends around the entire building.

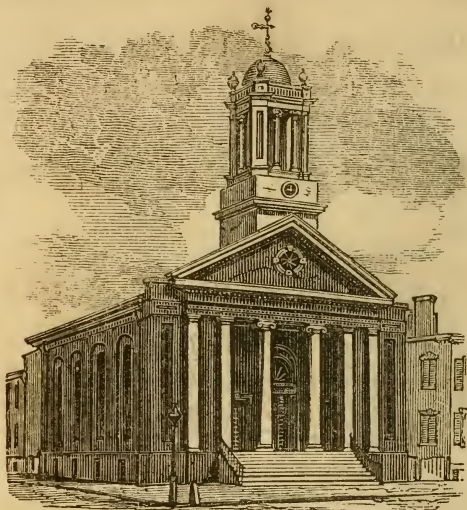
PASTORS.

Rev. JUSTIN EDWARDS, D. D., inst. Jan. 1, 1823, dis. Aug. 20, 1829.

Rev. GEORGE W. BLAGDEN, inst. Nov. 3, 1830, dis. Sept. 5, 1836.

Rev. JOSEPH H. TOWNE, installed June 2, 1837, left Dec. 27, 1843.

Rev. EDWARD BEECHER, inst. March 13, 1844.



SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This Church edifice was erected in 1823, and was intended for the ministrations of Rev. Dr. Holley, who formerly preached in the Hollis street pulpit. Mr. Holley was on his return from Kentucky to take charge of it, when suddenly his melancholy death disappointed the hopes of his friends who had erected the Church. The Church was dedicated Jan. 30, 1823; the Rev. Mellish Irving Motte, who had formerly been an Episcopal clergyman in Charleston, S. C., but had become a Unitarian, was invited to settle as Pastor, and May 21, the same year, was ordained. Dr. Channing preached the sermon. The Society, under Mr. Motte, consisted of about 160 families. It showed great zeal in paying off a heavy debt that had been incurred in building the Church. In July, 1842, Mr. Motte requested that his connection with the Society might be dissolved. In September, the same year, Mr. Frederick D. Huntington, of the Theological School, Cambridge, was invited with great unanimity to take charge of the congregation, and on the evening of October 19, was ordained.

The house contains 124 pews on the floor, and 42 in the gallery.

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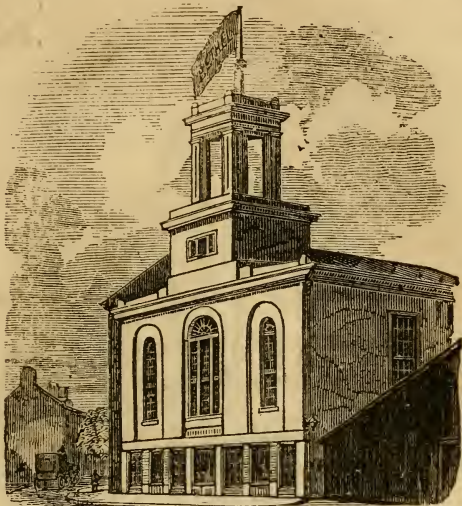
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PLUS PROFITS equally among the depositors.



MARINERS' CHURCH, PURCHASE STREET.

This Church is under the charge of the Boston Seamen's Friend Society, formed in January, 1823. The Society previously worshipped in the hall on Central wharf.

The corner-stone of this church edifice was laid August 11, 1829, and was dedicated January 1, 1830. A Church of 9 members was organized, for the special benefit of seamen and their families, January 20, 1830.

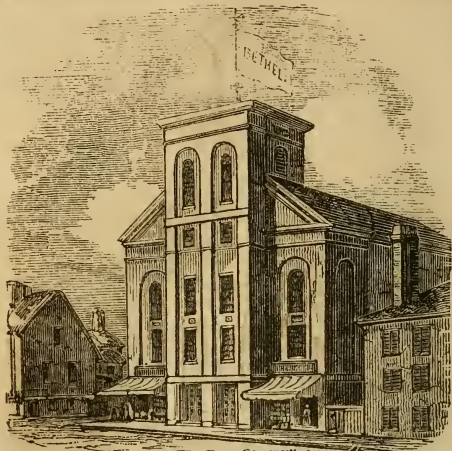
The Mariners' Church is situated in Purchase street, on the easterly side of Fort Hill, fronting the harbor. Over it waves the Bethel Flag, inviting the hardy seamen of Columbia to gather around the altar of their God, and each Sabbath day witnesses these gallant men, who never bent to a victor, on their knees before Him, in his house.

PASTORS.

Rev. JONATHAN GREENLEAF, chosen February 13, 1830, dismissed November, 1833.

Rev. DANIEL M. LORD, installed Nov. 11, 1834, dismissed July 20, 1848.

Rev. GEORGE W. BOURNE, installed February 15, 1849, present Pastor.



SEAMEN'S CHURCH, OR BETHEL, NORTH SQUARE.

The Bethel, in North Square, is owned by the Port Society for the city of Boston and vicinity, and cost \$ 23,000.

In the year 1823, several gentlemen of our city, of the Methodist Episcopal persuasion, urged by an enlarged philanthropy, organized themselves into a society, for the moral and religious instruction of seamen, to be called "The Port Society of Boston and its vicinity." The Bethel was the first fruits of their design, and no one of our public charities has received a greater share of public eulogium. Another early act of the founders was to procure and settle a pastor over the Bethel, and their choice fell upon the Rev. Edward T. Taylor, who still continues to labor among his "children," as he affectionately terms the seamen, and his labors are attended with eminent success, alike creditable to himself and the great cause he advocates.

The edifice, of which the above is a representation, is all built of brick, with the exception of the basement, which is of unhammered Quincy granite. It is 81 by 53 feet, and is capable of containing 1,500 persons. A part of the basement is used for a reading-room, for the benefit of those seamen who have leisure and inclination to visit it.



GRACE CHURCH, TEMPLE STREET.

This Society was formed in 1829, and continued to increase very gradually until towards January, 1835, when it was incorporated under the title of "Grace Church in the City of Boston."

The corner-stone of the Church edifice was laid June 30, 1835, and it was consecrated by the Right Reverend Bishop Griswold, June 14, 1836.

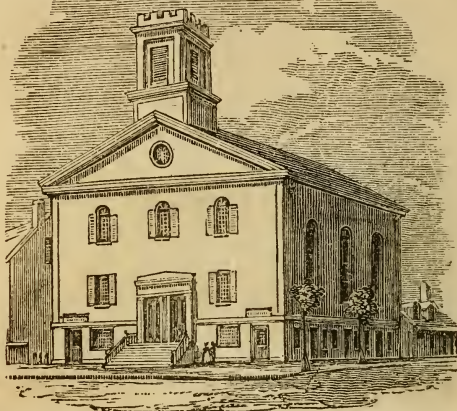
The architecture of this Church is generally much admired, and it is a better specimen of the Gothic style than is ordinarily found in New England. The interior is beautifully painted by M. Bragaldi. The exterior of the building, including the towers (which are of the octagonal form), is 87 feet; breadth 63 feet. The basement is divided into 2 large rooms for lectures, Sunday-schools, &c. The height from the main floor above the basement to the centre of the main arch, is 45 feet; an arch is thrown over each of the side galleries, which is intersected by arches opposite the three windows on each side, and resting on each side upon four cluster columns of 24 inches diameter.

RECTORS.

Rev. THOMAS M. CLARK, instituted November 13, 1836, left 1843.

Rev. CLEMENT N. BUTLER, D. D., instituted 1844, left 1847.

Rev. CHARLES MASON, present Pastor, instituted 1848.



FOURTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, SOUTH BOSTON.

This edifice is situated at the corner of B street and Broadway. It was built, and is now occupied by the "Fourth Universalist Society," which was gathered in April, 1830, under the labors of Rev. Benjamin Whittemore, who was installed April 10, 1833. Rev. Thomas D. Cook, present minister, installed in 1844. From a small beginning the Society has gradually increased in numbers and prosperity. The Society was organized May 30, 1831, and incorporated April 19, 1837.

Connected with the Society is a Church, numbering about 80 members. Also a Sabbath School with 230 scholars and 45 teachers.

The Church edifice presents nothing very remarkable to the eye in point of architecture. It is built of wood, with a brick basement, which contains two stores and the Vestry. The furniture and interior ornaments are neat, and well adapted to the comfort and convenience of the speaker and auditory. The origin of the denomination of Universalists in America, was in the year 1770. Mr. John Murray commenced preaching near New York; visited Philadelphia and several parts of New Jersey; came in 1773 to Newport, and thence to Boston, where he arrived on the 26th of October of that year.

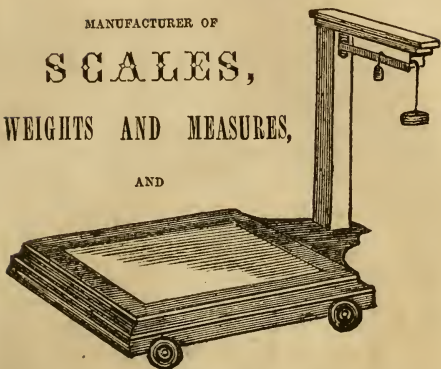
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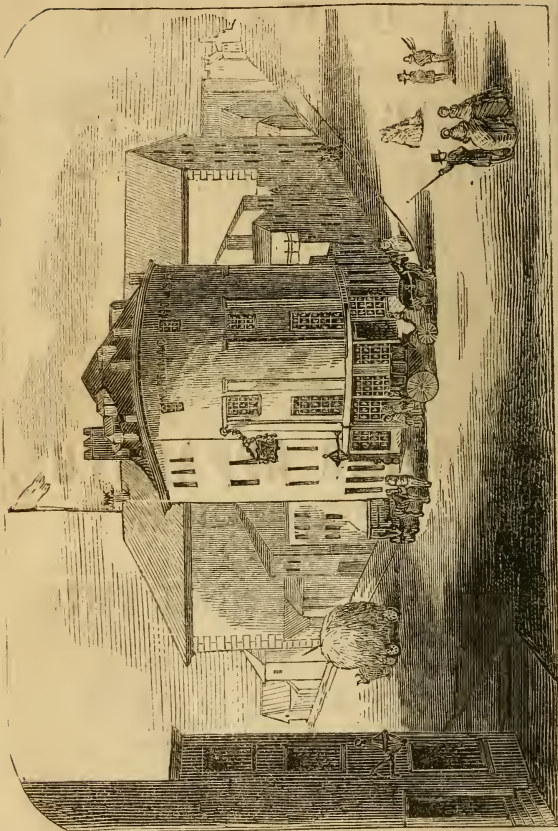
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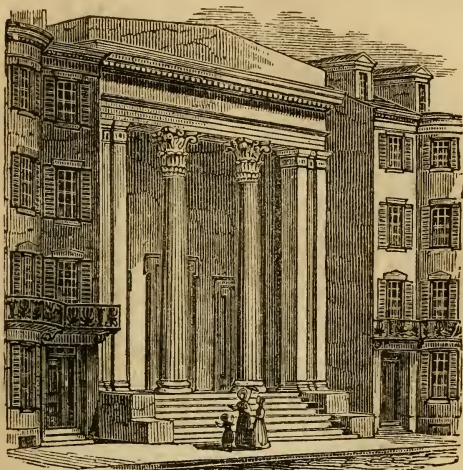
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CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, WINTER STREET.

This Church was organized May 11, 1835, consisting of 62 members, and commenced public worship at the Odeon, August 6, 1835, under the name of the Franklin Street Church.

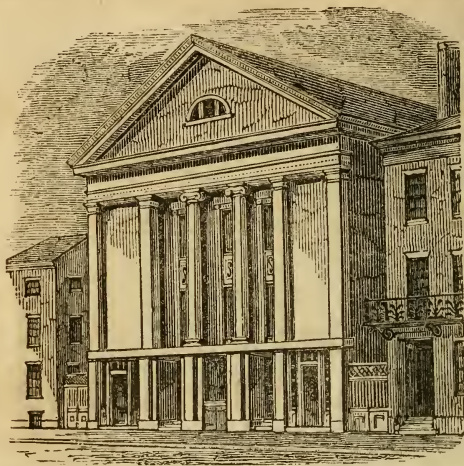
The corner-stone of the Church edifice was laid May 27, 1841, and the Church consecrated Dec. 31, 1841. The Central Congregational Society was organized Dec. 7, 1841, and the Franklin Street Church assumed the name of the Central Congregational Church, Dec. 24, 1841. The number of members in January 1, 1850, was 462.

The front of this Church is of the Corinthian order; the two fluted columns and beautiful capitals of Quincy granite sustaining the entablature, that, united, form an elevation of about 53 feet from the ground, and of 44 in width, present an imposing appearance. The interior arrangement of the house embraces all modern improvements in this department of architecture.

PASTORS.

Rev. WILLIAM M. ROGERS, installed August 6, 1835.

Rev. GEORGE RICHARDS, installed October 8, 1845.



FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, WARREN STREET.

The Fifth Universalist Society was formed January, 1836. It worshipped in Boylston Hall three years, when it removed to the Meeting-House erected for its use in Warren, near Tremont street. The house was dedicated in February, 1839.

The Meeting-House is built of brick, with a granite basement, and contains 162 pews, and will seat about 1,100 persons. It is furnished with a fine-toned organ. In the basement there is a large vestry and three school-rooms.

The Church, which originally consisted of 85 members, was formed in 1837. It has now about 350 members. The communion is administered once a month. There are connected with the Society two Sabbath Schools, consisting of about 300 children, and 70 teachers. There are also two female charitable associations connected with the Society.

PASTORS.

Rev. OTIS A. SKINNER, settled January, 1837, resigned April, 1846.

Rev. J. S. DENNIS, installed January, 1847, resigned June, 1848.

Rev. OTIS A. SKINNER, reinstalled March, 1849.

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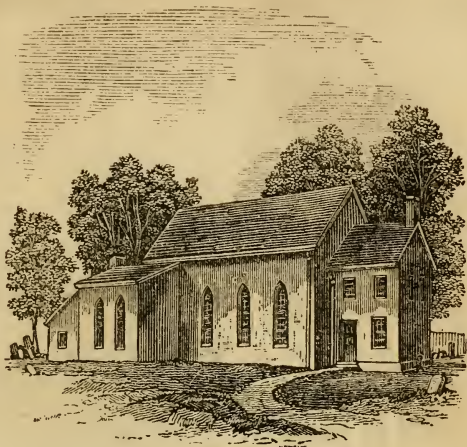
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ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH, SOUTH BOSTON.

This Church was erected in 1819, by the Catholic Congregation of Boston, with the approbation and assistance of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cheverus. It was enlarged, rendered fit for Divine service, and afterwards consecrated by Bishop Fenwick, in 1833. A tablet in front of the building bears the following inscription:—"Erected by the Catholic Congregation of Boston, with the approbation and assistance of Right Reverend Bishop Cheverus, A. D. 1819."

This building is not at present used as a regular place of worship, but is occasionally used as a cemetery Chapel. A large cemetery is attached to the Church lot, on Dorchester street, South Boston.

The house is surrounded and nearly hidden by large Elm trees; and the traveller as he passes it is surprised with its rural beauty in the summer, no less than by its mournful and desolate aspect in the winter.

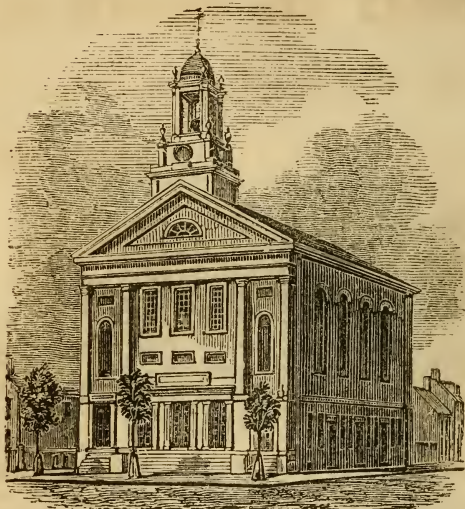
PASTORS.

Rev. THOMAS LYNCH, from the year 1833 to 1836.

Rev. JOHN MAHONY, from the year 1836 to 1839.

Rev. M. LYNCH, from the year 1839 to 1840.

Rev. F. FITZSIMMONS, December 21, 1840.



SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, SOUTH BOSTON.

On the 28th of August, 1823, 19 individuals were constituted a branch of the Federal Street Baptist Church. This branch was publicly recognized as an independent Church, March 27, 1831, then numbering 52 members.

The branch originally met for public worship in a small house formerly occupied by the Methodists. They were aided for several years by the "Baptist Evangelical Society." Their present house was dedicated to the worship of God, July 22, 1830. It is on the corner of C street and Broadway. The building has nothing remarkable in its appearance, though to the antiquarian there are interesting associations connected with its history.

PASTORS.

R. H. NEALE, who had supplied the pulpit nearly three years, from 1833 to 1834. T. R. CRESSEY, from 1834 to 1835. THOMAS DRIER, from 1838 to 1843. DUNCAN DUNBAR, from 1844 to 1845. GEORGE W. BOSWORTH assumed the charge February 22, 1846.

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GEORGE ROGERS Agent.



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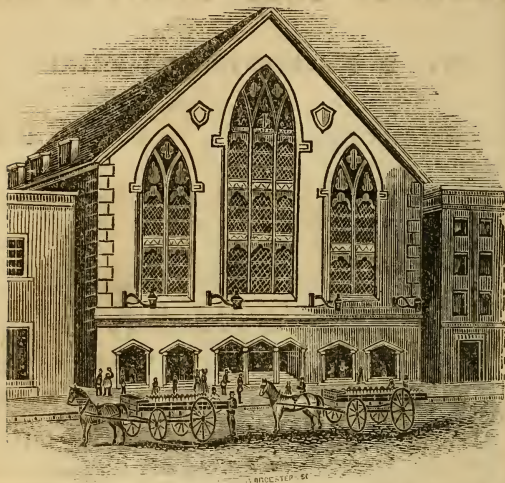
Alarm Water Gauge, to prevent Explosion of Steam Boilers;

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BY HOT WATER AND STEAM,

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THIRD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This Church was gathered and the first sermon delivered on the 4th of July, 1834. The Church at that time consisted of between 20 and 30 individuals, and was soon increased to 60, from other Methodist Churches in the city. From the time of its commencement, it has steadily increased, and at the present time its numbers are 320. The building was erected in 1827, for a Presbyterian Church, under the pastoral care of Rev. Jas. Sabine. In 1829, Mr. Sabine and a part of his Society withdrew from the Presbyterian connection, and embraced the sentiments of the Episcopalians; in consequence of which the Meeting-House became vacant until occupied by the above Society.

PASTORS.

Rev. ABEL STEVENS,
Rev. M. L. SCUDDER,
Rev. EDWARD OTHEMAN,
Rev. JAMES PORTER,
Rev. T. C. PIERCE,
Rev. WILLIAM SMITH,

Rev. DANIEL WISE,
Rev. GEORGE PICKERING,
Rev. MINOR RAYMOND,
Rev. A. D. MERRILL,
Rev. T. C. PIERCE,
Rev. J. D. BRIDGE,

Rev. DANIEL K. BANNISTER.



ST. MARY'S CHURCH, ENDICOTT STREET.

This Church was consecrated by Bishop Fenwick, of the Roman Catholic Church, on the 22d of May, 1836.

This Church is situated on Endicott street, at the corner of Cooper street. It is built of rough stone, and is a beautiful and durable edifice. It has a spacious and convenient basement.

PASTORS.

Rev. WILLIAM WILEY, from May, 1836, to April, 1837.

Rev. P. O'BEIRNE, from 1837 to 1838.

Rev. MICHAEL HEALY, from 1838 to 1841.

Rev. THOMAS O'FLAHERTY, from January, 1841, to March, 1842.

Rev. JOHN FITZPATRICK, from March 4, 1842, to 1847.

Rev. JOHN P. FLOOD, from 1847 to 1849.

Rev. JOHN McELROY, present Minister.

Rev. F. B. KROES, and Rev. FRANCIS LACHAT, assistant Ministers.

The first movements of the Roman Catholics to form a Society in Boston were in the year 1784. These were prompted by the Irish and French emigrants, under the pastoral charge of the Abbe La Poitrie, a chaplain in the French navy.

**ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH,**

NORTHAMPTON STREET.

This Church was consecrated on the 11th of December, 1836, by Bishop Fenwick, for the use of the Catholics at the South end.

First and present Pastor, Rev. Thomas Lynch.

This Church is located at a section of Boston, where the population, particularly the foreigners, are rapidly increasing. It is uniformly thronged with devoted worshippers.



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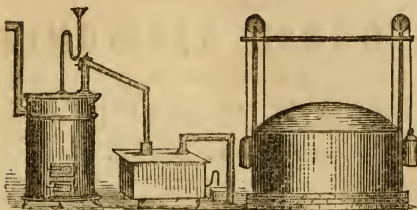


METHODIST CHURCH,

MERIDIAN, CORNER HAVRE STREET, EAST BOSTON.

The first congregation was gathered in the year 1839. They worshipped in a part of the Lyman School-house, having for their minister Rev. Mr. Davenport. Rev. J. W. Merrill officiated during a part of the year '41. In '42 a small meeting-house was built, costing, with land, \$2600, at the junction of Meridian and Paris streets, which building is now used for a city school-house, Daniel Richards was appointed by the Conference and labored one year. He was succeeded by Joseph A. Merrill, who remained with the Society till 1845. His successor was the Rev. Joseph Whitman, under whose labors a very extensive revival was enjoyed. He remained two years with them, during which time the present building was erected, at a cost of \$18,000 dollars. It is 73 feet long by 48 wide, with galleries, and stands on the junction of Meridian, Havre and Decatur streets. To him succeeded Rev. H. E. Hempstead, who was followed by Rev. James Porter. Their present pastor Rev. C. S. Macreading, has now been with them 18 months. The growth of this part of the city, and the impossibility of accommodating all who desired seats, rendered it expedient to form another congregation, in May '53, which is now convened in Bennington Hall, having for their pastor, Rev. Chester Field. The new organization commenced, and is progressing under very favorable auspices.

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We continue to manufacture the celebrated Model Melodeons, prices from \$60 to \$175 ; and Organ Melodeons with three stops and two rows of keys, price \$200.

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B O S T O N .



FOURTH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NORTH RUSSELL STREET.

This Church was constituted A. D. 1837, with 60 members, under the pastoral care of Rev. M. L. Scudder. Their first meetings were held in the Wells School-House, in Blossom street. The Chapel was dedicated A. D. 1838. It is erected on a plan designed for further improvement, as we learn the edifice will be elevated, and that the buildings in front will be removed, to make a more spacious court.

The ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church are stationed annually, and according to the present usage are not appointed to the same station more than two years successively.

The whole number of members in June, 1842, was 430, of whom 127 were males, and 303 females.

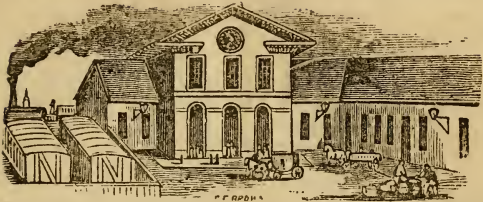
MINISTERS.

MOSES L. SCUDDER, from 1837 to 1839. JEFFERSON HASCALL, from 1839 to 1841. CHARLES K. TRUE, from 1841 to 1843. GEORGE LANDEN, from 1843 to 1845. WILLIAM H. HATCH, from 1845 to 1847. WILLIAM RICE, from 1847 to 1849. MARK TRAFTON, from 1849 to 1851. E. COLBEIGH.

**THIRTEENTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.**

This Society was formed in the year 1825. The place of worship was located at the corner of Purchase and Pearl streets. The Rev. George Ripley was ordained as Pastor in 1826, and after the lapse of almost fifteen years, his connection was dissolved, for reasons which affected, not the least, the relations of friendship and mutual respect between the parties. The Rev.

BOSTON & LOWELL RAILROAD.



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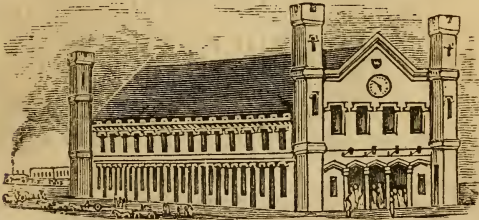
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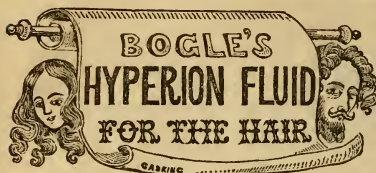
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of the hair to be found. Where everything else has failed in restoring the hair, this has reinstated it in full plenitude of beauty and luxuriance.

Price 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1, and \$1.50 per Bottle.

BOGLE'S HEBEAIONA, or BALM OF CYTHERIA,

is unrivalled for beautifying the complexion, and eradicating tan and pimples. Price 50 cents per Bottle.



Magically changes unsightly hair into a beautiful black or brown, the instant it is applied. This Dye has many advantages over all others, and whenever it has come in competition with them, its superiority is at once admitted. 1st, it contains ingredients which are not destructive to the hair, but highly beneficial to it. 2d, it is the most permanent and natural

dye ever invented, and neither the effects of the sun nor weather can tarnish it in the least. One trial sufficiently proves more than the above. Hair Dyeing done on the premises. Prices 50 cents, \$1, and \$1.50.

These articles are all warranted the best and cheapest in the world, or the money refunded. To be had of the Inventor.

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Bogle's system of measuring the head. Observe the dotted lines.

- No. 1.—The circumference of the head.
- No. 2.—Temple to temple across the back.
- No. 3.—Forehead to nape of the neck.
- No. 4.—Ear to ear, over the temple.

Persons residing in any part of the world can be beautifully fitted to a Wig, or Toupee, by measuring their heads as above, and sending me a sample of their hair. Address

**W. BOGLE, 277 Washington St.,
BOSTON.**



James I. T. Coolidge, the present incumbent, was ordained in 1842. So great had been the changes in that section of the city, by the influx of business and foreigners, that the society was forced to remove to another section of the city; and on the 3d of May, 1847, the corner-stone of their present beautiful building was laid at the corner of Harrison Avenue and Beach Street. On the 3d of May, 1848, the new Church was completed and dedicated. The Society was incorporated under the title of the Purchase Street Congregational Society, but by reason of removal, it was obliged to change its name, and it is now known as the Thirteenth Congregational Church and Society.

The size of the body of this house of worship is 62 by 92 feet, exclusive of the buttresses, tower, and chancel. The chancel projects 6 feet and the tower 7 feet; making the entire length 107 feet. The side buttresses project 1 foot 8 inches, making the entire width 63 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet. The height of the front gable is 66 feet from the sidewalk, and the height of the side walls 32 feet, above which rises the clear story wall to the height of 47 feet from the sidewalk on Beach street. The tower, which is at the corner of the building, rises to the height of 93 feet to the base of the spire, and is supported by massive buttresses at the angles, which terminate with minarets and finials at the height of 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the base of the spire, where the tower finishes with gables on four sides.

ROWE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

This Society formerly worshipped in the Federal Street Baptist Church, the corner-stone of which was laid September 25, 1826, and the building dedicated July 18, 1827. At that period the Society consisted of sixty-five members.

In consequence of the many changes in Federal Street, and its gradual transformation into a mere business street, the Society determined in the year 1844, to dispose of the property and remove to a more central position. The building was occupied for the last time on the 23d of February, 1845, soon after which it was demolished.

The corner-stone of the present edifice, in Rowe street, was laid the 27th of April, 1846, and the building was dedicated on the 7th of April following. In the mean while, the Society held their public meetings in Amory Hall and the Melodeon. The present Church is in the pointed Gothic style of architecture; built of dark red sandstone, having a tower at the corner, surmounted by a spire rising to the height of 175 feet above the sidewalk. The interior of the building is finished with black walnut, and contains 158 pews. The organ was made by Mr. Appleton, of Boston, and is placed in the front angle corresponding with the towers.



ROWE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

By an act of the Legislature, the name of this Society was subsequently changed to the "Rowe Street Baptist Society." The present number of members is about 450.

PASTORS.

Rev. HOWARD MALCOM, from Nov. 13, 1827, to Sept., 1835. Rev. GEORGE R. IDE, from Dec. 30, 1835, to Dec., 1837. Rev. HANDEL G. NOTT, from May 23, 1839, to May, 1840. Rev. WILLIAM HAGUE, from Sept., 1840, till 1848. Rev. BARON STOW, D. D., the present Pastor, installed 1848.



BOWDOIN SQUARE BAPTIST CHURCH,
OPPOSITE THE REVERE HOUSE.

This edifice stands on the north side of Bowdoin square, beautifully opening to the view from all the streets which radiate from the square. The corner-stone was laid April 1, 1840, and the building dedicated November 5, 1840. It is one of the most agreeable locations in Boston. It is 98 feet in length, inclusive of the tower, by 73½ feet wide. Its front, with its tower and six turrets, is of granite. The tower projects 10 feet from the main building ; is 28 feet square, and 110 feet high. The cost of the building, including furniture and organ, was upwards of seventy-thousand dollars.

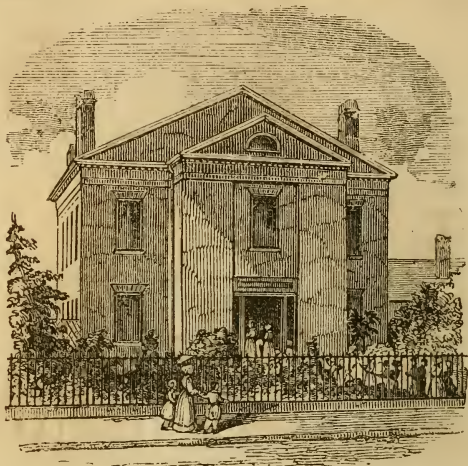
The Church was constituted Sept. 17, 1840, with 137 members.

PASTORS.

REV. R. W. CUSEMAN, installed July 8, 1841, left July, 1847.

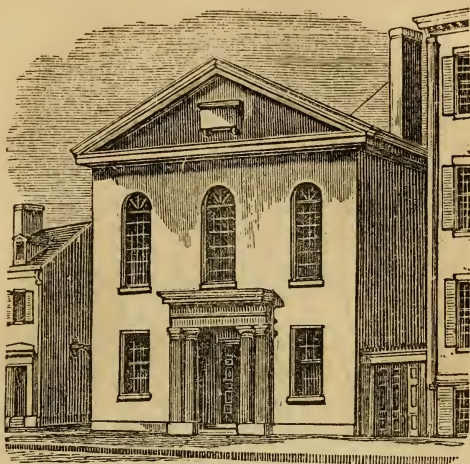
REV. PHARCELLUS CHURCH, D. D., installed Sept. 1848.

REV. WILLIAM H. WINES, settled in 1852.



WARREN STREET CHAPEL.

This Institution, established A. D. 1835-36, through the liberality of several private individuals, belonging to the Congregational Unitarian denomination, and placed under the charge of Rev. C. F. BARNARD, is devoted to the general objects of the Ministry at Large, particularly in their relation to the young. It contains various free schools for instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Sewing, intended for those who cannot obtain such advantages elsewhere, and open at such hours as their convenience requires. There are two valuable libraries for readers of different ages. Two or more large classes are taught the elements and practice of vocal music. A Sunday School occupies the morning and afternoon of the Lord's Day, followed by religious exercises generally adapted to the wants and capacity of the young. Occasional meetings of a social or instructive character are added, with an annual visit to the country, and other means of rational enjoyment. There are connected with the building a garden and a cabinet of Natural History. The current expenses of the institution are defrayed in part by annual subscriptions or donations, and in part through the proceeds of a course of Lyceum Lectures, by occasional concerts, and by sales of flowers upon the Common on the Fourth of July.



TUCKERMAN CHAPEL, PITTS STREET.

The corner-stone of this building was laid July 7, 1836. It was dedicated by the Congregational Unitarian denomination the following November. It is a neat brick building, 76 feet by 44, two stories in height.

Dr. Tuckerman entered upon his duties as Minister at Large, Nov. 5, 1826. His purpose was to visit among the poor, and to be to such as were not visited by any other clergymen, a Christian Pastor and Friend. In Feb., 1827, he had 50 families under his charge; in six months, 90 families, at the close of the year, 170 families, and in six months more, 250 families.

Rev. F. T. Gray became a colleague with Dr. Tuckerman in 1834, and continued in this ministry until 1839, when the Rev. R. C. Waterston was ordained to take charge of the labor.

PASTORS.

Rev. DR. TUCKERMAN, installed 1826, died April 20, 1840.

Rev. FREDERICK T. GRAY, ordained Nov. 1834, left 1839.

Rev. R. C. WATERSTON, ordained Nov., 1839, left in the spring of 1845.

Rev. ANDREW BIGELOW, installed May, 1845, left Sept., 1846.

Rev. SAMUEL H. WINKLEY, inst. Sept., 1846, present pastor.



SUFFOLK STREET CHAPEL.

This Chapel constitutes one of the branches of the Ministry at Large, and was built by the "Fraternity of Churches" in 1839. On the 23d of May, in that year, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate services, and the dedication took place on the 5th of February, 1840.

This edifice is situated at the extreme south part of the city, opposite the Southern Cemetery, and is the largest of the Chapels connected with the Ministry at Large. The cost of the building was about \$15,000, exclusive of the land, which was given by the city according to a grant in 1806, to the first religious association that should promise to build a Church thereon. The congregation gathered here met originally in a small school-room in Northampton street, from which they were transferred to Suffolk street. The architectural style of this Chapel is somewhat imposing and peculiar. It is built of rough stone with rustic finishings of granite, and has a massive granite porch in front, supported by five piers of the same material.

PASTORS.

Rev. JOHN T. SARGENT, ordained Oct. 29, 1837, left Dec., 1844.

Rev. SAMUEL B. CRUFT, ordained Jan., 1846, present pastor.



WEST CHURCH, LYNDE STREET.

The West Church was gathered January 3, 1737, in Lynde street, then termed *New Boston*, and then the only Church in that division of the town. The first was a well-proportioned wooden building, begun September 26, 1736, and finished in April, 1737, when it was furnished with a handsome steeple. It was situated commodiously to give signals to the Continental troops at Cambridge, on the opposite shore. The British officers suspected it had been used for this purpose, and the steeple was taken down by them in 1775.

The corner-stone of the present edifice was laid April 4, 1806, and the Church was dedicated November 27 of the same year. It is 75 by 74 feet, and contains 114 pews on the lower floor, and 50 in the gallery. It is situated in Lynde street, corner of Cambridge street. The number of families in the parish is about 320. The Church is Congregational.

Dr. Mayhew, the second minister of the West Church, one of the ablest men our country has produced, was ordained June 17, 1747, and died July 9, 1766, aged 46 years. Just before his death, on his departure to attend an ecclesiastical council at Rutland, he wrote a letter to James Otis, Esq., suggesting the plan of a correspondence or "communion" among the colonies, which was afterwards adopted, and conduced much to the happy result of their struggle for freedom.

In 1805, there were nine Congregational Churches in Boston, the West Church being ranked the ninth, though it was in fact the eighth, as the church in Federal street did not join the Congregational communion till 1787. These churches were in fellowship, and their ministers exchanged with one another, and assisted each other in ministerial labors as occasion required. This fellowship was maintained between this Church and the eight other Churches till 1821.

The square in front of the Church, on Cambridge street, has been this year ornamented with a substantial iron railing, 369½ feet in length. The cost of this railing and the fountain was about \$5,000. Dr. Lowell, the present minister, is the oldest minister in Boston.

PASTORS.

WILLIAM HOOPER, from Scotland, ordained May, 1737, resigned 1746.

JONATHAN MAYHEW, D. D., from Martha's Vineyard, ordained June 17, 1747, died July 9, 1766, aged 46.

SIMEON HOWARD, D. D., from Bridgewater, (West Parish,) ordained May 6, 1767, died August 13, 1804, aged 71.

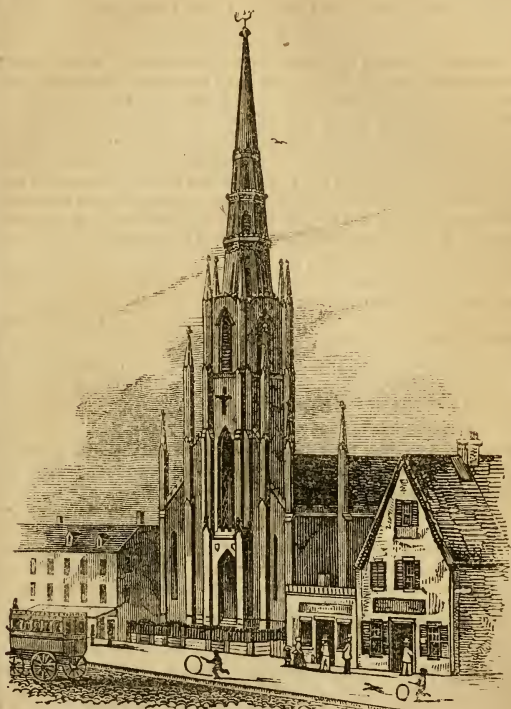
CHARLES LOWELL, D. D., Boston, ordained January 1, 1806.

CYRUS AUGUSTUS BARTOL, of Freeport, Me., ordained March 1, 1837.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, HANOVER STREET.

That branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church worshipping in this edifice was originally gathered in 1792, under the labors of the Rev. Joseph Lee, whose first sermons in the city were preached on the Common. Their first house of worship was erected in Hanover street, in 1796, when about 60 members belonged to it. They removed to a new edifice in North Bennet street, (*see page 84,*) in the year 1823, which house was sold to the Freewill Baptist Society in the year 1850.

In the year 1850, this Society purchased the elegant building erected for the Second Unitarian Society, (under Rev. Chandler Robbins,) of which the following is a correct representation.



PASTORS.

EPHRAIM WILEY, 1823-29. J. BONNEY, 1830. A. D. MERRILL, 1831.
 J. LINDSAY, 1832-33. D. FILLMORE, 1834-35. ABEL STEVENS, 1836.
 A. D. SARGENT, 1837. J. C. PIERCE, 1838-39. J. PORTER, 1840-41.
 MARK TRAFTON, 1842-43. J. D. BRIDGE, 1845. MINER RAYMOND,
 1846. WILLIAM H. HATCH, 1847-48. S. HALE HIGGINS, and MOSELY
 DWIGHT, 1849. JOSEPH CUMMINGS, 1850-51. J. H. TWOMBLEY, 1856.

BOSTON BRIDGES AND FERRIES.

I. WEST BOSTON BRIDGE.

THIS was the second bridge built over Charles River. It is a conveyance from the west end of Cambridge street to the opposite shore in Cambridge-Port. A number of gentlemen were incorporated for the purpose of erecting this bridge, March 9, 1792. The causeway was begun July 15, 1792, and suspended after the 26th of December, till the 20th of March, 1793, when the work was resumed. The wood work of the bridge was begun the 8th of April, 1793, and the bridge and causeway opened for passengers the 23d of November following, being seven months and a half from laying the first pier. The sides of the causeway are stoned and railed; on each side of which was formerly a canal about 30 feet wide.

The bridge stand, on 180 piers, is	2,483	feet long.
Bridge over the gore, 14 "	275	"
Abutment, Boston side,	87½	"
Causeway,	3,344	"
Distance from end of the causeway to Cambridge Meeting-house,	7,810	"
Width of the bridge,	40	"
Railed on each side for foot passengers.		

To the Proprietors a toll was granted for 70 years from the opening of the bridge, which together with the causeway, was estimated to have cost £23,000 lawful money. The principal undertaker for building the bridge was Mr. Whiting.

II. BOSTON SOUTH BRIDGE.

The building of this bridge grew out of the project for annexing Dorchester Neck, so called, to Boston, as a part of the city. In the latter end of 1803, there were but 10 families on that peninsula, which comprised an extent of 569 acres of land. These families united with several citizens of Boston in a petition to the town for the privilege of being annexed thereto, "upon the single condition that the inhabitants [of B.] will procure a bridge to be erected between Boston and Dorchester Neck." On the 31st of January, 1804, after several confused meetings on the subject, the town agreed to the proposition, on condition "that the place from which and the terms on which the bridge should be built, shall be left entirely to the Legislature. Application was made to the General Court, and measures were in train for authorizing a bridge from South street to the point. The inhabitants of the south end of the town, having opposed this measure in vain thus far in its progress, formed a plan at this juncture, in which they proposed to erect a bridge where the present bridge stands, and to obviate the objection that such a bridge would not lessen the distance from the

point so much as the South Street Bridge would, they offered to construct a commodious street across the flats from Rainsford's Lane to the head of the proposed bridge. They presented a petition to the Court to be incorporated for these purposes, upon the presumption that no liberty would be granted for the erection of any other bridge, to the northward of their bridge, unless at some future period the increased settlement of this part of the country should be such, that the public exigencies should require the same. This plan and petition met with so favorable a reception, that the Dorchester Point proprietors were induced to make a compromise with the South end petitioners, in which it was agreed, that the South Street Bridge should be abandoned, and that the South end Bridge should be transferred to the Dorchester company, and the proposed street be carried forward by the petitioners. A joint committee made a report on the basis of this compromise, which was accepted in concurrence February 23d; and on the 6th of March, bills were passed for the three objects, the annexation of Dorchester Neck to Boston, the incorporation of the Proprietors of Boston South Bridge, and also of the Front Street Corporation in the town of Boston.

Messrs. William Tudor, Gardiner Green, Jonathan Mason, and Harrison Gray Otis, were the proprietors named in Boston South Bridge Act. Seventy years' improvement was allowed from the date of the first opening of said bridge for passengers, which took place in the summer of 1805. On the first of October, it was the scene of a military display and sham fight. This bridge is 1,551 feet in length, and cost the proprietors about \$56,000. In 1832, the proprietors sold the bridge to the city for \$3,500; since which it has been put in thorough repair by the city, at an expense of \$3,500, in addition to the amount paid by the Corporation, and has been made a free highway.

III. CANAL (OR CRAIGIE'S) BRIDGE.

This bridge runs from Barton's Point in Boston to Lechmere's Point in Cambridge. Its length is 2,796 feet; its width 40 feet. The persons named in the Act incorporating this bridge, were John C. Jones, Loammi Baldwin, Aaron Dexter, Benjamin Weld, Joseph Coolidge, Jr., Benjamin Joy, Gorham Parsons, Jonathan Ingersoll, John Beach, Abijah Cheever, William B. Hutchins, Stephen Howard, and Andrew Craigie. This bridge differs from those previously built, in being covered with a layer of gravel on the floor of the bridge. It was first opened for passengers on Commencement day, August 30, 1809. The bridge on the Cambridge side is united to Charlestown by *Prison Point Bridge*, which is 1,821 feet long, and 35 feet broad, having but one side railed for foot passengers. The Boston and Lowell Railroad runs parallel with, and about 100 feet north of Craigie's Bridge.

IV. WESTERN AVENUE.

This splendid work was projected by Mr. Uriah Cotting, who with others associated, received an act of incorporation, June 14, 1814, under the title of "The Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation"; the stock of which is divided into 3,500 shares of \$100 each. It was commenced in 1818, under Mr. Cotting's direction, but he did not live to witness its completion. His place was supplied by Col. Loammi Baldwin, and the road was opened for passengers, July 2, 1821. There was a splendid ceremony on the occasion; a cavalcade of citizens at an early hour entered the city over the dam, and was welcomed on this side by the inhabitants, who waited to receive them. This Avenue, or Mill-Dam, leads from Beacon street in Boston, to Sewall's Point in Brookline, and is composed of solid materials water-tight, with a gravelled surface, raised three or four feet above high-water-mark. It is one mile and a half in length, and a part of the way 100 feet in width. This dam cuts off and incloses about 601 acres of the southerly part of the Back or Charles River Bay, over which the tide before regularly flowed. The water that is now admitted is rendered subservient and manageable. Very extensive mill-privileges are gained by the aid of a cross dam, running from the principal one to a point of land in Roxbury, which divides the *Reservoir* or full basin on the west from the empty or running basin on the east. There are five pair of flood-gates in the long dam, grooved in massy piers of hewn stone; each pair moves from their opposite pivots towards the centre of the aperture on a horizontal platform of stone, until they close in an obtuse angle on a projected line cut on the platform, from the pivots in the piers to the centre of the space, with their angular points towards the open or uninclosed part of the bay, to shut against the flow of tide and prevent the passage of water into the empty basin. In this manner all the water is kept out from this basin, except what is necessary to pass from the full basin, through the cross dam, to keep the mill-works in operation. The reservoir is kept full by means of similar flood-gates, opening into the full basin (when the rising of the tide gets ascendancy over the water in the reservoir), and fills at every flow, and closes again on the receding of the tide. In this way, at every high tide, the reservoir is filled, and a continual supply of water, to pass through sluice-ways in the cross dam sufficient to keep in motion, at all times, at least 100 mills and factories. At low water the flood-gates of the receiving basin open and discharge the water received from the reservoir.

From this avenue there are excellent roads leading to Roxbury, Brookline, Brighton, and Watertown, which are very extensively travelled. Besides the income from the mill-privileges, the corporation receives a toll, which is granted by the act of incorporation to be perpetual.

week of the term; the court intending to give their opinion at their next meeting; but in consequence of sickness and death from time to time, the six judges who heard the cause argued, never assembled together again. At the January term of the court, 1837, the cause was again argued before a full bench, by Messrs. Dutton and Webster, for Charles River Bridge, and by Messrs. Greenleaf and Davis for the Warren Bridge, and decided in favor of the latter.

This bridge was so far finished by the 25th of September, 1828, as to admit of persons walking over it, and was opened as a public highway on the 25th of December following. It is a more complete and elegant structure than any other bridge in Boston. It is placed on 75 piers, about 18 feet from each other, and measures 1,390 feet long; is 44 feet wide, allowing 30 feet for the carriage-way, and seven feet on each side, which is railed, for foot passengers. The floor of the bridge consists of hewn timber, one foot thick, on which is spread four inches of clay, then a layer of gravel six inches, over the whole surface, and finished by *Macadamizing* eight inches thick; making the whole thickness of the bridge 30 inches. This bridge is placed lower than any of the other bridges, that the timbers might be occasionally wet by the highest tides, which it is supposed will tend to their preservation.

The proprietors were granted a toll, the same as the Charles River Bridge, until reimbursed the money expended, with five per cent. interest thereon, provided that period did not extend beyond the term of six years from the first opening of the bridge; at which time (or sooner if the reimbursement by the receipt of tolls should permit) the bridge was to revert to the State in good repair. By the act of incorporation the proprietors were required to pay one half the sum allowed Harvard College, annually, from the proprietors of Charles River Bridge. This bridge was declared free March 2, 1836, with a surplus fund on hand, accruing from tolls, of \$37,437, after paying all expenses of erecting the bridge, and keeping the same in repair; since which, the interest of the fund has kept the bridge in repair and paid expenses.

VII. WINNISIMMET FERRY.

This ferry, which has become an important avenue to the city, is between the northerly end of Hanover street and Chelsea, and is one mile and three eighths in length. It is the oldest ferry in New England, and is believed to be the earliest established in the United States. Its name is derived from the Indian name of Chelsea.

There are five steam ferry-boats, for the transportation of passengers, horses and carriages. Some one of these leaves each side every ten or fifteen minutes from sunrise to 11 o'clock at night.

ROBERT WEIR,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 4 Niles' Block,.....City Hall Square,

Leading through from Court Square to School Street,

BOSTON.

Would take this method of inviting your attention to his well selected
Stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, DOESKINS & VESTINGS,

Which he would be happy at all times to offer for your examination, at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Being now permanently located in this great thoroughfare of the city, in the centre of business, it is my determination to keep no goods but the **VERY BEST FABRIC**, and make the just and admirable plan of but **ONE PRICE**.

With the above observations by way of a preface, we would call your attention to the

CUTTING DEPARTMENT,

Which shall be conducted by skilful artisans of long-tried experience, and having every needful facility at their control, we are prepared to make

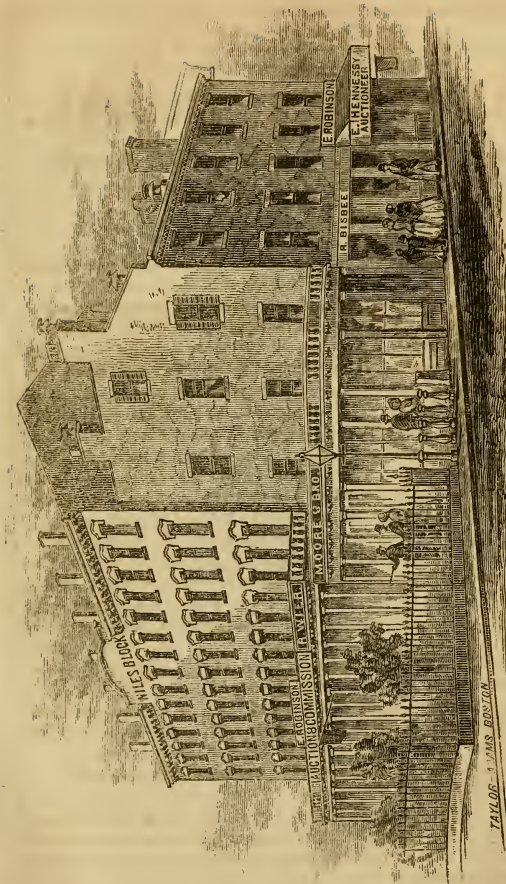
GARMENTS OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WORKMANSHIP,

To **FIT** the most fastidious, and, in all respects, **EQUAL** if not **SUPERIOR**, to those made at any other establishment, at prices corresponding to the principal of

"LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

The **FASHION PLATES** will be received every month, and those who are eager to adopt the **LATEST FASHIONS**, will find their wishes fully anticipated. The wants of those who are disinclined to leap at once to the height of the fashions, are not overlooked, but a good variety of a medium line of style, is kept on the counter.

With these facilities, for executing all orders entrusted to us, with promptness, neatness and despatch, we hope to merit a continuance of public patronage.



**E. ROBINSON, MERCHANT,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION,
No. 29 School Street, and No. 6 City Hall Square, BOSTON.**

Auction every Saturday for the sale of new and second hand Furniture, Piano Fortes, Crockery and Glass Ware, and Merchandise generally.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Furniture at private residences. Liberal advances made on consignments, when required.

EDWARD HENNESEY, Auctioneer.

VIII. EAST BOSTON FERRIES.

Are two short ferries between North and East Boston, established by a license from the City Government in 1835, and is owned by incorporated companies. There are six large steamboats, four of which are constantly plying from daylight until 12 at night, every day in the year. Tolls:—For foot passengers, 3 cents each way; yearly ticket for a family consisting of two persons, \$8.

BOSTON HARBOR.

THE Harbor extends from Nantasket to the city, and spreads from Chelsea and Nahant to Hingham containing about 75 square miles. It is bespangled with upwards of 50 islands or rocks, and receives the waters from the Mystic, Charles, Neponset, and Manatticut Rivers, with several other smaller streams. The most noted islands are Governor's Island and Castle Island, both of which are fortified: the former is now called Fort Warren the latter Fort Independence. They lie about two and a half miles easterly from the city, dividing the inner from the outer harbor, about one mile distant from each other, and the only channel for large ships passes between them. Belle Isle and East Boston lie to the northeast of the city on the Chelsea coast, which, together with most of the islands in the harbor, come within the jurisdiction of the city. Deer Island, about five miles east, and Long Island about five and a half east by south, command the outer harbor. Thompson and Spectacle Islands lie southeasterly towards Squantum, and within the parallel of Long Island. Rainsford, or Hospital Island, is about one mile southeasterly from Long Island. Gallop, George, and Lovel's Islands, lie east by south, from seven to eight miles from Boston, and between Broad Sound and Nantasket Road. Pethick's Island lies south of Nantasket Road, or Hingham Bay. The Lighthouse Island, on which the Lighthouse stands, lies south 69 deg. east, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Brewsters, Calf Island, Green Island, &c., lie northerly from the Lighthouse, forming a chain of islands, rocks, and ledges about three miles, to the Graves Rocks, between which no ships attempt to pass. The water in this harbor is of a sufficient depth to admit 500 ships of the largest class to ride at anchor in safety; while the entrance is so narrow as scarcely to admit two ships abreast. Boston is finely situated for commerce, and has more shipping than any other city in the United States, except New York. The wharves and piers are extensive,—provided with spacious stores and warehouses, with every convenience for the safe mooring and securing of vessels.

The city exhibits a very picturesque and beautiful view when approached from the sea, and its general appearance is much admired by strangers.

FANEUIL HALL.

The history of Faneuil Hall, which has been very properly styled the "Cradle of American Liberty," is intimately connected with that of our country. The original building, commenced in 1740, was the noble gift of Peter Faneuil, Esq., to the town of Boston, for a town hall and market place. The inside woodwork and roof of this building were destroyed by fire on the 13th of January, 1761. It was again repaired in 1763, with some slight alteration in the work, but the size of the building remained the same, two stories high and 100 feet by 40. The enlargement, by which it was extended in width to 80 feet, and a third story added, was proposed by the selectmen in May, 1805, and completed in the course of the year. The building has a cupola, from which there is a fine view of the harbor. The great hall is 76 feet square, and 28 feet high, with galleries of three sides upon Doric columns; the ceiling is supported by two ranges of Ionic columns; the walls enriched with pilasters and the windows with architraves, &c. Platforms under and in the galleries rise amphitheatrically to accommodate spectators, and from trials already made on various occasions of public interest, it appears favorable for sight and sound.

The west end is decorated by an original full length painting of Washington, by Stuart, presented by Samuel Parkman, Esq., and another painting of the same size, by Col. Henry Sargent, representing Peter Faneuil, Esq., in full length, copied from an original of smaller size.

Above the great hall is another 78 feet long and 30 wide, devoted to the exercise of the different military corps of the city, with a number of apartments on each side for depositing the arms and military equipments, where those of the several Independent Companies are arranged and kept in perfect order. The building also contains convenient offices for the Overseers of the Poor, Assessors, &c.

During the summer of 1827, the city government thoroughly repaired the building and divided the lower story, which had formerly been used for a market, into eight elegant and convenient stores, which give to the city upwards of \$4,600 per annum. The building was at the same time painted a light Portland stone color.

In the annals of the American Continent, there is no one place, more distinguished for powerful eloquence, than Faneuil Hall. That flame which roused a depressed people from want and degradation, arose from the altar of Liberty in Faneuil Hall. The language which made a monarch tremble upon his throne for the safety of his colonies, and which inspired New England with confidence in a cause, both arduous and bold, unprepared and unassisted, against a royal bulwark of hereditary authority, had its origin in Faneuil Hall. Those maxims of political truth which have extended an influence over the habitable globe, and have given rise to new republics where despotism once held a court, glutted with the

blood that would be free, were first promulgated in Faneuil Hall. Tyranny, with all its concomitant evils, was first exposed, and the great machine of human wisdom, which was to emancipate man from the rapacious jaws of the British lion, was put in active operation in Faneuil Hall. The story of our country's future greatness, her power, her learning, her magnitude, her final independence, was told prophetically in the same immortal forum.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Faneuil Hall Market is situated at the east end of Faneuil Hall, between two streets called North and South Market Streets, having two streets passing at right angles at the east and west fronts, the one being 76 feet, and the other at the east end, 65 feet wide. North Market street is 65 feet wide, the South 102 feet, each street having a range of stores four stories high with granite fronts; the range of stores on the north side 520 feet, and 55 feet deep; on the south 530 feet, and 65 feet deep; (an arched avenue in centre of each range, five feet wide, communicating with the adjoining streets;) the facade of which is composed of piers, lintel, and arched windows on the second story. The roofs are slated, and the cellars water-proof. The height and form of the stores were regulated by the conditions of sale. The purchaser was required to erect, within a limited time, a brick store with hammered stone front, (granite piers) in strict conformity with a plan drawn by Mr. Alexander Parris.

The first operation for locating and building this spacious and superb market house commenced on the 20th of August, 1824, by staking out the ground for the same, and for the North Market street; the old buildings standing on the premises having been previously purchased by the city, but not removed.

Shortly after the razing of these buildings, the filling up of the docks, and other work, necessary for clearing the wide area, and preparing for laying the corner-stone of the structure, were simultaneously entered upon, and carried through, to the raising of the splendid dome, without the intervention, we believe, of a single accident, or occurrence affecting human life.

The corner-stone of this building was laid with much ceremony. The plate deposited beneath it bears the names of the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, Building Committee and principal Architect, besides the following inscription:—"Faneuil Hall Market, established by the city of Boston. This stone was laid April 27, Anno Domini M^occcxxv. In the forty-ninth year of American Independence, and in the third of the incorporation of the city. John Quincy Adams, President of the United States. Marcus Morton, Lt. Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The population of the city estimated at 50,000; that of the United States 11,000,000."

In length it is 585 feet 9 inches, in width 50 feet, wholly built of granite, having a center building $74\frac{1}{2}$ by 55 feet, projecting $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the north and south fronts. From the centre buildings are wings on each side, 173 by 500 feet, the wing continues from a projection of 6 inches, 46 feet 3 inches, and 51 feet in width, on each facade of which are 5 antaes, projecting 6 inches, finishing with a portico at each end of the building, projecting 11 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The porticos consist of 4 columns, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet diameter at base, and 2 feet 10 inches at neck, each shaft in one piece, 20 feet 9 inches long, with a capital of the Grecian Doric. The columns support a pediment, the tympanum of which has a circular window for ventilation. The wings are of two stories, the lower one 14 feet, the upper $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet, the lower windows have circular heads. The building is finished with a Grecian cornice 16 inches in depth, and 21 inches projection, worked in granite. The roof is slated, and gutters copper. The height of the wings from the sidewalk to the top of the cornice is 31 feet.

The facade of the centre building, up to the under side of the second story windows, is composed of five recesses of piers and arches of grooved ashler, on the top of which are again formed recesses by antaes, supporting a frieze and cornice, similar to the wing building; in each recess is a circular headed window, the centre a Venetian; on the top of the cornice is a blocking course, and an octagon attic, 6 feet high, with two elliptical sawtells, surmounted by a dome covered with copper, and crowned by a lantern light. At each angle on top of the centre building is a pedestal, in which are placed the necessary flues.

The whole edifice is supported by a base of Quincy blue granite, 2 feet 10 inches high, with arched windows and doors, communicating with the cellars.

The building is approached by 6 steps of easy ascent; each wing has 6 doors. The centre building in the north and south front, a pair of folding doors, enter a passage 10 feet wide, paved with brick, laid on ground arches; the wings have also a passage way of smaller dimensions to correspond.

The principal entrances are from the east and west porticos, which communicate with the corridor, 512 feet long, 12 feet wide, with entablatures, finished with a cove ceiling. The interior is divided into 128 stalls, and occupied as follows, viz: 14 for mutton, lamb, veal and poultry; 2 for poultry and venison; 19 for pork, lamb, butter and poultry; 45 for beef; 4 for butter and cheese; 19 for vegetables; and 20 for fish.

On the south front are four doorways opening to staircases, leading to the second story, in the centre of which is a hall, 70 by 50 feet, having a dome, springing from four segmental arches, ornamented with panels and rosettes, in the crown of which is an elliptical opening, 14 by 12 feet.

THE GRAND JUNCTION RAILROAD.

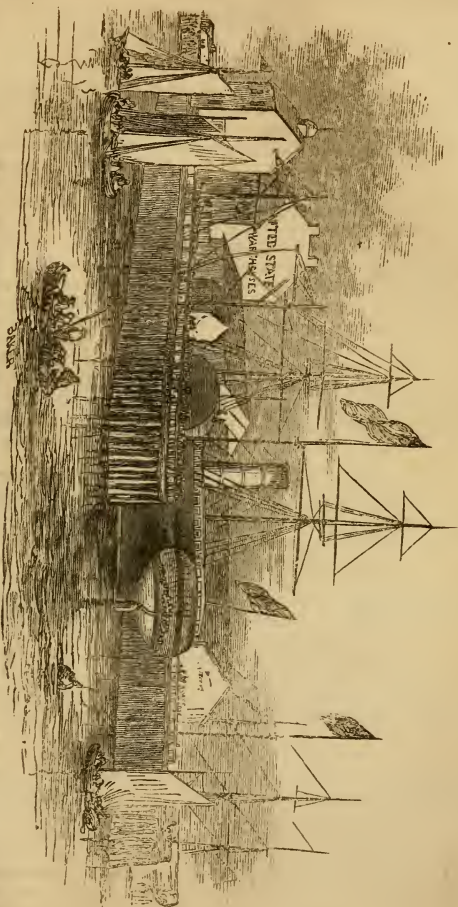
It is the design of this corporation to establish an extensive *freight* depot, at East Boston, adjoining the Eastern Railroad and British Steamship Depots, on the deepest and best sheltered part of Boston harbor, for the accommodation of, and forming a junction with, the several railroads terminating in Boston. The area of this depot is about thirty-five acres; and, united with the Eastern, which it adjoins, makes one grand freight depot, for the shipping interest, of fifty acres; extending from the Ferry wharf, southerly, on Marginal street, 2,150 feet, and westerly, 1,100 feet, to the Commissioners' Line, in the harbor-channel. It is more particularly designed, however, for the great Northern line of roads now built and in progress of construction through the principal manufacturing districts of this State, and thence through New Hampshire and Vermont into *both* Canadas, and reaching Northern New York at Ogdensburgh, on the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Oswegatchie, connecting Boston by the shortest and most expeditious route with the great West. By the establishment of this depot, the carrying trade of the Canadas will be secured to the United States, and more especially to Boston.

SAMUEL S. LEWIS, Esq., is the projector of this enterprise, and we are glad to observe that some of our most intelligent and energetic citizens are associated with him in carrying it out.

The Railroad connecting the Depot lands at East Boston with the Eastern, Boston and Maine, and Lowell and Fitchburg roads, is nearly graded, and will be completed and in operation in the summer.

The charter of this company allows any other railroad corporation to establish depots on their premises, and authorizes such railroad corporations as may establish depots there, to hold lands necessary therefor, in fee simple, or otherwise. Boston, from its favorable position, being nearer than New York to the Upper and Lower British Provinces, and also to Europe by sailing vessels, from four to seven days, and by steam, from one and a half to two days, is destined to become a great *export* city, when her railroads now in progress of construction shall have reached the Canadas, the Lakes, and the great West, affording facilities to bring to her port for shipment the vast products of the West. The road is now completed to Ogdensburgh, and the advantages of Boston as a shipping port will be more fully developed, and will be found equal to any in the Union. It is also predicted that by our railroad connections, commencing at the depot of this Company, on the deepest water in the harbor, extending and communicating with both the Canadas by the shortest and most expeditious route, Boston will also become the port of entry for the Canadas; and that goods arriving here in the steamships, after a passage of twelve to thirteen days, may be delivered in Montreal and Upper Canada within fifteen days of their shipment in Liverpool, and chargeable with no other

VIEW OF GRAND JUNCTION RAIL ROAD WHARF, EAST BOSTON.





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HINCKE BROS. & CO.,

Importers, Dealers and Manufacturers of

CIGARS, SNUFF & TOBACCO,

NO. 27 BOYLSTON STREET,

AND

CITY HALL AVENUE,

BOSTON.

O. K. WHEELOCK,

SUCCESSOR TO

DAVID PORTER,

DOMESTIC ARCADE,

AND

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,

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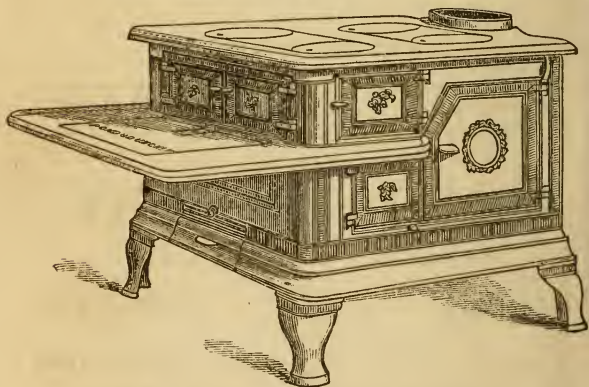
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expenses than freight on shipboard and railroad ; thus placing the Canada importer, by the way of Boston, on an equal footing as to time (and with but trifling additional expense) with the New York importer *via* Boston.

"The objects of this Company, though somewhat various, are all and eminently designed to promote the trade and commerce of the city ; to facilitate the operations of commerce with the interior trade of the country ; to aid in distributing the productions of other countries, and in the export trade of our own. By the use of our wharves and railroad, the cars for the interior are brought into immediate connection with vessels from every port, and the freight of the ship may be exchanged for that of the cars without any other agency than that afforded by the accommodations of this Company. A ship from England may unload her cargo of merchandise to go to Canada, on one train of cars, and receive her cargo of flour for the return voyage from the next. Or, by our warehouses, the same cargo of merchandise, or the same freight of flour, may be placed in store or bond until required, and it will be seen that whatever the commodity, wherever it came from, or where designed to be sent, the saving of expense in the facilities afforded by this Company would equal a large part of the cost of conveying it to the interior from the ship, or to the ship from the interior.

"The geographical relations of the city of Boston, being almost an island, are peculiar. Although the extent of the city proper, at the present time, is estimated to be nearly double its original size, its capacity is all improved ; dwelling-houses are constantly giving room to stores ; and the increasing business of the city is still demanding further and larger accommodations. In fact, Boston has not only spread itself out, as it were, in all directions, but has actually extended its limits across two arms of the sea, and, once a city of three hills, is fast becoming a city of three cities ; and, at the same time, as if in this number was to be found the magic of the city's greatness, three other cities have grown up around her by the same impulse, — all indicative of the industry, activity, and enterprise of the New England character."

OFFICERS. — Samuel S. Lewis, *President* ; Dexter Brigham, Jr., *Treasurer* ; J. P. Robinson, *Clerk* ; William L. Dearborn, *Engineer*. DIRECTORS, — David Henshaw, Charles Paine, John W. Fenno, Ichabod Goodwin.

East Boston. — This portion of the city was originally known as Noddle's Island. Within the last twenty years it has become an important part of Boston, and now forms with the islands in the harbor the second ward, with a population of 16,000 persons. The Cunard line of steamers have their wharf at East Boston. There are several ship-yards within the limits of this ward, also a large Sugar Refinery. The Eastern Railroad commences at the wharf in East Boston.

BOSTON ASYLUM AND FARM SCHOOL, ON THOMPSON'S ISLAND.

In the year 1813, several gentlemen formed a society for the relief and education of such boys as might be found destitute of parental and friendly superintendence.

In February, 1814, an Act of Incorporation was granted them, and the society was organized, with the title of the Boston Asylum for Indigent Boys. For many years it was located at the corner of Salem and Charter streets, in the house formerly occupied by Governor Phips.

On the 9th of June, 1835, the boys, 52 in number, were removed to Thompson's Island, which is within the limits of the city, and about four miles of the City Hall.

A number of gentlemen in the city were very desirous that an institution should be established here, to which children either already corrupted, or beyond parental control, might be sent without the intervention of a legal conviction and sentence; and in which such employments might be pursued by the children, as would make the institution, in the strictest sense, a school of industry. A plan for this object was submitted to a few gentlemen, by whom it was approved and matured; and a meeting was held in the hall of the Tremont Bank on the 27th of January, 1832, when a board of directors were chosen. Subscription papers were opened, and \$23,000 were soon obtained. In the summer of 1833 following, Thompson's Island, containing 140 acres, was purchased for the objects of the institution; and a building is now completed there, which, besides ample accommodations for the officers of the establishment, is quite sufficient for the charge of more than 300 children. A suggestion having been made of the expediency of connecting the proposed Farm School with the Asylum for Indigent Boys, conferences were held between the directors of these Institutions; and in March, 1835, they were united under the style of the Boston Asylum and Farm School.

The objects of the present institution are to rescue from the ills and the temptations of poverty and neglect, those who have been left without a parent's care; to reclaim from moral exposure those who are treading the paths of danger; and to offer to those whose only training would otherwise have been in the walks of vice, if not of crime, the greatest blessing which New England can bestow upon her most favored sons. On the 1st of January, 1837, there were 107 boys; all of whom, as well as all other persons connected with the establishment on the island, were in good health. The occupations and employments of the boys vary with the season. In spring, summer, and autumn, the larger boys work upon the garden and farm. The younger boys have small gardens of their own, which afford them recreation when released from school. In the winter season most of them attend school, where they are instructed in the learning usu-

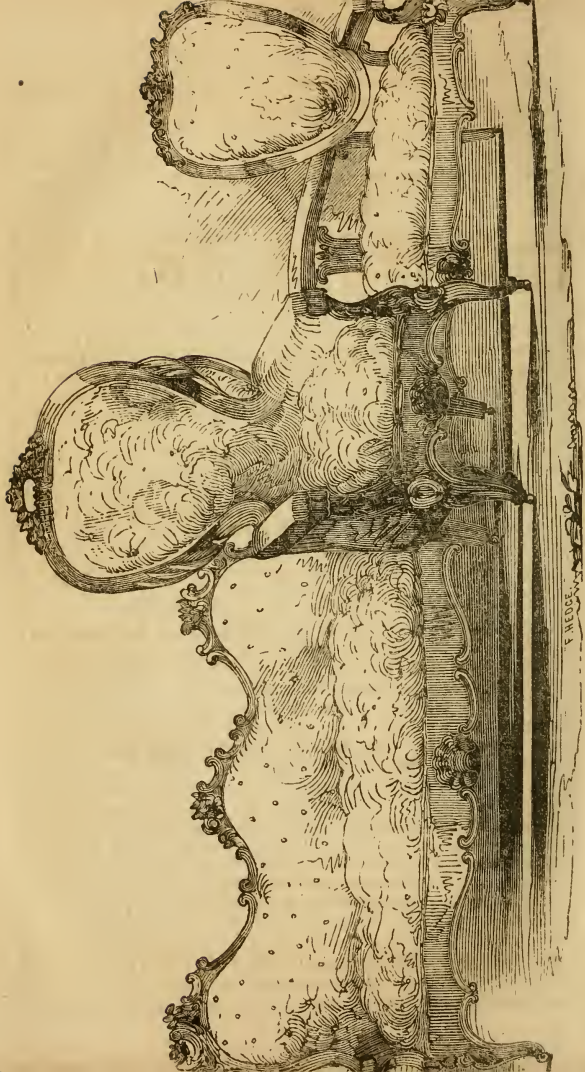
ally taught in our common schools, and some of them are employed in making and mending clothes and shoes for the institution. The winter evenings are occupied with the study of geography and the use of globes; botany, and practical agriculture; lecturing on different subjects; singing and reading. Every boy in the institution is required to be present during the evening exercises if he is able. As to the success of the boys in the farming operations, Captain Chandler, the superintendent, says, "they have succeeded far beyond my expectations; I think that they have done more work, and done it better, than the boys of their age who have been regularly brought up to the business in the country, generally do." And as to the comfort and contentedness of the boys, he says, "they are all comfortably clad with woollen clothes, shoes, stockings, and caps, and appear to be as happy in their present situation, as boys generally are under the paternal roof. The boys are well supplied with books, and required to keep them in order, — their library containing about 400 volumes of well-selected books."

Opportunities are occasionally offered to the friends of boys at the institution, of visiting them on the island in the summer months. Twelve have been indented, principally as farmers. The present number is 100.

The annual subscription is \$ 3; for life membership \$ 25. This institution bids fair to become one of the most useful in our city.

ISLANDS IN BOSTON HARBOR.

THE islands in Boston harbor are delightful resorts for citizens and strangers during the hot summer weather. If there are natural beauties, romantic elevations, or silent and wild retreats, in the vicinity of Boston, worth the poet's and philosopher's attention, they are in the harbor; but to be admired they must be seen. These islands are gradually wearing away, and where large herds of cattle were pastured sixty years ago, the ocean now rolls its angry billows, and lashes with an overwhelming surge the last remains of earth. From the appearance which the islands present at this period, these were once round, or in other words, were nearly circular at the base, and rose above the water like a dome; but the northern blasts, in connection with the terrible force of the tides accompanying such storms, have completely washed away every one of them upon the north side, in such a manner that they actually appear like half an island, — having had a vertical section, and hence there is a perpendicular bank facing the north, while the south and west gradually slope to the edge. To the east, the tide has made some destruction, but it bears no proportion to the north. This peculiarity is observable in all the islands which have soil. Towards the outer lighthouse, the islands are almost barren ledges of rocks, — having been washed of the earth from time immemorial. It is



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on the northeastern sides that the most danger is to be apprehended. Thompson's Island, lying between the Castle and Moon Head, is secured by natural barriers, as the former receives and resists the force of the tide before it reaches Thompson's; but Long Island, although defended in a measure by Rainsford, Gallop, George's, and Lovel's Islands, has lost considerable soil. Spectacle Island, so called from its supposed resemblance to a pair of spectacles, is sifting away by slow degrees, and nothing will prevent it.

GEORGE'S ISLAND.

This island is the key to the harbor, —commanding the open sea, affording one of the best places for fortifications of any among the number. There is an elevation on the east and northeast, nearly 50 feet above high-water-mark, in some places, with an easy ascent towards the south and southwest to the channel. This is the property of the United States. Fifty thousand dollars have been expended by Government for building a sea wall on the northeast. A trench was dug at the foot, below the low-water-mark, in which the foundation has been laid. This was made of split stone, of great weight, and bolted together with copper. We have never seen any masonry that would compare with it, in point of strength and workmanship. On this a second wall has been erected, equally formidable, on which the artillery is to be mounted. Under the superintendence of Captain Smith, whose good judgment has been exercised from the beginning, we may expect a fort in the outer harbor that will bid defiance to all the ships of war that ever sailed.

CASTLE ISLAND,

On which stands Fort Independence, was selected as the most suitable place for a fortress for the defence of the harbor, as early as 1633. It was built at first with mud walls, which soon fell to decay, and was afterwards rebuilt with pine trees and earth. In a short time, this also became useless, and a small castle was built with brick walls, and had three rooms in it; a dwelling-room, a lodging-room over it, and a gun-room over that. The erection of this castle gave rise to the present name of the island. Great improvements are in progress here by the United States Government.

GOVERNORS' ISLAND,

Lies about one mile north of Castle Island, and was first called Conant's Island. It was demised to Governor Winthrop in 1632, and for many years after was called the Governor's Garden. It is now in the possession of James Winthrop, Esq., a descendant of the first Governor, excepting a part conveyed by him to the United States, for the purpose of constructing a fortress, now called Fort Warren. Its situation is very commanding, and in some respects superior to Castle Island.

NODDLE'S ISLAND.

Was first occupied by Samuel Maverick. He was on it when the settlement of Boston commenced. He built a fort in which he mounted four cannons, and afterwards had a grant of it from the General Court. In 1814, a strong fortress was built on this island by the citizens and called Fort Strong, in honor of the Governor. This island is now known by the name of East Boston.

POINT SHIRLY.

Formerly had the name of Pulling Point. The name which it now bears was given to it by the proprietors as a mark of respect to the late Governor Shirly.

DEER ISLAND.

Is a delightful island, and is owned and leased by the city. It was formerly a place of great resort in the summer season for parties of pleasure. It is now entirely occupied for the City Institutions. The general government for several years past have been building a sea-wall round it of a formidable character. The first appropriation of Congress towards the object was eighty-seven thousand dollars.

LIGHTHOUSE ISLAND.

Was known for many years by the name of Beacon Island. The first lighthouse was erected in 1715. Pilots are established at this place, provided with excellent boats, and a piece of artillery to answer signals.

THOMPSON'S ISLAND.

This is a promontory, nearly a mile and a half long, jutting into the harbor, opposite Spectacle Island. The Boston Farm School Association have purchased this island, and established here their Farm School.

NIX'S MATE.

Is an irregular, barren and rocky base of an island, between Gallop and Long Island Head, almost entirely concealed at high water. There is a beacon of split stone in the centre, nearly forty feet square, fastened together by copper bolts, which perfectly secures it from the tremendous force of the waves in times of northeasterly gales. To speak more definitely, the shape is a parallelogram, the sides being 12 feet high, and ascended by stone steps on the south side. On the top of this is a six-sided pyramid of wood, 20 feet high, with one window to the south. This is the conspicuous part of the beacon, and serves as a prominent warning to seamen, to keep from the dangerous shoal on which it stands. At low tide, more than an acre of land is visible, and at high tide, only small boats can

sail to the monument. A very aged gentleman states, that he can remember when Nix's Mate was a verdant island, on which a large number of sheep were pastured. Forty-five years ago, although the soil is now completely gone, there was pasturage for 50 head of sheep, entirely above high-water-mark.

Tradition says, that the master of a vessel, whose name was Nix, was murdered by his mate, and buried on this island, some century and a half ago. The mate was executed for the horrid crime, but declared he was innocent of the murder, and prophesied that the island, as an evidence of his innocence, would be entirely washed away. He was executed nearly on the spot where the pyramid is erected. The total disappearance of the land, above water, has led many to believe the truth of his assertion, — that he was unjustly put to death. The circumstances were handed down from one generation to another, till the erection of the beacon, when by general consent, among seamen, it took the name of Nix's Mate. It was the custom about a century ago to hang pirates in chains on this island, to strike a terror to sailors as they come into port, that the influence might deter them from the commission of such wickedness.

BOSTON IN DISTRICTS.

NORTH BOSTON.

Boston, like many other large cities, has been, by common consent, divided into districts, with names indicating the location of each. Thus we have North Boston, West Boston, East Boston, South End, and South Boston. The first section embraces the *north end* of the city, or all that part lying north of Faneuil Hall, and what was the Canal, or Mill-Creek. This is the oldest part, and formerly had the advantage of the principal trade. The streets here are generally narrow and crooked, and some of them remain much as they were when first constructed, on the model of the old towns in England. "The government of the town, soon after its settlement, endeavored to correct some of their early errors, yet they seem to have had an utter aversion to straight lines or right angles; and though their moral walk was upright, they took little pains to make their crooked highways straight." This irregularity, however, was partly occasioned by the uneven surface of the ground when the city was first built, and it is by no means certain that this ancient disposition of the streets, manifests a want of taste, or has materially injured the appearance of the city. On this subject a writer observes, "the forms and turnings of the streets of London, and other old towns, are produced by accident, without any original plan or design; but they are not always the less pleasant to the walker or spectator, on that account. On the contrary, had they been built on

the regular plan of Sir Christopher Wren, the effect might have been, as it is in some new places, rather unpleasing." In North Boston the buildings are mostly old, and many are built of wood, and exhibit the different styles of architecture used for a period of more than a century and a half. Except a portion of what was formerly the Mill-Pond, the only spot of land not covered by buildings at present is on Copps Hill, and the greater part of this is occupied for a burial ground. From this hill the British cannonaded the town of Charlestown in 1775, during the memorable battle of Bunker Hill, when the village was principally destroyed by conflagration. They left a small fort standing on this hill, which remained a favorite resort for the recreation of school boys till 1807. The natural situation of this section of the city gives it an advantage over any other part; whether considered as a place for comfortable and healthy residence or its convenience for trade. The channel of Charles River runs close to the shore, and has depth and width sufficient to accommodate ships of the greatest burden. The spirit for improvement, recently awakened in North Boston, shows that the citizens begin to appreciate its advantages.

WEST BOSTON.

This part of the city lies between the Common and Canal street, west of Hanover and Tremont streets, and has been recently built. The buildings are principally of brick, erected in a handsome style, and are mostly used as dwellings. The State-House, Hospital, National Theatre, Court-House, and Jail, are located in this section.

SOUTH END.

The South End comprises all the peninsula south of Summer and Winter streets, and extends to Roxbury. About one fourth of the buildings in this section are of wood. Those that have been most recently erected are of brick and granite, exhibiting an improved style of architecture. The buildings here, also, are generally occupied for dwellings, except the lower stories of those on Washington street.

SOUTH BOSTON.

South Boston is that section of the city which is separated from the peninsula, or the ancient town, by an arm of the harbor reaching to Roxbury. It contains about 560 acres, and, except East Boston, is the newest and most unsettled part of the city. Within a few years the population has increased rapidly, and a considerable number of buildings has been erected, principally of brick. This once was a part of Dorchester, and embraces the hills formerly known as Dorchester Heights, so famed in the annals of the American Revolution. There are two free bridges that connect this with the older part of the city; — one is at the South End near the commencement of the Neck; the other leads from Wind-Mill Point, and was built in 1823. There is one bank located here.

EAST BOSTON.

This is an island, formerly known as Maverick's, Noddle's, and Williams' Island. In 1814, the citizens of Boston erected a fort on its eastern extremity, which was called Fort Strong. In 1830, some eight or ten of our most enterprising capitalists, purchased this island and commenced laying it out into streets and lots, with a view of making it an important part of the city.

Among the important improvements in that portion of the city termed East Boston, we enumerate I. The introduction of the Cochituate water by the city of Boston. II. The construction of the Grand Junction Railroad, now near its completion. III. The construction of the sea-wall across the Basin, thus reclaiming a large quantity of low lands which were hitherto partially covered by the tide-waters. These lands consist of marsh and flats to the extent of about ninety-five acres, lying between Westwood Island and the Eastern Railroad.

The population of East Boston at this time amounts to 16,000, exclusive of a great number of mechanics and laborers who here find employment, but whose families reside elsewhere.

The religious advantages of East Boston are sufficiently varied and extensive to suit all shades of opinion. Seven different denominations maintain the preaching of the Gospel, viz: — Orthodox, Baptist, Methodist, Catholic, Universalist, Unitarian, and Episcopal. Five of these societies have commodious church edifices, the others worship in large and convenient halls; together, they furnish accommodations for seating 3,750 persons. The educational advantages of East Boston are most ample. There are two Grammar Schools with 20 teachers, and an attendance of 1083 scholars; and 19 Primary Schools with 19 teachers and an attendance of about 1,042 scholars. Besides the above Public Schools, 2 Private Schools are sustained on the Island. We have also a Library Association, which was established in 1849, and which now has a library of over 700 volumes. Able and valuable Lectures are given before this Association, during the winter months.

A Benevolent Society for the relief of the destitute is also sustained by our citizens. A Savings Bank and a Fire Insurance Company are also located in East Boston.

The following summary of statistics will exhibit the amount of capital

invested in manufacturing and mechanical business in East Boston, the number of hands employed, and the amount of annual products.

Business.	Capital.	No. of hands.	Annual product.
Manufacturing and Mechanics,	\$1,858,000	1,192	3,769,916
Ship Building,	71,000	295	851,300
Lumber, Wood, Coal, &c., . . .	45,000		332,000
Teaming, Trucking, &c., . . .	32,000	275	140,000
Curing and Packing Fish. . . .	49,000	25	138,300
	<hr/> \$2,056,000	<hr/> 1,785	<hr/> 5,231,716

Steam power is used in 20 of the establishments mentioned in the table, and three others are making preparations to use it.

East Boston, with its superior location for commercial and manufacturing purposes, will doubtless soon double its present population. It has a water frontage of 17,000 feet on the deep water of the harbor as well adapted and better protected for commerce than wharves in the city proper. This has been fully proved by the late severe gale; while wharves in the other parts of the harbor and shipping received great damage, none, comparatively speaking, was sustained at the wharves at East Boston.

The Grand Junction Railroad with its large and commodious shipping depot is nearly completed. This road will unite East Boston with all the principal roads from the city, thus affording an unbroken chain of railroad communication from the deep water wharves in this section of the city through the great manufacturing districts of New England to the Canadas, the lakes, and the great West, greatly to the advantage of the commerce of Boston, by bringing to and taking from the ships and warehouses all merchandise intended for the interior, and products and manufactures destined for shipment, free from expense of transshipment.

The East Boston Company are now about closing contracts for building a block of fire-proof granite warehouses upon their depot grounds.

It is confidently expected that a large shipping business will soon be commenced at these depots, greatly to the advantage of East Boston.

The Grand Junction Railroad can extend its track whenever the public convenience shall require it, around 23,000 feet frontage of the deep water in Boston Harbor, the whole front of *Chelsea and East Boston*, from the free bridge in Chelsea Creek to Jeffries Point.

The great railroad system of New England, radiating from Boston in all directions, is nearly completed. There are now finished and in operation, three great lines of road from Boston to the Canadas and Great

West, and two other lines are partially finished. The lines completed and in operation are the Western, the Southern, and the Northern routes, through New Hampshire and Vermont. The lines partially completed, are the Passumpsic and Troy. When all these five great lines are in full operation, reaching the Canadas and Great West at different points, Boston will realize the full benefit of her magnificent enterprise and enormous expenditures in perfecting this great work, which must prove so advantageous to both her local and commercial business. The eligibility of her location as a shipping port for the Canadas, and an export city for the West, will be seen by the following statement of distances, as compared with New York.

	To Boston.	To New York.
From Liverpool, via Halifax	2,876 miles.	3,093 miles.
“ “ direct	2,856 “	3,073 “
From Halifax	368 “	580 “
From Montreal	344 “	398 “

The difference between Liverpool and Montreal, in favor of Boston over New York, is 271 miles.

The import and export business of the lake harbors in 1851, may be set down as equal to \$200,000,000, exclusive of the trade of the Canadas. Colonel Abert of the United States Topographical Engineers Corps estimates the annual increase of the lake business at $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; at that rate the business will *double* in less than every six years.

The aggregate of exports from Canada West in 1848, was \$10,000,000, and the late Secretary Walker, says the trade with the Canadas, under free trade regulations, would amount to \$40,000,000, annually.

The commerce of the Canadas, after our railroads are completed, is doubtless to be carried on through the United States, under recent acts of Congress designed for this purpose, allowing goods and merchandise *in transitu* to pass through the country free of duty. The advantages of Boston in the competition for this trade are so manifest that their importance will be readily appreciated. Cargoes from Liverpool, in sailing vessels from the Canadas, may be delivered, via Boston, in thirty days, and twelve days by steamships, and subject only to the freight on shipboard and railroad; and the productions of the Canadas and Great West, may be shipped by the way of Boston at the same expense, and free from all charges of transshipment, &c. A fair proportion of this *immense business* will hereafter flow over our several lines of railroad to the deep water wharves in Boston Harbor, for shipment.

THEATRES IN BOSTON.

THE Theatres of Boston are limited in number, but excel in appearance. They are as follows:—1. The National Theatre, corner of Portland and Traverse streets. 2. The Boston Theatre, on Washington and Mason streets. 3. The Howard Athenæum, in Howard street. The Museum, in Tremont street, is also open for theatrical performances.



THE NATIONAL THEATRE.

This establishment was erected during the summer of 1852, from a design by Billings. It is about 150 feet long on Traverse street, by 84 feet front on Portland street. The rear is on Friend street. The building has a pleasing architectural front, covered with dark brown mastic. It is well situated on the junction of several great thoroughfares, and in the immediate vicinity of Charlestown, from which it probably derives a large portion of its patronage.

The Theatre has every convenience of ingress and egress. The principal entrance on Portland street, is from three arched doors to the ticket office. Stairs to the right lead to the first floor; on the left, to the family circle or second tier; and from a door on the left of the front, to the upper tier or gallery.

The lobbies are large and convenient. The audience portion of the theatre, or auditorium, is nearly a circle, of about 80 feet diameter. The whole lower floor is used as a parquette, or, as formerly called, pit; there is a division between what is properly called the parquette and the boxes, or dress circle, making the parquette itself about 50 feet diameter. The parquette has seats for a few over 400; dress circle the same number. The family or second circle has seats for between 500 and 600, but has held 700 persons; the gallery seats a few over 1,000 persons; making a total, comfortably seated, of about 2,500 persons.

The stage is 60 feet deep by 76 feet wide, and is well adapted to the class of performances usually played at this theatre, chiefly Melo-drama.

THE BOSTON THEATRE.

The new theatre, to which entrance may be had from both Washington and Mason streets, with an auditorium at a comparative distance from either, must be considered as occupying a remarkably favorable location, being at once very central, easily accessible, and yet desirably quiet. No attempt at architectural display has been made on the outside of the structure, the entrance front on Washington street being a simple three-story building, some 24 feet in width and covered with mastic, while the high pile of brick wall on Mason street, with its various doors and arches in the first story, and numerous windows above, most of them protected with thick iron shutters, presents a solid and fire-defying, but certainly not handsome appearance.

The stage is sixty-seven feet deep from the curtain, and, calculated from the extreme front or foot-lights, measures eighty-five feet. The curtain opening is about forty-eight feet in width by forty-one in height. There is a depth of some thirty feet below the stage, and the height from the stage to the fly-floor is sixty-six feet. These distances allow the raising and lowering of scenes without hinges or joints, the use of which soon injures their appearance. There are seven rows of side scenes or wings, with considerable space beyond the most remote, for perspective. The stage is provided with traps, bridges, and all imaginable contrivances for effect, and is believed to unite more improvements and to be the best arranged of any stricture of the kind in this country. The green-room, on the level of the stage, is a decidedly comfortable looking apartment, thirty-four by eighteen feet, neatly finished and tinted, handsomely carpeted, and furnished around the sides with cushioned seats, covered with dark green enamelled cloth. Adjoining it is a small "star" dressing-room, appropriately fitted, and near by is an apartment for the manager—also, a small property room. Above these are the actors' dressing-rooms, furnished with water, heating apparatus, and all necessary conveniences, and still higher is the stage wardrobe-room.

The auditorium is about ninety feet in diameter, and circular in form, except that it slightly flattens in the direction of the stage; the depth from the curtain to the back of the parquette being eighty-four feet.

The front of the stage projects into the auditorium eighteen feet, and the height of the auditorium is about fifty-four feet. There are proscenium boxes on either side of the stage, handsomely draped. A space of ten or twelve feet from the parquette wall, and nearly parallel with the first tier, is separated and somewhat raised from the middle portion of the house, the whole parquette floor, however, being constructed in a dishing form, and varying several feet. Around the auditorium above are the first and second tiers and the gallery, and hanging in front, and a little below the first tier or dress circle, is a light balcony containing two rows of seats. Each tier has eleven boxes in its centre, separated from the remainder of the circle. The floor in the gallery extends over the lower corridors, and allows space for a great number of seats, which, throughout the house, are most comfortably arranged.



THE FOUNTAIN ON BOSTON COMMON.

BOSTON WATER-WORKS.

No improvement of greater magnitude or importance has ever been undertaken by the city than the Water-Works. Boston, though originally selected as a place of residence for its abundance of pure water, for many years has not contained within itself an adequate supply. As early as Feb. 27, 1795, the Boston Aqueduct Company was incorporated for the purpose of introducing into the city the water of Jamaica Pond, in Roxbury. This pond, at its highest elevation, is 49 feet above tide-water, and is capable of a maximum daily supply of about 50,000 gallons. In 1845, the company had laid about 5 miles of 8 and 4 inch iron pipe, and 10 miles of wooden pipe, conveying the water to nearly 3,000 houses. This was inadequate to meet the wants of the city.

At the taking of the census in 1845, a careful examination to ascertain the supply of water in Boston was made, with the following results:—

Classes of Houses.	Owned by Occupant.	Not owned by Occupant.	Total.
Inhabited houses,	3,201	7,169	10,370
Houses having wells,	1,986	3,301	5,287
Wells whose water is drinkable,	1,635	2,639	4,324
Wells affording a supply,	1,750	2,485	4,235
Wells whose water will wash with soap,	75	139	214
Houses having cisterns,	1,634	2,811	4,445
Houses which take aqueduct water,	973	2,237	3,210

Classes of Houses.	Owned by Occupant.	Not owned by Occupant.	Total.
Houses supplied with soft water, . . .	1,731	3,202	4,933
Houses having no wells, . . .	1,215	3,863	5,083
Wells whose water is not drinkable, . . .	301	662	963
Wells which do not afford a supply, . . .	236	816	1,052
Wells whose water will not wash with soap, . . .	1,911	3,162	5,073
Houses without drinkable well water, . . .	1,516	4,530	6,046
Houses having no cisterns, . . .	1,567	4,358	5,925
Houses which do not take aqueduct water, . . .	2,223	4,932	7,160
Houses not supplied with soft water, . . .	1,470	3,967	5,437

Various Commissions had been constituted by the city, at different times between 1825 and 1844, to examine the waters in the neighborhood, for the purpose of selecting one which could properly be introduced into the city. None was, however, definitely agreed upon. In August, 1844, Messrs. Patrick T. Jackson, Nathan Hale, and James F. Baldwin were appointed Commissioners "to report the best mode and expense of bringing the waters of Long Pond into the city"; and they reported on the 9th of November following. At the next session of the Legislature, an act was passed giving authority to the city to construct the works, but on submitting it to the people, the act was not accepted. In 1845, another Commission, consisting of John B. Jervis, of New York, and Walter R. Johnson, of Philadelphia, was appointed to report the best sources and mode of supply. Their report was made November 18, 1845, and recommended Long Pond. An act, granting the necessary powers, with authority to create a city debt of \$3,000,000, was passed by the Legislature, March 30, 1846, and accepted by the legal voters of the city, April 10, 1846. Other necessary preliminary measures were taken. Nathan Hale, James F. Baldwin, and Thomas B. Curtis were appointed on 4th May, 1846, Water Commissioners, and they entered immediately on the discharge of their duties. In consequence of the increased expenditures on the work, an additional act of the Legislature was passed May 1, 1849, authorizing an additional debt of \$1,500,000.

Long Pond, or LAKE COCHITUATE, as it was named in 1846, lies in the towns of Framingham, Natick, and Wayland. The gatehouse of the aqueduct is in Wayland, near the Natick line. It contains 659 acres, and drains about 11,400 acres, and is in some places 70 to 80 feet in depth. It is divided into two sections by a dam at the wading place, on the highway across the lake from Framingham to Cochituate Village. The northerly section, connected with the aqueduct, contains about 200 acres; and the southerly section, which is held in reserve, to be drawn upon as wanted, contains about 459 acres. It will supply, according to the lowest estimate, 10,000,000 gallons of water daily.

Two *Compensation Reservoirs*, to supply the water rights on Concord

River, instead of Long Pond, have been constructed. The Whitehall reservoir in Hopkinton, containing 576 acres, and capable of yielding, for three months, 12,000,000 gallons of water each 24 hours; and the Fort Meadow Brook reservoir in Marlborough, containing 290 acres.

The range between high and low water will be about $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet. At its highest elevation it will be about 12 feet above the bottom of the aqueduct at the outlet, and 135 feet above high-water at Boston. At its lowest level the water will be 124.86 feet above high-water. The fall from the Lake to the Brookline reservoir is 4.26 feet, making the height of the reservoir at its lowest level, 120.60 feet above high-water-mark. The reservoir will, however, retain the water safely $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet higher, or 123 feet above high-water, or 16 feet above the floor of the State House. The Fountain Basin on the Common is about $24\frac{1}{2}$ feet above high-water, or 96 feet below the minimum level of the Brookline reservoir, and a 3 inch jet has been raised thence 92 feet, or within 4 feet of its source, though that source is at a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. In the lower parts of the city, the water, conveyed through a hose of the ordinary size of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, attached to one of the hydrants, will throw a column of water, without the aid of a fire engine, by the force of the head on the pipe, to the height of 75 or 80 feet. The Fountain on the Common is supplied with the means of furnishing a great variety of jets, many of which are of great beauty, and attract general notice and admiration. One of these is given in the accompanying cut.

The distance from the Lake to Beacon Hill reservoir is as follows:—

	Feet.
From the Gatehouse at the Lake to the West bank of Charles River, near Newton Lower Falls,	41,187
Thence to the West end of the Brookline reservoir,	36,051
Total, from the Lake to Brookline reservoir,	77,238 *
From West end of Brookline reservoir to the Gatehouse at the East end,	2,000
Thence to Beacon Hill reservoir,	24,898
Total from West end of Brookline reservoir to Beacon Hill reservoir,	26,898 †
From the Lake to Beacon Hill reservoir,	104,136 ‡

The Brookline Reservoir is a beautiful structure, of irregular, elliptic shape. The land purchased, including the surrounding embankment, with the necessary margin for its protection, was 38 acres. The area of the surface of the water is about $22\frac{1}{2}$ acres. It is capable of containing about 100,000,000 gallons of water, a quantity sufficient for the city for a period of two weeks, should the supply by any accident be interrupted so long.

* Or 14.625 miles.

† Or 5.094 miles.

‡ Or 19.719 miles.

The Beacon Hill reservoir is a structure of massive stone masonry. Its exterior dimensions are, on Derne street 199 feet and 3 inches; on Temple street 182 feet and 11 inches; on Hancock street 191 feet and 7 inches; and on the rear of Mount Vernon street 206 feet and 5 inches. Its height, from the foundation to the top of the coping, exclusive of the railing, is, on Derne street 66 feet, and on the rear of Mount Vernon street 43 feet. The foundation or substructure which is to support the basin, or reservoir, of water, rests on arches of immense strength, $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet span. The lateral basin walls which are to retain the water are 12 feet within the faces of the exterior walls on the streets. They are raised from the bottom of the reservoir or basin to the height of 15 feet and 8 inches, including 20 inches of coping. The contents of the basin will be equal to 2,678,961 wine gallons, and its mean horizontal section equal to 23,014 square feet. The line or level, at this reservoir, corresponding to the maximum level of the water in the reservoir at Brookline, which is about 123 feet above marsh level, or high-water-mark, will run about 7 inches on the coping, or 14 feet and 7 inches above the bottom of the basin; and the minimum level of the Brookline reservoir will be $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet below this line. It must be apparent that whatever may be the height of water at Brookline, it must, when flowing, be at a lower level on Beacon hill. The difference in the height of water in the two reservoirs will vary with the supply and discharge.

On the northerly side of the reservoir are two granite tablets, on which are cut the following inscriptions:—

BOSTON WATER-WORKS.

BEGUN AUG: 1846. WATER INTRODUCED OCT: 1848.

JOSIAH QUINCY, JR., MAYOR.

COMMISSIONERS, { NATHAN HALE,
JAMES F. BALDWIN,
THOMAS B. CURTIS.

BOSTON WATER-WORKS.

THE RESERVOIR COMPLETED NOV., 1849,

JOHN P. BIGELOW, MAYOR.

ENGINEERS, { W. S. WHITWELL, EAST DIV.
E. S. CHESBROUGH, WEST DIV.
JOHN B. JERVIS, CONSULTING.

The South Boston reservoir is situated on Telegraph Hill, the old "Dorchester Heights." It is entered by a 20 inch pipe from the main in Tremont, through Dover street, over the South Free Bridge. The water is about 16 feet deep, of the same height as Beacon Hill reservoir, and it will contain 7,000,000 gallons.

The water is conveyed from the Lake to the Brookline reservoir in an aqueduct, excepting 965 feet across the valley of Charles River, where are two parallel iron pipes of 30 inches in diameter. There are two tunnels, one in Newton of 2,410½ feet, and another in Brookline of 1,123½ feet. The former passes through a hill 86 feet below the surface, at its highest elevation. The aqueduct is built principally of brick masonry, in an oval, egg shape, 6 feet 4 inches in height by 5 feet in width, and has a gradual fall for the whole distance, including the pipe section, of 3½ inches to the mile, nearly. With this fall, and a depth of 3 feet 10 inches of water, when the conduit is two thirds full, it is estimated to convey 11,000,000 gallons per day. From the Brookline reservoir it is conveyed to the city in two main 36 inch iron pipes.

In May, 1851, the Cochituate Water Board purchased the property of the Jamaica Pond Aqueduct Company (excepting a small lot of land) for the sum of \$45,000. This transfer of property and interest was made by a corporate act of the latter to and confirmed by the individual transfer of shares held. This purchase was recommended by the Water Commissioners in December, 1846, at a cost not exceeding \$80,000. The receipts of the Jamaica Pond Company have been of late years \$38,000 per annum and the net revenue \$22,000.

The following shows the power by which the "Cochituate Water Board" recently purchased the property and franchise of the Jamaica Pond Aqueduct Corporation:

"The Cochituate Water Board shall have and exercise all the powers vested in the City Council by an act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, passed on the thirtieth day of March in the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, entitled an act for supplying the city of Boston with pure water." — *Ordinance of the city.*

The following is the section of the Act of the Legislature, referred to in the above ordinance.

"The said city of Boston is hereby authorized to purchase and hold all the property, estates, rights, and privileges, of the Aqueduct Corporation, incorporated by an Act passed February 27th, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and by any convenient mode may connect the same with their other works."

In order to supply every portion of the city with the Cochituate water, pipes have been laid from the Fitchburg Railroad depot (Haverhill Street) to East Boston. This has been accomplished by placing pipes under the Warren Bridge leading to Charlestown, across Charles River, and under

Chelsea bridge across Mystic River. Then led into other pipes leading through Charlestown and Chelsea, and thence to the reservoir at East Boston.

From the Annual Report of the Water Board, dated December 10, 1850, we learn that the receipts of the Water Department, for water rates, from January 4 to December 4, 1850 (eleven months), were \$97,943.14; and from other sources, \$7,171.20. And the number of water takers had increased to 13,463. During the same period the expenditures of the Water Board were \$47,095.

The total length of distribution pipe laid in that period, was as follows:—

In Boston proper,	260 feet.
In South Boston,	1 mile, 1,702 feet.
In East Boston (including main pipe from Haymarket Square),	12 miles, 1,146 feet.
Total,	13 miles, 3,108 feet.

The total length laid from the commencement of the works, till December, 1850, in all parts of the city, in Brookline, Roxbury, Charlestown, and Chelsea, was 96 miles, 4,301 feet; excluding the service pipes, of which there were 15,143 in number.

The entire cost of all the works, except the East Boston branch, has been,	\$4,105,166
And the branch to East Boston,	346,000
Total cost,	\$4,451,166

The number of fire hydrants now established is,

In the City proper,	791	In Roxbury,	5
" South Boston,	154	" Charlestown,	11
" East Boston,	35	" Chelsea,	8
" Brookline,	1		
Total,			1,005

The main pipe for the supply of East Boston is 20 inches in diameter, and commences at Haymarket Square. It crosses Charles River on the lower side of the Warren Bridge, partly on independent pile work, passing the draw by means of an inverted syphon which leaves sufficient space for the largest class of vessels that can pass this bridge. Thence it passes through the Square and Chelsea street in Charlestown, and thence across Mystic River, on independent pile work, by the upper side of Chelsea Bridge. In passing this stream, two inverted syphons were placed opposite the draws in Chelsea Bridge, one near the Charlestown shore, and the other near the Chelsea shore. The latter leaves a clear space of 50 feet, which is considerably more than the width of the draw opposite. The enlargement was made on account of the possibility of a larger class of ves-

sels being built at Medford than has been constructed there heretofore. The main then passes along the Salem Turnpike, and through Williams and Marginal streets in Chelsea, and about 400 feet beyond the grounds of the United States Marine Hospital it turns and crosses Chelsea Creek to the reservoir on Eagle Hill. The channel of this creek is passed by a flexible pipe, instead of a pile bridge and syphon near the East Boston Free Bridge, as it was originally contemplated.

This change was made with the concurrence of the Water Committee, and it is believed will result in a saving of \$30,000 in the first cost of the work, besides shortening the length of the main 1 1-5 miles, and consequently making a material increase in its capacity to discharge water into the East Boston Reservoir. This reservoir is 30 feet deep, and will hold when filled to a level 3 feet below its top, 5,591,816 wine gallons.

To the main pipe there has been attached 11 fire hydrants in Charlestown, and 8 in Chelsea. These are to be used only on the occurrence of fires, and not for any other purposes.

During the year two general examinations of the interior of the aqueduct have been made. On the upper portion of the line a great many small leaks into the aqueduct exist. Those have been there, with but little exception, from the commencement, and it was impossible to keep them out at first, without very great expense, and serious delay in the completion of the work. As similar springs were known to exist in some portions of the Croton Aqueduct, without injuring the stability of that structure, it was believed that they would be equally harmless here; and the result of our experience thus far confirms this belief. Occasionally a spring is known to bring in sand or other material, from the outside of the conduit. Whenever this occurs, it is deemed important to stop the spring; but in no case, so far, has there been any difficulty; and those places which at first caused some anxiety on this account, have ceased to do so.

Several portions of the aqueduct were built on puddled embankments. Though a very economical mode of construction, it was looked upon as somewhat of an experiment. But the result shows that where these embankments were made of sand and gravel, the aqueduct has already come to a firm bearing, and has given very little trouble with regard to repairs. Where the aqueduct was built upon puddled clay the result has not been so satisfactory; but even with these it has not been necessary to make any repairs during the year, except in one place; and then the amount expended was very small.

The external structures along the line of the works are all in good order. The excessive rains of the past season have washed the embankments very little. Owing to the lateness of the season at which the Beacon Hill reservoir was finished last year, it was not advisable to point the joints of the masonry then. This caused some leakage, which, though trifling in amount, gave an unsightly appearance to portions of the structure.



NEW CITY JAIL.

THE expediency of erecting a new Jail had been considered in Boston by every City Council for a number of years; and complaints often were made against the city by different grand juries, for not providing better accommodations than were afforded by the Leverett Street Jail. Various projects, sites, and plans were brought forward, but none was definitely agreed upon until December, 1848, when the plan of the one now erected was adopted.

This building is located on a street to be a continuation of Charles street northerly, between it and Grove street, on land reclaimed from the ocean, about 100 feet north of Cambridge street, between that street, and the Medical College and the General Hospital on the north, and about as far from Cambridge street as the New Eye and Ear Infirmary is south of it, so that all four of these public buildings are in the same part of the city. They are seen on the whole length of Cambridge Bridge, in approaching the city from the west. Coming in from Cambridge, the Eye and Ear Infirmary, a brick building, appears on the right of the eastern extremity of the bridge; the new Jail on the left, a centre with wings of split granite, facing the west; farther north the Medical College, a brick building, and farther north still, the noble building, the General Hospital, a centre with wings, facing the south, all of them open to the water, and the pure air coming across it.

The jail is "cruciform" in plan, consisting of a centre octagonal building, having four wings radiating from the centre. The west wing measures 55 feet in width, and 64 feet in length, and of uniform height with the three other wings; it is four stories in height, the lower one of which contains the family kitchen and scullery of the jailer; the

second story have the jailor's office, officers' rooms, and jailor's family parlors; the third story is devoted entirely to the sleeping rooms of the jailor's family and officers, and the fourth story is appropriated for the hospital and chapel.

The centre octagonal building measures 70 feet square, and 85 feet in height above the surface of the ground. It is but two stories in height, the lower one of which contains the great kitchen, scullery, bakery, and laundry, and is on a uniform level with the lower story of cells in each of the three wings which contain the same. The upper story will be finished as one "great central guard and inspection room," reaching from the ceiling of the first story up to the roof of the building; this room measures 70 feet square, and contains the galleries and staircases connecting with the galleries around the outside of the cells in the three wings.

The north, south, and east wings, to contain the cells, are constructed upon the "Auburn plan," being a prison within a prison; the north and south wings each measure 80 feet 6 inches in length, and 55 feet in width, and 56 feet in height above the surface of the ground; the block of cells within each of the north and south wings measure 63 feet 6 inches in length, 21 feet in width, and 54 feet in height, and are divided into five stories; each story contains ten cells, each of which measure 8 by 11 feet, and 10 feet high, thus giving to each of these two wings 50 cells.

The east wing measures 164 feet 6 inches in length, 55 feet in width, and 56 feet in height above the surface of the ground; the block of cells within this wing are 146 feet 6 inches long, 21 feet wide, and 54 feet high; it is also divided into five stories in height; each story contains 24 cells of uniform size with the cells of the northern and southern wings, before described, thus giving to this wing 120 cells.

The spaces around the outside of each block of cells in each of the wings (between the cell walls and the exterior walls of the said wings), are "areas," which are open from the floor of the lower story of cells in each wing, to the ceiling of the upper story. Galleries of iron extend the entire length of each of these spaces, outside of the cells, on a level with each of the floors. These galleries will form a communication with other galleries, which are to encircle the interior of the "centre octagonal building," on the same uniform level with the other galleries. Each cell contains a window and a door communicating immediately with the galleries of the areas.

All the areas around the outside of the cells of the north, south, and east wings, receive light from the great windows of the exterior walls. These windows are thirty in number, each measuring 10 feet in width, and 33 feet in height, beneath which other windows, 10 feet wide and 9 feet

in height, are placed, thus yielding an amount of light to the interior of the cells probably four times as great as any prison yet constructed upon the Auburn system. The jail kitchen and guard or inspection room, of the centre octagonal building, receives light from windows of uniform size, and arranged in the same manner as those windows in the exterior walls of the wings. The guard or inspection room receives additional light from circular windows placed above the great windows, and from a skylight in its ceiling. The various stories of the west wing are lighted from windows arranged uniformly with those in the exterior walls of the wings.

The exterior of the structure is entirely of Quincy granite, formed with split ashler in courses, with cornices, and other projecting portions hammered or dressed; the remaining portions of the entire building, both inside and outside thereof, are of brick, iron, and stone, excepting the interior of the west wing, which are finished with wood.

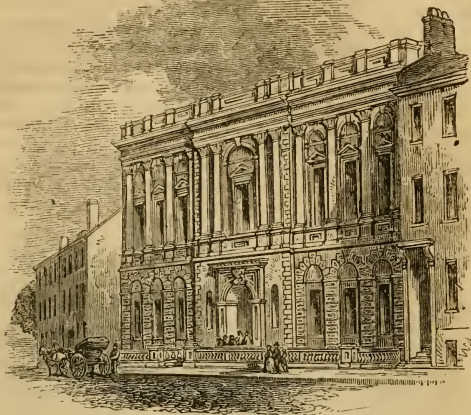
Designed by Louis Dwight and G. J. F. Bryant, *Architects*.

Builders, Luther Munn, Joel Wheeler, Asa Swallow, Samuel Jepson, Charles W. Cummings, and Geo. W. Smith.

Estimated Expense, 193,458 feet of land and filling up, \$165,645, or about 82 cents per foot; foundation and building, \$243,900; total cost \$409,545.

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

THIS institution was established in 1824, and incorporated in 1827. It is intended exclusively for the poor, and no fees are permitted to be taken. The new building erected for its accommodation in 1849, is situated on Charles street, a short distance southerly of Cambridge bridge. It consists of a main building 67 feet front by 44 feet deep, and 40 feet 4 in. high, and two wings 25 feet front and 34 feet high, one 52 feet deep, and the other 63 feet. The front of the principal building is embellished by stone dressings to all the windows, doors, and cornices, in Italian style. The wings retire from the front 11 feet, and are perfectly plain. In the basement are the kitchen, wash-room, laundry, refractory wards, baths, store-rooms, &c. In the first story in the main building are rooms for the matron and committee, and receiving and reading rooms; in the wings are the male wards, with operating, apothecary, and bath rooms. In the second story are accommodations for the matron and private female wards. The building is heated by two furnaces, and provided with a thorough system of ventilation, and the whole surrounded by a spacious, airy ground, shut out from the street by a high brick wall. Architect, Edw. C. Cabot. Contractor, Jonathan Preston. Cost, land, \$25,000; building, about \$29,000; total, \$54,000.



THE NEW ATHENÆUM.

THE above illustration is a view of the front elevation of the new building erected for the Boston Athenæum, on the southerly side of Beacon, between Bowdoin and Somerset streets. It is 114 feet in length; of irregular breadth, covering the entire space between the street and the Granary Burying Ground; and 60 feet in height. In the design of this building several objects were to be regarded:—1st, a library of 40,000 volumes, with provision for increase; 2d, suitable places for the exhibition of works of art; and third, a museum for miscellaneous collections; beside the usual offices for such a building. The want of unity of plan, together with the extremely irregular form of the lot and the slightly disproportionate height of the stories, made the design one of considerable difficulty, which was sought to be obviated in effect by presenting to the eye a succession of horizontal lines from the base upwards toward the cornice. The elevation is in the later Italian style of architecture, and resembles in the general arrangement some of the works of Palladio, though some of the details belong to a still later style. The material is of Patterson free stone, known here as "Little Fall gray rock," the color of which is a light gray, slightly varying in different stones, and the texture considera-

bly harder than the free stones in general use. The building is 10 feet back from the street, and the ground space in front is surrounded by a bronze lacquered iron balustrade, with stone coping.

The basement story is constructed of solid masonry, supporting the first floor upon groined arches of brick; a room is here fitted up for the use of the janitor and his family. Here also are a furnace with flues, conducting the heat to all parts of the building; rooms for fuel, for binding and packing books, apparatus for hoisting to the upper story, &c.

The entrance to the building is into the first story, by a doorway 14 feet high by 10 feet broad. It opens on a vestibule, or main entry, 32 by 28 feet, which contains staircases ascending to the upper stories, and lighted from the roof and large windows in front. From this vestibule, designed to be finished in beautiful style of architecture, doors open to all the rooms in the building.



In the first story is a hall 80 feet in length, designed for the Sculpture Gallery, entered through the vestibule directly opposite the front door. It is surrounded by a row of iron columns opposite each window pier, for supporting the floors above. Fitting into these columns above are still others supporting the third floor, thus making continuous supports to the

floors of each story, in addition to the walls. On the right of the vestibule are two apartments, designed for reading rooms, one in the front for newspapers, the other in the rear for other periodicals. On the left of the vestibule is the Trustees' room. All these apartments are as yet unfinished, but are intended to be in appropriate ornamental style.

The second story is appropriated to the library. The main hall extends the entire length of the rear of the building, and is surrounded by an iron gallery, accessible by iron spiral staircases. It is divided by an archway, one copartment displaying the books in cases lining the walls, the other in alcoves between the pillars. It is highly finished, in Italian style, with decorated ceiling. For advantages of light, air, retirement, and an open southern aspect, this hall can hardly be surpassed. It contains over 40,000 volumes. The foregoing is an interior view of this room.

In front of this hall are two rooms; one on the right designed for the librarian's room, the other on the left for miscellaneous collections, both to be finished like the library, with iron galleries and spiral iron staircases. They are capable of containing 30,000 volumes.

The third story is designed for pictures, and is divided into four apartments. The side walls are but 13 feet high, so that no picture can be placed too high to be seen distinctly. The light is admitted to each apartment by a skylight, and transmitted through a horizontal ground glass window.

The building is to be heated by a cast-iron steam furnace, requiring but one fire, and the hot air distributed and the various apartments ventilated by means of flues within the centre walls. The Cochituate water is carried throughout the building, which is furnished with water closets, and other conveniences connected therewith. Gas is also distributed throughout, and so arranged as to be applicable to the exhibition of works of art, as well as to ordinary purposes.

In the year 1843 the corporation purchased the library of General Washington, at a cost of upwards of \$4,000. This sum was contributed by about one hundred gentlemen of Boston, Salem, and Cambridge; seventy of whom subscribed fifty dollars each for this object. In the year 1846, the Athenæum realized the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, the gift of the late John Bromfield, "three fourths of its annual income to be invested in the purchase of books, and the remainder to be added to the capital." Mr. James Perkins gave for the use of the institution, in 1821, his own costly mansion in Pearl Street, which was occupied for library purposes until June, 1849, and which was sold in February, 1850, for the sum of \$45,000. Mr. Thomas H. Perkins and Mr. James Perkins, Jr., in 1826 gave \$8,000 each for the then library; and \$36,000 was afterwards subscribed by various citizens through the efforts and influence of Messrs. N. Bowditch, F. C. Gray, Geo. Ticknor, and Thomas W. Ward. The total Cost has been, for land \$55,000; and for the building \$136,000.



THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.

SITUATED at the head of the dock between Long and Central Wharves, fronts east on the dock, west on India street, and is in the form of a Greek Cross, the opposite sides and ends being alike. It is 140 feet long north and south, 75 feet wide at the ends, and 95 feet through the centre, (the porticos 67 feet long projecting 10 feet on each side,) and is from the side walk to the top of the entrance story floor 10 feet, 4 inches, to the top of principal story floor 26 feet 4 inches, to the eaves 52 feet, to the ridge 62 feet 6 inches, and 95 feet to the top of the skylight of the dome.

It is built on about 3,000 piles, fully secured against decay ; the construction throughout is fire proof and of the very best kind.

The exterior of the building is purely Grecian Doric, not a copy, but adapted to the exigencies and peculiarities of the structure, and consists of a portico of 6 columns on each side, on a high flight of steps, and an order of engaged columns around the walls, 20 in number, on a high stylobate or basement ; the order of engaged columns terminating with 4 antæ at their intersection with the porticos. The columns are 5 feet 4 inches in diameter and 32 feet high, the shaft being in one piece, each weighing about 42 tons.

The roof of the building is covered with wrought granite tile, and the intersection of the cross is surmounted by a dome terminating in a skylight 25 feet in diameter. The dome is also covered with granite tile.

The cellar, which is 10 feet 6 inches high to the crown of the arches, is principally used for the storage of goods, which are conveyed to it through the basement story. The steam apparatus for warming the whole build-

ing (which it does effectually) is situated in the cellar, having easy access to the coal vaults under the sidewalk outside of the building.

The principal entrances to the basement story are at each end. They are for the receipt of goods for storage. Near the northwest corner, on the west side, is an entrance to the Night Inspectors' apartments, also to the private staircase leading to the Collector's room and the attic. South of the west portico is the entrance to the heating-apparatus room, and on the south end is the entrance to the Custom House Truckmen's room. This story contains rooms for the Night Inspectors, Custom House Truckmen, and Engineer of the Heating Apparatus, also three sets of Water Closets: the remainder is used for the storage of goods, weigher's tubs, &c.

The principal ingress to the entrance story, is through the porticos, but it can be entered from the Collector's private staircase, and from two other private staircases from the basement. This story contains apartments and offices for the Assistant Treasurer, the Weighers and Gaugers, the Measurers, Inspectors, Markers, Superintendent of Building, &c. In the centre is a large vestibule, from which two broad flights of steps lead to the principal story, landing in two smaller vestibules therein, lighted by skylights in the roof, and these vestibules communicate with all the apartments in this story. The several rooms are for the Collector, Assistant Collector, Naval Officer, Surveyor, Public Store Keeper, their Deputies and Clerks; and for the facilities of doing business this arrangement is not surpassed. The grand, cross-shaped Rotunda, for the general business of the Collector's department, in the centre of this story, is finished in the Grecian Corinthian order; it is 63 feet in its greatest length, 59 feet wide, and 62 feet high to the skylight.

The dominical ceiling is supported on 12 columns of marble, 3 feet in diameter and 29 feet high, with highly wrought capitals; the ceiling is ornamented in a neat and chaste manner, and the skylight is filled with stained glass.

The building was commenced in 1837, and entirely completed in 1849; it has cost about \$1,076,000; including the site, foundations, &c. It was designed by A. B. Young, A. M., Architect, and erected under his immediate supervision throughout. The execution of the whole was under the general direction of a Board of Commissioners, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. This Board consisted of Samuel S. Lewis, Esq., as chairman, Robert G. Shaw, Esq., disbursing agent and commissioner, and the Collector of the ports of Boston and Charlestown for the time being. Jonathan P. Robinson was Clerk to the Board of Commissioners. In one of the panels of the Rotunda is inserted a Tablet of marble, containing the following inscription:—

"Boston Custom House Building. Authorized by the 23d Congress, A. D. 1835. Andrew Jackson, President U. S. A.; Levi Woodbury, Sec'y

of the Treasury. — Opened August 1st, A. D. 1847. James K. Polk, President U. S. A. ; Robert J. Walker, Sec'y of the Treasury ; Marcus Morton, Collector of the Port ; Samuel S. Lewis, Robert G. Shaw, Commissioners ; Ammi Burnham Young, Architect."

NEW CLUB HOUSE.

THE new Club House, situated on the northerly side of West street, is worthy of notice among the improvements of the city. It is 33 feet in front, 80 feet deep, and 52 feet high. The front elevation is built of Connecticut freestone in Italian style, and combines great architectural beauty. The first story is occupied by two stores, and a central passage to the second story, in which is a lobby, reading room, and three parlors. In the third story is a hall 35 by 63 feet, and 22 feet high.

Erected by an association of gentlemen. *Architect*, H. Billings. *Builders*, Masons, Messrs. Wheeler and Drake ; Carpenter, Chas. Dupee ; Estimated cost of land and building, \$45,000.

BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY.

THIS institution has recently purchased the estate in Mason street, formerly occupied by the Massachusetts Medical College, and remodelled the building to adapt it to its present purposes. It contains 9 rooms, one of which is occupied by the librarian, and each of the others by objects of interest in the different departments of natural history. The whole estate cost about \$30,000, which was obtained by subscription from the liberal citizens of Boston. All who desire it have free access to the cabinet every Wednesday, and strangers in the city, who cannot conveniently visit it on that day, can obtain admission at any time by application to an officer of the Society. Five volumes of the Boston Journal of Natural History, and three of the Proceedings of the Society at its Monthly Meetings, have been published, containing contributions from our most distinguished naturalists, illustrated by engravings.

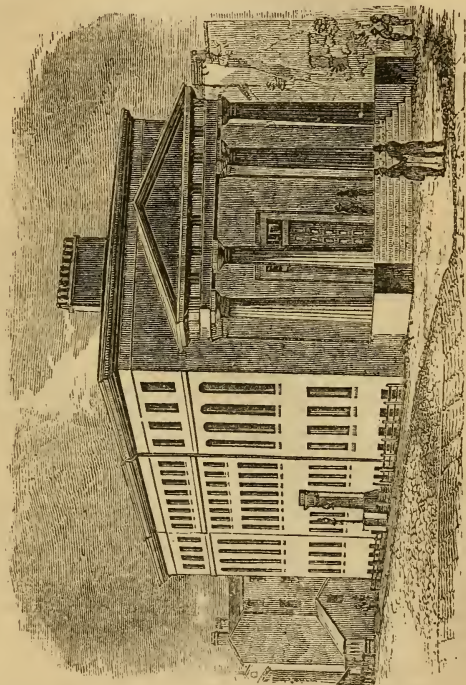
THE NEW COURT HOUSE, ERECTED 1833 - 1835.

THE corner-stone of this building for the accommodation of the Courts of Law of Boston was laid on the 23th of September, 1833, Theodore Lyman being then Mayor of the city. The original cost of the undertaking

was about \$179,000, but a further sum of \$17,000 was appropriated in 1839 for the purchase of land for the formation of a street and passages around the building, making the total cost of the ground and edifice about \$200,000. A portion of the land, however, on which the structure stands was formerly the site of the old Jail and belonged to the County, and its value is not included in the above estimate. The building is situated in the centre of Court square, between Court and School streets, and is surrounded by a flagged pavement which extends southerly along the spacious area between it and the City Hall. The form of the edifice is that of a parallelogram, extending in length 176 feet by 54 feet in breadth. The altitude is 57 feet to the cornice, consisting of a basement and three stories: the first story above the basement being 12 feet, the second 20, and the third 18 feet in height. The material composing the building is of cut or hewn granite from the Quincy quarry, and at each front or extremity is a handsome portico of the Doric model, supported by four columns of fluted granite each twenty-seven feet in height and four and a half feet in diameter. These pillars are in the solid mass, and weigh about 25 tons each. The northern end or front of the building is parallel with Court street, but retired on a platform off the thoroughfare a few yards, while the southern front faces the rear of the City Hall or old Court House, and is approached from School street through the latter building and by avenues on either side of it. The main body of the new Court House is simple and unadorned, but the massive symmetry and superior design of the front entrances, tend somewhat to relieve the general plainness of its architecture. The interior is plain and substantial, without presenting much novelty of plan in its construction. An entrance hall, communicating with the southern portico and opening upon side doors, traverses nearly the full length of the building: and staircases ascending to the right and left of the two porticos lead directly to the galleries of the principal Court rooms; while the centre and side flights conduct to the various apartments in the several stories. The first floor contains rooms for the Police Court and Justices Court, the United States Marshal's room, and the Offices of the Clerks of the Supreme Court, Court of Common Pleas, and Police Court. The second story contains the rooms of the United States and the Supreme Judicial Courts, as also the Law Library, the rooms for the Judges of the United States and Supreme Courts, and the Clerk's office of the United States Court. The upper or third story includes the Common Pleas and Municipal Court rooms and the rooms of the Judges of those Courts, the Jury rooms of the several Courts, the Clerk's office and the witness rooms of the Municipal Court, and the Grand Jury room. The Court rooms are spacious, and comfortably furnished, measuring 50 feet by 40, and contain ample accommodation for the Bar and ordinary attendance. Some trifling disadvantages might be apprehended to result from the location of the Court of Common Pleas, the

general resort of litigants, in the upper story, but the arrangement of the rooms for the most part is satisfactory, and the offices for the respective apartments are as large and commodious as could be desired. The United States pay to the city for the use of their apartments in the building the annual rent of \$3,000. The Court room allotted to them is the same from which the slave Shadrach was a short time since rescued. The United States Circuit Court before Judge Woodbury is held in this apartment on the 15th of May and October in each year, and the District Court before Judge Sprague on the 3d Tuesday in March, the 4th Tuesday in June, the 2d Tuesday in September, and 1st Tuesday in December, and specially at the discretion of the Judge. The Supreme Judicial Court sits at the South end of the building, for the hearing of legal arguments on the first Tuesday of March, and the term for the trial of Jury causes commences on the 7th Tuesday next after the 4th Tuesday of September. The Common Pleas Court for the County of Suffolk are held in the Court room in the 3d story on the 1st Tuesday of January, April, July, and October, and the Municipal Court, of which the Justices of the Common Pleas are ex officio Judges, is held in the room appropriated for that purpose on the 1st Monday of every month. The Police Court is busied every day in the trial of criminal offenders, and also sits every Wednesday and Saturday as a Justice's Court for determining civil causes under § 20. The Social Law Library room on the 2d floor is a comfortable and well-lighted apartment, and contains a good selection of Juridical Text-books, including writers in general law, and the English and American Reports. The society was first organized in the year 1804. At a later date, 1814, an act of incorporation was obtained which granted to the proprietors for the purpose of enlarging the collection all sums of money which should be paid by way of tax or excise by persons admitted to practice as Attorneys of the Boston Court of Common Pleas. For many years the Library, being but small, was kept in the office of a Member of the Bar who acted as Librarian, and subsequently it occupied a closet adjoining a large room in the old Court House then used for meetings of the Grand Jury. At a later period the whole room was devoted to the Library, to which when the present Court House was built a spacious apartment was appropriated, in which it has since been kept. A catalogue of the Library was printed in 1824. At that time the number of volumes was 1,473, in 1849 it had increased to 4,077, and in May, 1851, embraces about 4,200 volumes. A large number of the books, including some of the most valuable, were presented by the Hon. Charles Jackson; but the Library is also indebted for donations to other gentlemen. The names of the donors are given under the titles of the works presented by them. The advantages of the Library are not confined to the Bar of Suffolk, but it is constantly and freely used by gentlemen of the profession from all the other counties in the State, by the Judges of the Courts, Members of the legislature and Judges and Jurists from all

**VIEW OF THE NEW COURT HOUSE,
COURT SQUARE.**



ERECTED 1833 - 1835.

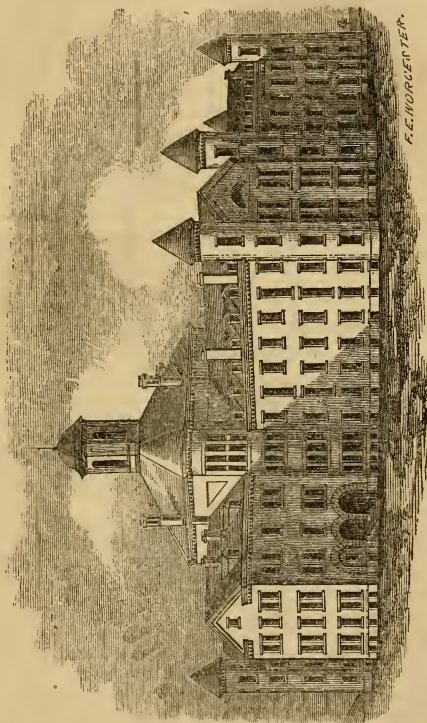
parts of the United States. The by-laws provide for the admission of new members on payment of \$25 a share and \$5 annual assessment, and admit also subscribers on payment of an annual sum of \$8. But the members of the Bar of other Counties (except those who usually practice at the Suffolk Bar) have the privilege of consulting the books of the Library at all times without expense. Each member is allowed to take from the Library one book at a time for a term not exceeding 24 hours, but no volumes are allowed to issue during the law term of the Supreme Judicial Court when the full bench is in session. The Librarian is appointed by the President and Trustees who have the general management of the affairs of the society and direct in the purchase of books, &c. Mr. Boyle is at present the Librarian.

NEW ALMSHOUSE ON DEER ISLAND.

THE form of this structure is that of a "Latin Cross," having its four wings radiating at right angles from a "central building." The central building is four stories high; the lower story (on a uniform level with the cellars or work-rooms of the north, east, and west wings) contains the bathing-rooms, cleansing-rooms, furnace, and fuel-rooms; the two next stories contain the general guard-room, to be used also as a work-room; the next story is the chapel; and the upper story is the hospital. The south wing is four stories high; the lower one contains the family kitchens and entry of the superintendent's family; the second is appropriated for the family parlors of the superintendent, and a room for the use of the directors, together with the entrances and staircases, and the opening or carriage way, for receiving the paupers. The staircases communicating with the guard-room, and with the cleansing-rooms in the lower story of the central building, are also located in this story. The two remaining stories will be used for the family sleeping-rooms, superintendent's office, officers' rooms, and bathing-rooms,—together with the entries, passages, closets, and staircases. Each of the north, east, and west wings is three stories high, with basements and attics over the whole surface of each wing. The basements are for work-rooms. The remaining stories, including the attics, contain the wards, hospitals, and day-rooms for the inmates, together with the sleeping and inspection rooms for the nurses and attendants.

There are eight circular towers attached to the exterior walls of the north, east, and west wings; they contain the water-closets requisite for the inmates of the building; two of them contain staircases. The water-closets are placed on the level of every story, and entered immediately from the floors thereof, and are disconnected from the main building by a

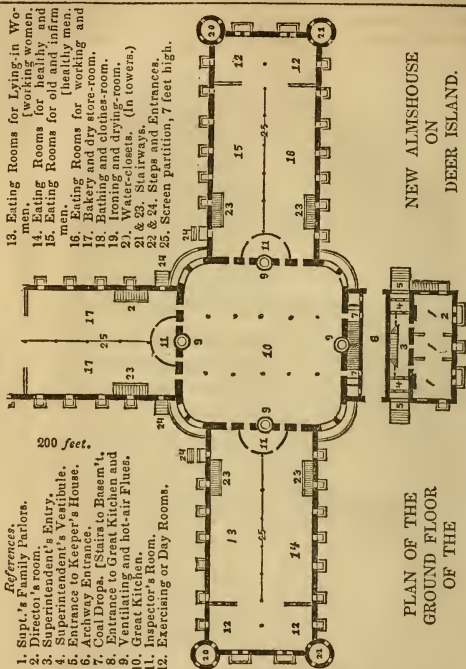
column of air passing through upright openings, in the exterior walls of the towers, opposite to each other, and placed near the walls of the building.



NEW ALMSHOUSE ON DEER ISLAND, IN BOSTON HARBOR.

FRONT ELEVATION.

The dimensions of the building are as follows, in round numbers : The centre building is 75 feet square and 75 feet high, each perpendicular corner being subtended by the section of a circle. The superintendent's



house, if the building faces the west, makes the west side of the centre building, except the circular corners, and is thrown out by these corners 50 feet by 50 on the ground, and 50 feet high; so that it stands almost as much separated from the main building as if it were entirely disconnected with it, and is still near enough for the convenience of the superintendent. The north wing, intended particularly for women, is 100 feet by 50, and 50 feet high, *i. e.* twice as large as the superintendent's house. The south wing, intended particularly for men, is 100 feet by 50, and 50 feet high, the same dimensions as the north wing; and both these wings are separated from the superintendent's house, and thrown out from the centre

building, like the superintendent's house, by the semi-circular corners, for purposes of better supervision and ventilation. The east wing, intended for the accommodation of different classes, and for different purposes, in the different stories, is 200 feet by 50, and 50 feet high, *i. e.* twice the dimensions of the north and south wings, and four times the dimensions of the superintendent's house. The north, east, and west wings have three stories, each 12 feet high, above the basement and beneath the attic. The attic is $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and the basement $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. The south wing is four finished stories high, and the floors of these stories are uniform with those of the three other wings. The circular towers attached to the exterior wall of the north, east, and west wings, are each 65 feet high and 13 feet in diameter.

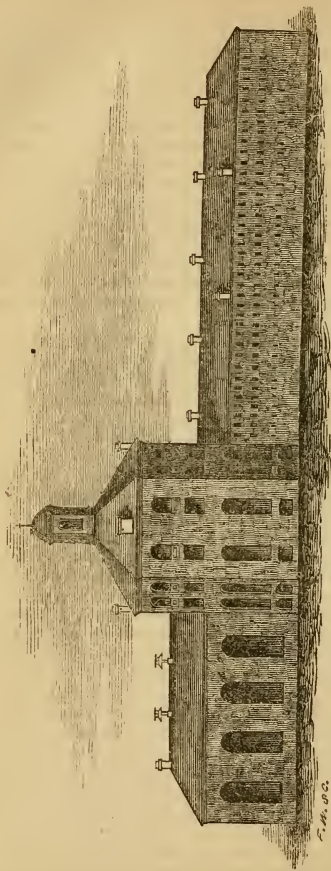
The proportions of the building are arithmetical :—the centre building is a cube 75 feet, with the corners subtended; the superintendent's house is a cube of 50 feet; the north wing is two cubes of 50 feet each; the south wing is two cubes of 50 feet each; and the east wing four cubes of 50 feet each.

The paupers, as they arrive, are received at a central point, under the eye of the superintendent, in his office, as they approach; thoroughly cleaned, if necessary, in the basement central apartments for cleansing; and distributed, when prepared for distribution, to those parts of the building assigned to the classes to which they belong.

There is a chapel, with a gallery, occupying 75 by 75 feet, on the third floor of the central building, equal in height to two stories. The floor of the chapel is on a level with the attic floors of the wings. It is well lighted, in a central position, of convenient access from all parts of the establishment, and is commodious enough for those who are able to attend religious worship, out of even a larger population than 1,200.

Large folding-doors, or traversing-doors, are an original feature of this plan, and answer, by being opened wide, and by turning, in different directions. important ends, in making rooms for particular purposes, when they are wanted; and when such rooms are not wanted, in being opened wide, or turned back, so as to leave the supervision unobstructed, and change the circulation of the air throughout the establishment.

It is not absolutely a fire-proof building, but the roof is slated; the floors are double, and laid with mortar between them: the ceilings under the floors and over the rooms consist of joists, and the bottom of the lower side of the double floors; the walls are brick, built hollow, and without lath and plaster on the inside, or coverings of any kind on the outside: the windows are wooden sashes, but they are set in a thick double brick wall, and may each of them burn without burning another. All the wings are separated from the centre building by thick brick walls, covered and secured, in all their openings, with iron doors and shutters, and rising above the roofs of the wings, so as to make a barricade against fire, behind which the inmates of a wing on fire may retreat, and firemen may be protected.



MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON AT CHARLESTOWN.

**EAST FRONT ELEVATION OF DORMITORY BUILDING OF 1826, AND EXTENSION OF 1850,
INCLUDING CENTRE BUILDING AND SOUTH WING.**

PRINCIPLES OBSERVED IN THE PLANS.

In all the plans of these buildings there are certain great principles observed, among which are the following : —

1. *Size.* The size of these buildings allows from 600 to 1,000 cubic feet of space to each individual ; besides their proportion of space in the eating-rooms, school-rooms, hospital, and chapel.

2. *Proportions.* The proportions are arithmetic and harmonic, a cube being their germ.

3. *Concentration.* These buildings are all in the form of a cross, having four wings, united to a central octagonal building ; one for the superintendent and his family, and three of them for inmates ; the kitchen being in the centre, in the 1st story of the octagon ; the supervisor's room over the kitchen ; the chapel over the supervisor's room ; and the hospital over the chapel.

4. *Extension.* The parts all radiating from a common centre, can be extended without disturbing the central arrangements and architectural design.

5. *Convenience.* The keeper's or superintendent's office, eating-room, and sleeping-room are all in proximity to the great central octagonal building ; so that the keeper has eyelets and ready access to the kitchen, supervisor's room, chapel, and hospital, and all the wings ; and he can go through the establishment without going out of doors. The inmates receive their food from a large central kitchen ; the wings are all under supervision from one central supervisor's room. The inmates assemble in the chapel and hospital from all the wings without exposure, and without leaving the house.

6. *Classification.* The men and women, the old and young, the sick and well, can all be separated, in different wings, and different stories of the building ; and all these classes can be kept distinct by placing them in different wings, by the power of central observation and control.

7. *Supervision, outside and inside.* All the areas, apartments, windows, walls, galleries, staircases, fastenings, external yards, and external yard walls, except the space outside at the ends of the wings, are under supervision from the centre. One man can do more, in these buildings, in consequence of the facilities for supervision, than many men can do in some of the old establishments, containing an equal number of inmates.

8. *Security against Escape.* In Prisons and Houses of Refuge, where security against escape is of great importance, the construction is such, that, if an inmate breaks out, he breaks in ; — that is, if he escapes from his dormitory into the area, he has still another wall or grating to break, while at the same time he is in sight from the supervisor's room. There is, therefore, very little encouragement to try to escape from the dormitories. And if the inmates are in the yards, gardens, or grounds around,

the supervision extends outside so easily and perfectly, that it affords great security against escape.

9. *Security against fire.* Although buildings according to these plans are not wholly fire proof, still, the cell floors being stone or iron, the walls brick or stone, the galleries and staircases iron, the doors and gratings iron, the roof slate, and the gutters copper, much of the material is incombustible. Besides, the separate rooms or dormitories are literally fire proof; and the remaining parts are extensively exposed to constant observation; so that a fire, in its first beginning, is easily discovered and extinguished.

10. *Warming by steam, hot water, or warm air.* The construction of these buildings is favorable to either mode of warming. If by steam, the steam may be generated in the centre building, and distributed in one-inch wrought iron pipes, under the windows, in four rows of pipes, one above the other on the upright wall, three inches apart, to be inclosed in a box eighteen inches square, made by the floor for the bottom, the outer wall for the back, a board cover for the top, and an upright board for the front; the pure air to be received through orifices in the outer wall, and the warm air to be passed into the area, through orifices in the front of the box. If the heating is to be done by hot water, substitute a cast-iron pipe, 6 inches in diameter, near the floor, and near the wall, under the windows, within a box, similarly constructed to the box around the steam-pipes.

If the heating is to be done by warm air, place in the centre building, and in the areas, the Boston School Stove, or, which are on the same principles, Chilson's furnaces, or any other heating apparatus which is, at the same time, a ventilating apparatus.

11. *Lighting.* Gas light in the areas will light all the dormitories, and wherever distributed, will be easily supervised and controlled from the centre building.

12. *Sunlight.* Care is taken in these buildings, to have a large surface exposed to the morning, noonday, and afternoon sun. This can be done with the large windows in the outer wall, but it cannot be done with a small window in each small dormitory or cell. Much more sunlight can be brought to shed its healthful and cheering influence, over the inmates of these buildings, than if the windows in the external wall were as small as they must be, if the rooms within were made of a small size and placed on the external wall.

13. *Artificial Ventilation.* Each small room, dormitory, or cell is provided with a ventilator, starting from the floor of the same, in the centre wall, and conducted, separate from every other, to the top of the block, where it is connected with a ventiduct, and either acted upon by heat or Emerson's ventilating cap. Both at the top and bottom of the room there is a slide, or register, over orifices, opening into this ventilator, which are capable of being opened or shut. These ventilators are intended to take

off impure and light air. In the external wall are provided orifices, pitching outward and downward, to take off carbonic acid gas, which may be fatal to life, if allowed to accumulate in the lowest part of the building. The large rooms are provided with such orifices, by carrying every third or forth window to a level with the floor. These means are used to take off the impure and light air, and the heavier and more fatal gases. To supply pure air, all the heating is made by ventilating apparatus.

14. *Natural Ventilation.* Through the large windows, when opened, the air can have free course with all the varying winds, throughout the building, from north to south, from east to west, from south to north, and from west to east, and obliquely in every direction, according to the direction of the wind, through the octagonal centre building.

15. *Water for cleansing and bathing.* For cleansing, water is let on in every room, and furnished liberally in every story; and in different parts of the building large means are provided for bathing. Nothing is more indispensable in the plans of such buildings, than convenient and liberal supplies of pure water for cleansing and bathing.

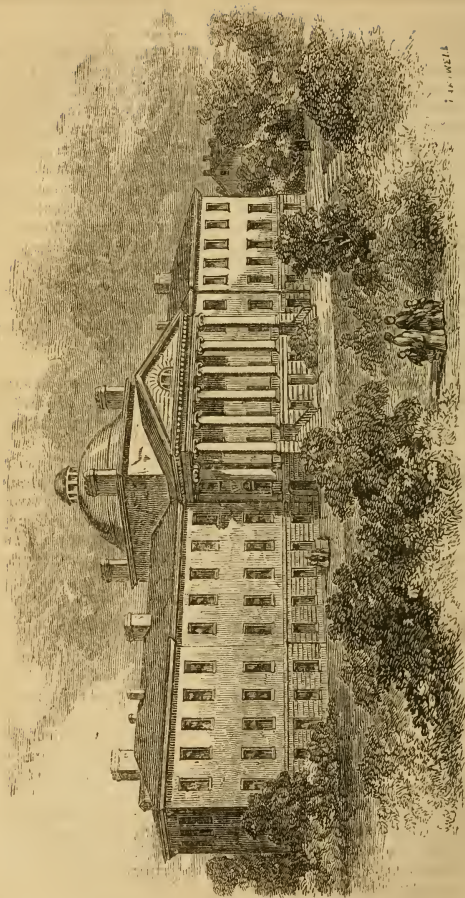
16. *Employment.* Large provision is made, in all these buildings, of floors and space for employment, under cover, with good and sufficient light, convenience, and supervision. In many old buildings there has not been employment, because there was no place suitable for it. This difficulty has received great consideration, and every effort has been made entirely to remove it, so that all the inmates of these buildings should be kept out of idleness, which is the mother of mischief. Labor is favorable to order, discipline, instruction, reformation, health, and self-support. But there can be but little productive industry without a place for it. Suitable places have been provided in all these buildings, whether prisons, almshouses, or houses of refuge, for employment.

17. *Instruction.* School-rooms, privilege-rooms, chapels, more private rooms and places, comfortably large single rooms, are provided, in which all kinds of good instruction can be given.

18. *Humanity.* The humanity of these buildings is seen in there being sufficient space, large light, abundant ventilation, and airing in summer, good places of labor and instruction, and good hospital accommodation for the sick.

19. *Care of the sick.* The hospital is large, light, convenient, easily accessible, well warmed and well ventilated, so that if suitable care is not given to the sick it will not be because there is no place for it, no suitable hospital accommodations.

20. *Notifying in sickness.* The separate rooms are so located and distributed, under supervision, from the centre building, that a gentle knock on the inner side of the door of each separate lodging-room will be heard by the person on duty in the central room for supervision and care; and thus relief can be immediately secured.



MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The *Massachusetts General Hospital* was incorporated February 25, 1811 : and entitled to an annual income not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, for the support and maintenance of a general hospital for sick and insane persons. The act granted to the hospital a fee simple in the estate of the old Province-House, on the condition that \$ 100,000 should be raised by subscription within ten years. Large donations for this purpose were made by 1047 persons in the year 1816, at which time the trustees purchased the lot on which the McLean Asylum was built, then in Charlestown.

The Hospital building had a front of 163 feet, and a depth of 54 feet, with a portico of eight Ionic columns, but was extensively enlarged in 1846.

It was built of Chelmsford granite, the columns of their capitals being of the same material. In the centre of the two principal stories are the rooms of the officers of the institution. Above these is the Operating Theatre, which is lighted from the dome. The wings of the building are divided into wards and sick rooms. The staircase and floorings of the entries are of stone. The whole house is supplied with heat by air flues from furnaces, and with water by pipes and a forcing pump. The beautiful hills which surround Boston are seen from every part of the building, and the grounds on the southwest are washed by the waters of the bay.

The premises have been improved by the planting of ornamental trees and shrubs, and the extension of the gravel walks for those patients whose health will admit of exercise in the open air.

By the Act of June 12, 1817, it was provided that the stone to be furnished for the building should be hammered and fitted for use by the convicts of the State Prison. By the act of February 24, 1818, establishing the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, it was provided that the corporation should pay to the trustees of the General Hospital, for the use of the Hospital, the third part of its net profits. By the act of April 1, 1835, establishing the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, it was provided that one third of its net profits should be paid annually to the Hospital fund. A similar provision was adopted in the charter of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company at Worcester, in March, 1844.

By the last Annual Report of the Trustees of the General Hospital (January 22, 1851), it seems that its capital now yielding an income to the institution is \$ 171,119. And that the income for the year 1850 was \$ 38,517, viz. : From property of all kinds \$ 16,917; Extra dividend of the Hospital Life Insurance Company \$ 18,000; Subscriptions for free beds \$ 2,100; and Surplus from the McLean Asylum \$ 1,500.

The expenses for the year were \$ 29,024, viz. : For stores \$ 10,574; Wages \$ 7,891; Fuel \$ 2,845; Medicine \$ 2,355; Furniture \$ 1,523; Repairs \$ 1,463, Salaries \$ 1,850; Miscellaneous \$ 523. The admissions to the hospital in 1850 were 746, viz. : —

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients paying board	201	41	242
“ paying part of the time	58	19	77
“ entirely free	183	244	427
	<hr/> 442	<hr/> 304	<hr/> 746

Of these, 269 paid \$3; 32 paid \$6; 14 paid \$4; and 4 paid \$10 per week. Total, 319.

Proportion of deaths to the whole number of results, one in ten.

Greatest number of patients at any visit in private rooms, 7; greatest number of paying patients, 33; of free patients, 103; greatest total, 136; least number in private rooms, 2; least paying, 15; free, 68: least total, 83.

Number of accidents admitted during the year, 98.

Average number of patients, 108. Males, 59; females, 49.

Average number of paying patients, 11 American and 11 Foreign; total, 22.

Greatest number of paying patients, 16 American and 17 Foreign; least number of paying patients, 8 American and 7 Foreign.

Total males, 442. Of this number, 47 were in private rooms.

Total females, 304. Of these, 5 were in private rooms. A little over one third of the free patients were female domestics; one sixth were male laborers, most of them foreigners.

Average time of ward-paying patients is two weeks and six days; and of free patients, six weeks.

Proportion of ward beds occupied by free patients, a fraction less than three to one.

The whole amount of board charged to all the patients, during the year, was \$17,186.49. Of this sum there was charged to the Trustees, for the board of free patients, \$12,960.22; and the balance, \$4,226.27, has been received from paying patients.

If the gross amount of the annual expenses be divided by the average number of patients, it will give \$4.90 for the weekly expense of each patient.

“The expenses of the Hospital for the year 1850 have been \$29,024. Of this sum, only \$4,226.27 has been received from paying patients, leaving a balance of nearly \$25,000 to be drawn from the treasury of the Institution. When it is considered that the income of our present capital fund must fall short of this demand, even under the most favorable circumstances, to the extent of nearly \$10,000, it will be readily yielded that we must continue year by year to depend upon the benevolent charity of the friends of our Institution for its progress and support.”

The Board of Trustees annually appoint two practitioners in Physic and two in Surgery, who constitute a board of Consultation. At the same time, they appoint six physicians, six surgeons, an admitting physician,

and a superintendent of the Hospital. Applications for admission of patients must be made at the Hospital in Allen Street, between 9 and 10 A. M., on each day of the week except Sunday. In urgent cases, however, application may be made at other times. Applications from the country may be made in writing, addressed to the admitting physician, and when a free bed is desired, a statement of the pecuniary circumstances of the patient must be made. During alternate terms of four months in each year, two physicians and two surgeons have the care of the patients. No visitors are admitted to the Hospital without a special permit from the officers or trustees. The patients may be visited by their friends daily between 12 and 1 o'clock.

Any individual subscribing one hundred dollars shall be entitled to a free bed at the hospital for one year. All subscriptions for this purpose commence on the 1st of January in each year. The whole number of free beds is never less than thirty-seven. Two of these are reserved for cases of accidents.

The officers of the Institution for 1851 are as follows: William Appleton, president; Robert Hooper, vice-president; Henry Andrews, treasurer; Marcus Morton, Jr., secretary; twelve trustees, and four physicians, who act as a Board of Consultation. Two of the trustees form a visiting committee for a month, and thus by turns each member serves one month during the year.

The McLean Asylum for the Insane.

This Asylum for the Insane was opened to receive boarders, October 1, 1818, under the direction of the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, it being a branch of that Institution. It is situated in Somerville, about one mile from Boston, on a delightful eminence, and consists of an elegant house for the Superintendent, with a wing at each end, handsomely constructed of brick, for the accommodation of the inmates. Though sufficiently near to Boston for the convenience of the visitors and trustees, who generally reside in the city, it is not directly on any of its principal avenues, and is sufficiently retired to afford the quiet and rural serenity which in all cases is found to be conducive to a calm and healthy condition of mind. The name of McLean was given to this Hospital in respect to John McLean, Esq., a liberal benefactor of the General Hospital.

The number of patients in the house, on the first day of the year 1850, was one hundred and eighty-four; ninety-five of whom were males, and eighty-nine females. During the year 1850, eighty males and ninety-three females were admitted, being one hundred and seventy-three.

The following is the number of admissions, discharges, and results, since the Asylum has been under the management of Dr. Bell, the present physician and superintendent.

Year.	Admitted.	Dis- charged.	Whole number under care.	Died.	Much im- proved, im- proved, not improved and unfit.	Recov- ered.	Remain- ing at end of year.	Average number of patients.
1837	120	105	191	8	25	72	86	80
1838	133	131	224	12	45	74	93	95
1839	132	117	225	10	38	69	108	112
1840	155	133	263	13	50	75	125	128
1841	157	141	283	11	55	75	142	135
1842	129	138	271	15	43	80	133	143
1843	127	126	260	18	45	63	134	131
1844	153	140	292	19	49	68	152	146
1845	119	120	271	13	33	74	151	149
1846	143	126	299	9	52	65	173	164
1847	170	170	343	33	50	87	173	172
1848	143	155	316	23	50	82	155	171
1849	161	137	321	15	58	64	184	177
1850	173	157	357	28	51	78	200	201
2030		1901		227	644	1026		

The Hon. William Appleton of Boston contributed \$10,000 in December, 1843, "for the purpose of affording aid to such patients in the McLean Asylum, as from straitened means might be compelled to leave the Institution without a perfect cure." On the 9th of November, 1850, the same gentleman contributed the further sum of \$20,000 for the purpose of erecting two additional edifices, sufficiently large to accommodate eight males and eight females, with such conveniences and facilities as shall enable each to have, not only the care, attention, and comforts, but the luxuries and retirement which they had enjoyed at home.

The superintendent states that the elevation and improvement of the entire establishment have, as usual, not been overlooked during the past year. A large and handsome hall, fifty feet long by twenty-five wide and fourteen high, has been constructed, by raising a story upon one of the buildings of the male side, which furnishes ample room for two billiard tables, — ever an interesting and useful exercise for the insane; and also makes a sort of conversation and reading room, where patients from the different sections may meet for some hours in the day for recreation and intercourse.

The expenses of the McLean Asylum for 1850 were \$40,623, viz: For Stores \$17,627; Wages \$6,173; Salaries \$4,500; Furniture, Repairs, and Improvements \$10,310; Diversions \$1,332; Miscellaneous \$2,385. From which deduct the proceeds of the farm and garden \$1,704.

It seems to be generally understood through the country that this institution is the most safe as well as the most economical place of resort in all

difficult and dangerous cases, especially such as require operation; one of the consequences of this general sentiment in regard to the Hospital, is, that many diseases are presented there which are in their nature incurable, — whence it has followed, that, as the reputation of the institution has increased, the number of cases reported incurable or not relieved has also increased. The patients, under the daily care of skilful, intelligent, and eminent surgeons and physicians, are watched over by faithful and attentive nurses, and in truth the minor officers and domestics, under the vigilant eye of the superintendent and matron, continue to give the *sick poor* all the comfort and relief, with all the chances of restoration, which the kindness of friends, or the influence of money, could command for those favored with both.

THE STATE HOUSE.

This elegant and spacious edifice, situated in Boston, on elevated ground adjoining the Common, and near the centre of this ancient and flourishing city, was erected in 1795. The corner-stone was laid on the fourth of July, by the venerable and patriotic Samuel Adams, then Chief Magistrate of Massachusetts (assisted by Paul Revere, Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons). He succeeded Governor Hancock, who died in October, 1793. Governor Adams made a short address on the occasion of laying the corner-stone, and said, “he trusted that within its walls liberty and the rights of man would be forever advocated and supported.” The lot was purchased by the town of Boston of the heirs of Governor Hancock, for which the sum of \$4,000 was paid. The building was not finished and occupied by the Legislature till January, 1798; when the members of the General Court walked in procession from the Old State House at the head of State Street, and the new edifice for the government was dedicated by solemn prayer to Almighty God. The Old State House, so called from the time of building the other, was long the place in which the General Court of the Province of Massachusetts was holden. It has lately been well repaired, and was formerly the place of the meetings of the city authorities and for public offices.

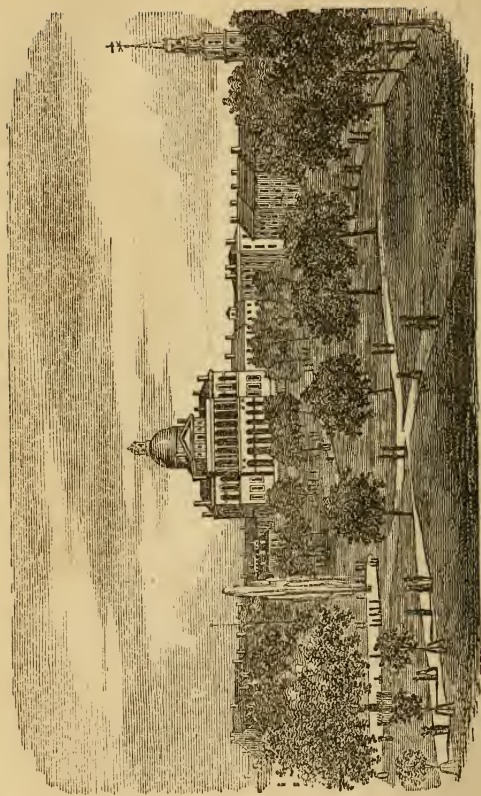
The corner-stone of the present Capitol was brought to the spot by fifteen white horses, at that time the number of States in the Union. The building is seen at a great distance in all directions, and is the principal object visible when the city is first seen by those who visit it. The form is oblong, being one hundred and seventy-three feet in front, and sixty-one feet deep, or at the end. The height of the building, including the dome, is one hundred and ten feet; and the foundation is about that height above

the level of the water of the bay. "It consists externally of a basement story twenty feet high, and a principal story thirty feet high. This, in the centre of the front, is covered with an *attic* sixty feet wide, and twenty feet high, which is covered with a pediment. Immediately above arises the *dome*, fifty feet in diameter, and thirty in height; the whole terminating with an elegant circular lantern, which supports a pine cone. The basement story is finished in a plain style on the wings, with square windows. The centre is ninety-four feet in length, and formed of arches which project fourteen feet, and make a covered walk below, and support a colonnade of Corinthian columns of the same extent above.

The largest room is in the centre, and in the second story (the large space below in the basement story is directly under this); it is the Representatives' Chamber; and will accommodate five hundred members; and sometimes they have been more numerous. The Senate Chamber is also in the second story and at the east end of the building, being sixty feet by fifty. At the west is a large room for the meetings of the Governor and the Executive Council; with a convenient ante-chamber.

The view from the top of the State House is very extensive and variegated; perhaps nothing in the country is superior to it. To the east appears the bay and harbor of Boston, interspersed with beautiful islands; and in the distance beyond, the wide extended ocean. To the north the eye is met by Charlestown, with its interesting and memorable heights, and the Navy Yard of the United States; the towns of Chelsea, Malden, and Medford, and other villages, and the natural forests mingling in the distant horizon. To the west, is a fine view of the Charles river and a bay, the ancient town of Cambridge, rendered venerable for the University, now above two hundred years old; of the flourishing villages of Cambridgeport and East Cambridge, in the latter of which is a large glass manufacturing establishment; of the highly cultivated towns of Brighton, Brookline, and Newton; and to the south is Roxbury, which seems to be only a continuation of Boston, and which is rapidly increasing: Dorchester, a fine, rich, agricultural town, with Milton and Quincy beyond, and still farther south, the Blue Hills, at the distance of eight or nine miles, which seem to bound the prospect. The Common, stretching and spreading in front of the Capitol, with its numerous walks and flourishing trees, where "the rich and the poor meet together," and the humblest have the proud consciousness that they are free, and in some respects (if virtuous), on a level with the learned and the opulent, — adds greatly to the whole scene.

Near the Capitol, on the west, is the mansion house of the eminent patriot, the late John Hancock, now exhibiting quite an ancient appearance; and on the east, about the same distance, was, until recently, situated the dwelling of the late James Bowdoin, another patriot of the Revolution, a distinguished scholar and philosopher; and who, by his firmness, in the critical period of 1786, contributed most efficiently to the preservation of



STATE HOUSE AND BOSTON COMMON.

order and tranquillity in the Commonwealth. Large sums have been expended in repairs on the State House, both within and without, since it was erected, and in improving the grounds and fences about it; and it is now in a condition of great neatness and elegance.

On the 12th of June, 1827, the Legislature adopted a resolution "that permission be hereby given to the trustees of the Washington Monument Association to erect, at their own expense, a suitable building on the north front of the State-House, for the reception and permanent location of the Statue of Washington by Chantrey."

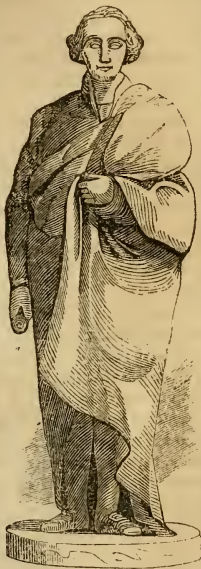
The building was erected and the trustees passed a vote as follows: "The trustees of said Association do confide and intrust, as well the said edifice erected at their expense, as the noble statute, the work of the first artist in Europe, to the care and patriotism of the government of the State of Massachusetts, for the use and benefit of the people of said State to all future generations."

In pursuance of which, a Resolve was passed on the 9th of January, 1823, "that the legislature of this Commonwealth accepts the Statue of Washington upon the terms and conditions on which it is offered by the Trustees of the Washington Monument Association; and entertains a just sense of the patriotic feeling of those individuals, who have done honor to the State by placing in it a statue of the Man whose life was among the greatest of his country's blessings, and whose fame is her proudest inheritance."

This statue was procured by private subscription, and was placed in the State-House in the year 1823.

The costume is a military cloak, which displays the figure to advantage. The effect is imposing and good: but, instead of confining himself to a close delineation of features, the sculptor, like Canova, has allowed some latitude to his genius in expressing his idea of the character of the subject.

The lot on which the State-House was built was conveyed to the Commonwealth by the town of Boston, on the 2d day of May, 1795. The Commissioners on the part of Boston to make this conveyance were William Tudor, Charles Jarvis, John Coffin Jones, William Eustis, William Little, Thomas Dawes, Joseph Russell, Harrison Gray Otis, and Perry



Morton. The ground is termed in the deed, *the Governor's Pasture*, or *Governor Hancock's Pasture*; and the dimensions were stated as follows. Running eastwardly on Beacon Street, 543 feet 3 inches, thence northwardly up a passage way to the summit 249 feet, thence westwardly to the northeast corner of the lot, 235 feet 3 inches, thence to the first corner 371 feet.

The purchase money was "four thousand pounds lawful money." The Commissioners or *agents* for the erection of the new State-House were named in the deed, viz. Thomas Dawes, Edward Hutchinson Robinson, and Charles Bulfinch.

Owing to the present want of accommodation for the various public offices, the State library, and for other purposes connected with the executive and legislative departments, the building has been enlarged. Plans for this enlargement were made by Mr. Bryant, architect of Boston.

The extension consists of a building $41\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and 58 long; 4 stories high, located back of the one story portion of the State House containing Washington's statue, and extends from the rear wall of that portion back to Mount Vernon Street, built in style conforming to the present edifice. The lower story is wholly above the surface of the sidewalk; the second, on a level with the Doric hall or rotunda of the present building, and contains the library, statues, &c. The third story, on a level with the lower part of the Hall of Representatives, contains two committee rooms, so arranged that they can be made into one by the removal of the partition at any time, as with folding doors. The fourth story contains 4 committee rooms. There are two entrances for the extension, one from Mount Vernon Street, another from the eastern side of the present rotunda, through the entry near the foot of the stairway leading to the cupola. Estimates prepared by competent mechanical judges make the cost to be about \$75,000.

THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

This institution has rooms in the Granite Building in Tremont Street, near the Stone Chapel. The house is owned by the Society.

In 1790. the Rev. Jeremy Belknap and four others agreed to form such an Association. On the 24th of the next January, they and five more were fully organized. Their main object was to collect manuscripts and books to illustrate the history of their own Republic. Their beginning was small but their progress however gradual, has been successful. At present, the Society have about 7,000 printed volumes and over 200 volumes of man-

VIEW OF THE NEW ADDITION TO THE STATE HOUSE ON MT. VERNON STREET.

2111





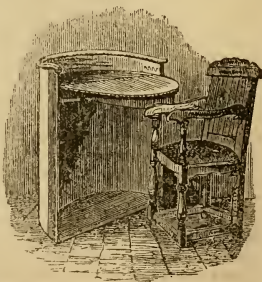
uscripts. They have had issued from the press, 30 volumes of their Collections. Formerly it was their endeavor, more than now, to gather other relics of the past. Of these, the three following are selected.



Carver Sword.

This is the memento of a worthy pilgrim. It was owned by John Carver, who was among the most valuable men that left England and emigrated to Holland, for the conscientious enjoyment of their religion. He was a prominent member of John Robinson's Church in Leyden. He took an active part in obtaining the Patent, under which the settlers of New Plymouth came over. When these were intending to land and dwell on Cape Cod, his name headed the subscribers to the constitution, which they adopted for their civil government. They unanimously chose him as their first chief magistrate. As the guide of so small a commonwealth, surrounded by imminent perils, and especially by that of being destroyed by the adjacent natives, whose wrongs from some of the white race filled them with a thirst for revenge upon the whole of them within their reach, he and his associates felt the need of arms to protect themselves and families. Hence the reason why his sturdy blade was not beat into a ploughshare, but was worn by him as an instrument of defence. While ready to use it as he thought obligation might require, he was summoned, April, 1621, to enter on eternal realities, and, as we trust, on the reward of a faithful steward.

The desk delineated in this cut was long used by the successive speakers of the Representatives of Massachusetts, in the old State House. It continued to be so employed till the new edifice of this name was prepared for the legislature, whose first session in the latter was January 11, 1798. The desk was then laid aside, as too antiquated for modern taste. But, well for its preservation, members of the Historical Society had an eye of favor towards it, for the fulness of its past usefulness. They obtained it, and ever since it has



Speaker's desk, and Winslow's chair.

held an honorable place. Were it endowed with speech, what thrilling tones of eloquence and what interesting facts could it repeat relative to the unwritten and forgotten proceedings of our colonial and provincial legislation!

The second article is a large oak chair, fitted for the patriarchal table around which it was often placed. When our eyes behold it, we think of the many, once buoyant with the hopes of life, who rested upon it when fatigued, and were cheerfully refreshed from the hospitable board, and took part in the varied topics of social conversation, but who, long since, have gone the way of all the earth. Among these, was its worthy proprietor, Edward Winslow. The tradition is, that, made in London in 1614, it was brought over by him in the *May-Flower* among the effects of the first emigrants to New Plymouth. After having sustained the highest offices of the colony with honor to himself and usefulness to others, he died May 8th, 1655, aged 61, in the service of the crown, as commissioner to superintend an expedition of the English against the Spanish West Indies. The chair and desk are now both in a good state of preservation, and are well worthy the attention of the antiquary.

This article of Indian antiquity awakens within us trains of thought, which partake more of sadness than of gayety. It carries us to the royal wigwam at Mount Hope in Rhode Island, introduces us to the family of its owner, busily occupied in satisfying their appetite with the corn and beans, which it often presented as the products of their own culture and preparation.

Around it, the joys of domestic intercourse, the expressions of affectionate hearts between children and parents, the gratulations of relatives and friends, abounded. But the crisis came, and the whole scene was converted to utter desolation. The proprietor of such a relic was Philip, the Sachem of Pokanoket, the youngest son of Massasoit. He succeeded his brother, Alexander, 1657, renewed friendship with the English, 1662, and began a desolating warfare with them, 1675. His principal object appears to have been to arrest the progress of Christianity among his own people and other tribes, and thus prevent their assimilation to the principles and civilization of their European neighbors, and, as he feared, their final extinction. After the exhibition of much physical and intellectual power, he was compelled to flee before the superior discipline of his opponents. He took refuge in secret places around his home. He was discovered and shot in a swamp, Aug. 12th, 1676. His head was cut off, placed on a pole, and shown publicly at Plymouth, as the punishment of a traitor. Thus fell one who was a hero in the estimation of his friends, while his foes denounced him as a powerful traitor. Though this difference may exist on



Philip's Sump-pan.

earth, there is a tribunal where all will receive according to their deserts. The right, whether of barbarous or civilized, will there be acknowledged, confirmed, and rewarded.

Provident Institution for Savings.

The charter for this institution was granted on the 13th of December, 1816. Its first location was in the old Court House, then in Court street, afterwards in Scollay's buildings in Court street, and then in the building erected for it in Tremont street, a few yards north of the Stone Chapel. It is now located in Tremont Place, occupying the mansion house of that prince of Boston merchants, Col. Thomas H. Perkins.

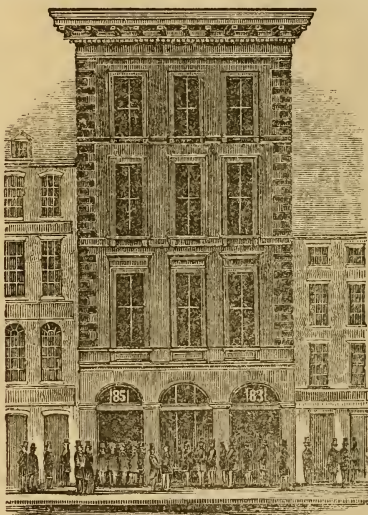
The statistics of the Provident Institutions for Savings indicate that it has been productive of great good to the community, and especially to the poorer classes, for whose benefit it was more especially intended. The amount deposited by customers during the last year (ending 30th June, 1851) was \$1,181,182, and the amount withdrawn was \$957,536. The aggregate of deposits on the 1st day of July, 1851, was \$3,916,026,50.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS OF BOSTON.

There are now thirty-seven Banks established in the city of Boston, with an aggregate capital of \$31,960,000.

None of these are remarkable for their architectural beauty or display. The Suffolk Bank is the point of redemption for nearly all the bank circulation of New England.

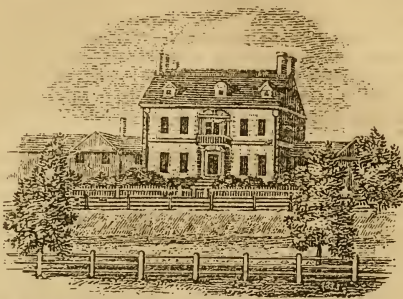
The accompanying engraving represents the front of the new Bank of Commerce on State street. The front is of Connecticut sandstone, and the style of architecture, Italian. The ground floor is occupied by Insurance Offices, and the second or principal story by the Bank of Commerce; the upper stories are used as offices for different purposes. The builder of the above Bank was T. W. R. Emery, Esq., and the design was furnished by Charles E. Parker, architect.



The Bank of Commerce, — Erected 1850.

The building has a front on State Street of $27\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and is four stories in height; with a depth of 63 feet to Doane street. The Cashier's room, facing State street, is 25 by 14 feet, and the main banking room back of it, 54 by 25 feet. The banking rooms are all on the second floor.

As a model for new bank buildings this is deserving an examination, because it combines economy in space with ample light for the officers, elegance of appearance, and many conveniences that are essential in the arrangement and construction of such an edifice.



THE HANCOCK HOUSE, BEACON STREET.

The annexed engraving exhibits a view of the mansion house of John Hancock, the celebrated governor of that name, and whose bold and manly signature is so much admired on the charter of our liberties.

It is situated on the elevated ground in Beacon Street, fronting towards the south. The principal building is of hewn stone, "finished, not altogether in the modern style, nor yet in the ancient Gothic taste." It is raised twelve or thirteen feet above the street; and the ascent is through a garden, bordered with flowers and small trees. Fifty-six feet in breadth, the front terminates in two lofty stories. While occupied by Governor Hancock, the east wing formed a spacious hall; and the west wing was appropriated to domestic purposes,—the whole embracing, with the stables, coach-house, and other offices, an extent of 220 feet. In those days, there was a delightful garden behind the mansion, ascending gradually to the high lands in the rear. This spot was also handsomely embellished with glais, and a variety of excellent fruit trees. From the summer-house, might be seen West Boston, Charlestown, and the north part of the town; the Colleges, the bridges of the Charles and Mystic rivers, the ferry of Winisimmet, and "fine country of that vicinity, to a great extent." The south and west views took in Roxbury, the highlands of Dorchester and Brookline, the blue hills of Milton and Braintree, together with numerous farm-houses, verdant fields, and laughing valleys. Upon the east, the islands of the harbor, "from Castle William to the Light House, engaged the sight by turns, which at last was lost in the ocean, or only bounded by the horizon."

In front of this edifice is an extensive green, called "the Common," containing forty-eight acres, where, in the Governor's time, "an hundred cows daily fed." It was then handsomely railed in, except on the west,

where it was washed by the river Charles and the Back Bay. The mall, bordering the Common on the east, is ornamented with a triple row of trees; and "hither the ladies and gentlemen resorted in summer, to inhale those refreshing breezes which were wafted *over the water*." Upon days of election, and public festivity, this ground teemed, as it does now on similar occasions, with multitudes of every description; and here "the different military corps performed," as at the current day, "their stated exercise."

Governor Hancock inherited this estate from his uncle, Thomas Hancock, Esquire, who erected the building in 1737. At that period, the "court part of the town" was at the "north end," and his fellow citizens marvelled not a little that he should have selected, for a residence, such an unimproved spot as this then was.

In the life-time of that venerable gentleman, the doors of hospitality were opened to the stranger, the poor and distressed; and annually, on the anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, he entertained the Governor and Council, and most respectable personages, at his house. The like attentions were shown to the same military body by Governor Hancock, who inherited all the urbanity, generous spirit, and virtues of his uncle.

"In a word, if purity of air, extensive prospects, elegance and convenience united, are allowed to have charms," says one who wrote many years past, "this seat is scarcely exceeded by any in the Union." This statement, however, must be received with some qualification, in 1851. The premises are not entirely as they were. It is true, there is the same noble exterior, which the edifice possessed at its erection, nor have any important alterations been made in the interior. The greater part of the flower garden remains in front; nor do we know of a want of pure air, elegance, or convenience in the establishment. But the "stables and coach house" are not to be found; and the "prospect," though still very beautiful, has been materially abridged by the adjacent buildings.

The garden behind the mansion, glaxis, fruit trees, and summer house have all disappeared. Even "the high lands," beyond, have been much reduced, to make room for public avenues and stately dwellings, in that part of the metropolis. Among the many private residences upon the grounds in the rear, may be named that of the Hon. Benjamin T. Pickman, formerly president of the Senate of Massachusetts.

Every governor of the commonwealth, from the time of John Hancock to that of the present chief magistrate, has been lodged or entertained, more or less, in this hospitable mansion. Indeed, it has a celebrity in all parts of the country; and most strangers, on visiting the capital of New England, endeavor to catch a glimpse of "the Hancock House."

It is now, we believe, the property of some of the descendents of Governor Hancock, and rented as a private dwelling. But, as we have indica-

ted, since the demise of that eminent man, the hand of time and improvement has been constantly contending around and against it. It cannot long resist such attacks; and, before many years elapse, this famous mansion will probably be razed to the ground, "and its place supplied by others."

BOSTON COMMON.

Contains 48 acres. The iron fence is 5,932 feet in length, and cost upwards of \$100,000.

The Common has many historical associations to attach it to the hearts of the people. From the earliest settlement of Boston, it attracted attention, which has been increasing ever since. It has several times been in danger of invasion, but thanks to the wisdom which then preserved it, and which has since rendered it inaccessible. The example should be heeded by all bodies who legislate for the health and happiness of posterity. Had this delightful spot been sacrificed to satisfy the cravings of public or private cupidity, language would fail in attempting to describe the injury it would have inflicted upon the city, or the contempt that would have covered the perpetrators of the deed.

Anxiety, however, for the future welfare of the Common may well remain unaroused, as under the auspices of the City Government it must receive proper improvement. Much is now doing to render the place still more attractive. Great credit is due our worthy Mayor, for the efficiency which has been exhibited in improving it the present year. A superintendent has recently been appointed to take charge of it, whose efforts are giving it an additional beauty. Several years since, the ashes and dirt that were carted on the Mall were found to operate against the healthy condition of the trees. Plantain weeds sprang up, also, to the great injury of the grass. This year, these evils have been remedied. The ashes have been removed, and about thirty loads of the plantain carried off. The consequence is, a healthier appearance among the trees, and a more luxuriant growth of grass.

Its Early History. — Commissioners were appointed to dispose of unoccupied lands, in 1634, and were instructed to leave out portions for new comers, and the *further benefits of the town*. Among this reserved territory was our present beautiful Common, which it is believed has always been public property. For many generations it served the double purpose of a training field and pasture, for which it was laid out by the town, according to depositions of the then oldest inhabitants, taken before Gov. Bradstreet, in 1634. The city ordinance forbidding its use as a pasturage bears the date of 1833. The late militia laws have rendered its use, as a

"training field," in a measure obsolete ; it is now used for the parades of our independent companies.

Attempts to possess the Common have been made at different times. In one instance, a citizen petitioned for half an acre, for a building lot, but these attempts were all unsuccessful. We may be permitted to record an act which came very near making it private property. The proprietors of the Rope Walks, in 1795, had the misfortune to have their property burned. The town generously offered them that portion of the Common which is now the Public Garden, rent free, for rebuilding, which offer was accepted. In 1819, the rope walks were again destroyed by fire, and the owners proposed to cut the land into building lots and sell it. To this the citizens strongly objected, and so intense was public feeling upon the subject, that it was left to referees, and as it appeared that the proprietors of the walks had *ground* for their claim, they were awarded the sum of \$50,000 to relinquish it, which the town authorities paid.

A clause was inserted in the City Charter, making the Common public property for ever, and placing it beyond the power of the city to dispose of it.

The Fence.—Previous to 1836 the Common was inclosed by a plain, unpretending, wooden post, three-rail fence. The present substantial iron fence was built at this date, and makes an imposing appearance.

The Malls are wide, gravelled, and smooth, and are deemed the most delightful promenade grounds in the world. They are beautifully shaded by majestic elms and other trees, to the number of upwards of one thousand, some of which were planted over a hundred years ago.

The time-honored elm still stands, the most significant and attractive of all, and crowds on all public days pay it a special visit. It has been strengthened by the aid of art, and it is inclosed by a fence to prevent its admirers from plucking a remembrancer from its rough exterior. By its side lies the frog-pond, but not the one of yore. Cochituate Lake now pours her glistening stream upon its rocky bed, and its waters leap and seem to laugh for joy that they have come to visit the far-famed garden of liberty. The wants of visitors have been anticipated, and, to give all the privilege of drinking the pure beverage, hydrants have been placed in different parts of the Common.

In early times the name of "Crescent Pond" was given to this sheet of water, and it has been known as "Quincy Lake," but none have been in so common use as that of "Frog Pond," which now claims precedence only by custom.

The grounds of the Common have been greatly improved the last year, under the superintendence of Mr. Sherburne. The paths have been re-gravelled, and the trees trimmed and washed with composition. Many of the young trees have had guards placed around them. The following is a list of the kind and number of trees.

TREES.

American Elms,	664	Buttonwood,	1
English Elms,	49	Black Aspen,	5
Linden Trees,	68	Black Ash,	7
Tulip Trees,	17	White and Silver-leaf Maple,	70
Oaks,	8	Rock Maple,	14
Sycamores,	10	Arbor Vitæ,	20
Hemlock,	1	Fir Trees,	250
Jingo,	1	Spruce Trees,	69
Slippery Elm,	1		
Total,			1255

Of the above, 202 trees were set out in April and May, 1850. Many of the decayed trees were thoroughly repaired. For this purpose, 300 yards of duck and 40 barrels of composition were used. Fifteen barrels of composition were used in filling up the hollow in the "Big Elm," near the pond. Forty loads of plantain and seventy-five loads of knot-weed were carried away, and twelve bushels of grass-seed and eight bushels of oats were sown last season. There was also taken from Tremont Mall 6,104 loads of coal ashes, which were carried over to fill up near the Charles street Mall. Fifteen thousand and nine hundred bushels of Somerville gravel were used in improving Tremont and Charles street Malls.

Iron Fences. — The Iron Fence around the Common has been thoroughly cleaned, and 552 pounds of pales were put into it. Besides the iron fence, 8,110 feet of joist were used in stopping up paths made by persons in walking across the lots.

There are on the Common 201 seats, of which 171 are wood, and thirty are stone. Of the wooden seats, 50 were put up and covered with zinc, in 1850; the remaining 121 are covered with sheet iron.

Boston Neck. — On this beautiful avenue there are 240 American elm trees.

Fort Hill. — At this place there are fifty American elms, five ash trees, and one rock maple; all of which have been trimmed and washed. The fence has also been repaired.

In Summer, Franklin, Cambridge, Charles, and other streets, the trees have been fixed up in good style, and they are now repaying us, by their vigorous appearance, for the attention bestowed upon them.

PUBLIC SQUARES.

A residence on the Neck is made more agreeable by the additional attractions derived from the beautiful public squares, completed and contemplated at the South End.

Blackstone Square contains 105,000 feet of land, and is handsomely ornamented with trees. The fence is about 1,300 feet in length, and cost

about \$ 5,000, of which sum \$ 2,000 was paid by the private subscription of the residents in the immediate neighborhood. There is a fountain in this square, which, exclusive of the pipe and vase, cost about \$ 750.

Franklin Square, in size, cost, and appearance, is similar to Blackstone Square.

Chester Square, near Northampton and Tremont streets, contains 62,000 feet of land, inclosed by an iron fence, 987 feet in length. The cost of the fence was nearly \$ 4,000, and that of the fountain, complete, about \$ 1,000.

Union Park, previously known as Weston street, has been graded this season, and is handsomely laid out, between Suffolk and Tremont streets. It contains about 16,500 feet of land, and will be appropriately ornamented with trees, walks, and a fountain. There are one hundred and eight house lots in the immediate vicinity of this square, which will soon be covered with neat and substantial buildings.

Worcester Square, between Washington street and Harrison avenue, will be completed in a short time, and will resemble Union Park.

The Square in front of Dr. Lowell's church, on Cambridge street, has been beautifully ornamented. The substantial iron fence is 369½ feet in length, which, together with the fountain and improvements, cost about \$ 5,000.

PERKINS INSTITUTION, AND MASSACHUSETTS ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.

In the year 1823, the late lamented Dr. J. D. Fisher called the attention of the people of Boston to the neglected condition of the Blind, and made an appeal in their behalf. In consequence of this, several benevolent gentlemen associated themselves together, and in 1829 were incorporated by the name of the New England Asylum for the Blind. During several years various attempts were made to put a school in operation, but they were not successful until the year 1832, when Dr. Samuel G. Howe undertook its organization, and commenced the experiment of instructing six blind children. Before the experiment was concluded the funds were exhausted, but it was persevered in to the end of the year, and then an exhibition of the pupils was made before the legislature and the public, and an appeal was made for aid. This was promptly and generously met. The legislature voted to make an annual grant of \$ 6,000; the ladies raised \$ 14,000 by a Fair in Faneuil Hall; contributions were raised in all the principal towns of the State, and finally Thomas H. Perkins offered his valuable mansion house in Pearl street, provided the sum of \$ 50,000 should be secured

to the funds of the institution. The condition was accepted, and the liberal merchants of Boston made up all that was needed.

Thus, as soon as it was proved that the hitherto neglected blind could be instructed, the public were called upon to provide the means. They did so, eagerly and generously; and rapidly laid broad the foundation, and raised high the walls of an institution which will probably endure as long as blindness is inflicted upon the community.

This institution may be considered as part of the Common School system of Massachusetts. All citizens having blind children may send them here and have them boarded and taught, not as a matter of charity, but of right.

As soon as the success of the enterprise was insured at home, efforts were made to extend the blessings of the system to the blind of the country generally, and the Director with his pupils visited thirteen other States, and exhibited their acquirements. In consequence of this, the legislatures of all the New England States, and of South Carolina, made liberal appropriations for sending their blind to the new school; and the foundations were laid in Ohio, Kentucky, and Virginia, for what are now large and flourishing institutions for the blind, — New York and Pennsylvania having in the mean time moved of their own accord.

The readiness and eagerness with which the public came forward in answer to the appeal in behalf of the blind is creditable to the age and to the country.

The pupils in the School are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, natural philosophy, natural history, and physiology. They are carefully instructed in the theory and practice of vocal and instrumental music. Besides this they are taught some handicraft work by which they may earn their livelihood. In this institution, for the first time in the world's history, successful attempts were made to break through the double walls in which Blind-Deaf-Mutes are immured, and to teach them a systematic language for communion with their fellow men. Laura Bridgman and Oliver Caswell are living refutations of the legal and popular maxim that those who are born both deaf and blind must be necessarily idiotic. They are pioneers in the way out into the light of knowledge, which may be followed by many others.

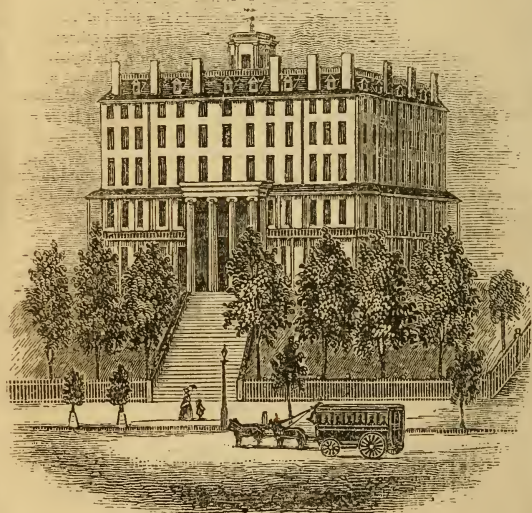
In 1844 a supplementary institution grew out of the parent one, for the employment in handicraft work of such blind men and women as could not readily find employment at home.

This establishment has been highly successful. A spacious and convenient workshop has been built at South Boston, to which the workmen and women repair every day and are furnished with work, and paid all they can earn.

The general course and history of the Perkins Institution has been one of remarkable success. It has always been under the direction of one per-

son. It has grown steadily in public favor, and is the means of extended usefulness. In 1832 it was an experiment; it had but six pupils; it was in debt; and was regarded as a visionary enterprise. In 1833 it was taken under the patronage of the State; it was patronized by the wealthy, and enabled to obtain a permanent local habitation and a name.

In 1834, it had 34 pupils from Massachusetts, New York, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Ohio, and Virginia. The number has steadily grown up to 110; the greatest number ever in the institution at once. The pupils remain from 5 to 7 years, and are discharged. The average number is 100.



Perkins Institution, South Boston.

The building originally conveyed to the trustees by Col. T. H. Perkins for the uses of the Asylum, in the year 1833, was afterwards exchanged for the present building on Mount Washington, South Boston. This latter property includes about one acre of ground.

The terms of admission are as follows : the children of citizens of Massachusetts, not absolutely wealthy, *free*; others, at the rate of \$ 160 a year, which covers all expenses except for clothing. Applicants must be under 16 years of age. Adults are not received into the institution proper, but they can board in the neighborhood, and be taught trades in the workshop gratuitously. After six months they are put upon wages.

This department is a self-supporting one, but its success depends upon the sale of goods, at the depot No. 20 Bromfield street. Here may be found the work of the blind; all warranted, and put at the lowest market prices; nothing being asked or expected in the way of charity. The institution is not rich, except in the confidence of the public, and the patronage of the legislature.

It is open to the public on the afternoon of the first Saturday in each month, but in order to prevent a crowd, no persons are admitted without a ticket, which may be obtained gratuitously at No. 20 Bromfield street. A limited number of strangers, and persons particularly interested, may be admitted any Saturday in the forenoon, by previously applying as above for tickets.

The number of pupils entered in the institution, up to 1851, has been several hundred.

The Asylum is yearly in receipt of \$ 9,000 from the State.

Articles manufactured by the Blind and kept constantly for sale at the sales-rooms, No. 20 Bromfield street : — Mattresses, of all sizes, of superior and common South American hair, Coconut Fibre, Cotton, Moss, Cornstalk, Palmleaf, Straw, &c.; Improved spiral-spring Mattresses, Palm-leaf Palliasses, and Cushions of all kinds, made to order. Beds, of live geese and Russia feathers; the feathers are cleansed by steam. Comforters, of all sizes, wadded with cotton or wool, Sheets and Pillow Cases, Bed Ticks. Crash, Diaper, and Damask Towels, from \$ 1 to \$ 4 per dozen. Satchels and Travelling Bags, of all sizes. Entry Mats, Fine woven Mats of Coconut Fibre, with colored worsted bodies, equal to imported goods, and at less prices. Very heavy Woven Mats for public buildings. *Also*, Manilla, Jute, Palmleaf, and open-work Fibre Mats, of various qualities and prices. Sofas and Chairs repaired and restuffed, and Cane Chairs re-seated. Particular attention given to making over, cleansing, and refitting old mattresses and feather beds. Mr. J. W. Patten is agent for the sale of these articles, at No. 20 Bromfield street.

The asylum realized, in the year 1847, the handsome sum of \$ 30,000, by the will of the late William Oliver of Boston.

The experience of the officers of the institution has induced the convictions, — 1. That the blind, as a class, are inferior to other persons in mental power and ability; and 2. That blindness, or a strong constitutional tendency to it, is very often hereditary. The Superintendent says, — “ I believe that a general knowledge of the existence of this stern and inexorable law

will do more to diminish the number of infirmities with which the human race is afflicted than any thing else can do.

"The experience of many years, an acquaintance with several hundreds of blind persons, and much personal inquiry, have convinced me that when children are born blind, or when they become blind early in life, in consequence of diseases which do not usually destroy the sight, the predisposing cause can be traced to the progenitors in almost all cases. Moreover, I believe, that, where the predisposing cause cannot be so traced, it is only in consequence of our ignorance, and not because there are exceptions to the rule.

"The hereditary tendency to disease among the progeny of persons related by blood, or of scrofulous or intemperate persons, or of persons whose physical condition is vitiated in various ways, is not seen at once, and may be entirely overlooked, for various reasons. In the first place, there may be only a *strong tendency* or predisposition to some infirmity, as blindness, deafness, insanity, idiocy, &c., which is not developed without some *immediate exciting cause*."

The two blind mutes, Laura Bridgman and Oliver Caswell, whose instruction was of course entirely different from that of the other pupils, have made very satisfactory progress. They each of them required special care, and the almost undivided attention of a teacher. They continue to be most interesting persons in their way ; and would be distinguished anywhere, among youth with all their senses, for their happiness, gentleness, affection, and truthfulness.

Among the books published by this institution for the use of the blind are the following : The Bible, Lardner's Universal History, Howe's Geography and Atlas, The English Reader, two parts, The Pilgrim's Progress, Life of Melancthon, Constitution of the United States, Political Class Book, Principles of Arithmetic, Natural Philosophy and Natural History, Book of Common Prayer, Tables of Logarithms. The entire number of volumes issued, up to 1846, was forty-one.

If a fund could be established which would yield a regular and permanent income of \$2,500, it would secure to nearly fifty blind persons the means of supporting themselves independently of any other aid. Such a fund would in reality constitute an independent establishment, and might be made useful through coming generations.

The number of inmates reported on the first of January, 1850, was one hundred and two. Of these, fourteen have left, while twenty-one new ones have entered, so that the present number (January 13, 1851) is one hundred and nine. This is the largest number ever connected with the institution at one time.

Eighty-three are connected with the school, and are for the most part of tender age. Twenty-six are adults belonging to the work department, most of whom were formerly pupils in the school.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF BOSTON.

BY ISAAC F. SHEPARD.

THE Company who settled in Boston in June, 1630, under Winthrop, were most of them men of sound learning, far-sighted vision, and noble spirit. Stern as were their religious views, their sentiments upon political prosperity were sound and healthy ; and the deep foundations which they laid for social and public happiness are truly wonderful. With the Bible for a basis, they erected a fabric of intelligence and learning, which is, at this day, the glory of their descendants, and the crowning excellence of entire New England. It has, indeed, been the pride of each subsequent generation, not to deface nor mar the walls of our fathers' building, but to beautify, perfect, and adorn them, extending their area, and elevating their towers of grandeur in all strength and fair proportion. Hence it is, that the religious element of our character has ever been eclipsed by the intelligence, knowledge, and sound wisdom of the people at large. Almost at the moment of landing, they began to teach the children ; and as early as April 13, 1635, the Records give ample evidence of the establishment of a "Free School," — and from that hour to the present have the inhabitants of Boston cherished and fostered these invaluable institutions, — so that the history of the Boston Schools is, in a good degree, the history of the people themselves.

The generous public spirit of our citizens, proverbial as it is, shows in nothing so conspicuously as in the support of schools. The *Masters* of the *Latin* and *English High Schools*, have a salary of \$2,400 each, per annum ; the *Sub-Masters* of both schools have \$1,500 each, and the *Ushers* have \$1,000 for the first year of service, with an annual increase of \$100 for each additional year of service until the salary amounts to \$1,500, at which sum it remains fixed. All the *Grammar* and *Writing Masters* have \$1,800 per annum ; all *Sub-Masters* in the Grammar Schools \$1,200 ; all *Ushers* \$900 ; all *Head Assistants* \$450, and all other *Assistants* \$400 each. The Teachers of all *Primary Schools* receive each \$400 per annum, with \$25 extra allowance for the care of their rooms. The *Teachers of Music* receive \$125 per annum, for services and the use of a piano forte.

Few people are aware that the vast sums spent each year in the city of Boston, for public instruction, — larger than in all Great Britain, — are

almost entirely a *voluntary* offering. The laws of the Commonwealth, even as early as 1647, do, indeed, require the support of public schools in all the towns within its jurisdiction; but *a single* school will meet the demands of the law in most towns; and in our large city itself, but three schools and three teachers would meet the intent of the statute. Two of these must be teachers "competent to instruct children in Orthography, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, and good behavior"; and the other must be "a master of competent ability and good morals, who shall, in addition to the branches of learning before mentioned, give instruction in the History of the United States, Book-keeping, Surveying, Geometry, and Algebra; the Latin and Greek Languages, General History, Rhetoric, and Logic." These three teachers might cost the city, at the present rate of salaries, \$4,500, with the expense of interest for houses added; in all, perhaps, \$7,000. Instead, however, of being satisfied to fulfil the letter of the excellent law, our citizens take pride in supporting a Latin School, an English High School, twenty-two Grammar Schools, and one hundred and ninety-seven Primary Schools, with a corps of four hundred and twenty teachers, whose combined salaries amount to \$223,024,00! Add to this, perhaps, \$1,452,000 vested in school-houses, besides apparatus and incidental expenses of fuel, superintendents, and et ceteras, and the sacrifice of property, for the good of future generations, stands forth without a parallel, probably, in the world's history.

The present school system of Boston is nearly complete, and almost perfect. Until the year 1792, the selectmen of the town had the entire charge of the schools, and all matters pertaining to them. At that time there was but six schools, — the North Reading, and the North Writing Schools, the Centre Reading, and the Centre Writing Schools, the South Reading, and the South Writing Schools. On the 12th day of March in that year, "at a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boston, duly qualified and legally warned, in public Town Meeting assembled in Faneuil Hall, the article in the warrant, viz. 'To choose a School Committee,' was read," and on motion it was "voted, that in addition to the Selectmen, twelve persons shall now be chosen." In accordance with the vote, Hon. Thomas Dawes, Rev. Samuel West, Rev. John Lothrop, Rev. James Freeman, John C. Jones, Esq., Dr. Thomas Welch, Dr. Nathaniel Appleton, Jonathan Mason, Jr., Esq., Dr. Aaron Dexter, Christopher Gore, Esq., George R. Minot, Esq., and William Tudor, Esq., were chosen by ballot. These gentlemen, with the Selectmen, constituted the first legitimate School Committee in the town, and ever since this Board have had their election direct from the people. At present, by a special enactment by the Legislature, in 1835, twenty-four persons are annually elected to this office, two from each ward of the city, who with the Mayor and the President of the Common Council, consti-

tute the School Committee, and have the superintendence of all the Public Schools.

The first meeting of the Board is required to be held early in January, and the Mayor is *ex officio*, Chairman. A visiting Committee for each school, consisting of five for the Latin and English High Schools, respectively, and three for each of the other Schools; a Committee on Books, consisting of five members; a Committee of Music; a Committee of Conference with the Primary School Committee; and a Committee on the erection, alteration, and ventilation of School-Houses, of three members each, are appointed by the Chair, subject to the approval of the Board. Stated quarterly meetings are held at the room of the Common Council, on the first Wednesday of February, May, August, and November. The sub-committee are required to examine the individual schools at least once in each quarter of the year, and to visit them not less than once each month, without previous notice to the instructors. Reports of these examinations must be made in writing, at the quarterly meetings, together with all circumstances of note appertaining to the schools. The appointments of instructors take place annually, in August, — the masters by ballot, — the salaries are then fixed and voted, and no change in amount can be made at any other time. The teachers all hold office for one year, unless sooner removed by vote of the Board, and no longer except by re-election. At the May meeting two examining committees are annually appointed, of three members each; one for the English Grammar Schools, and one for the Writing Schools. In May, June, or July, these committees must critically examine the pupils of the first class in all the studies prescribed for the first, second, and third classes, in order to ascertain the condition of the schools, and report before the election of masters, that the appointments may be judiciously made. Similar examinations, and for similar purposes, are also made by the Visiting Committees of the Latin and English High Schools, and these Reports, after being accepted, are printed and distributed among the citizens, one copy to each family.

The laws of the Commonwealth provide that "no youth shall be sent to the Grammar Schools, unless they shall have learned, in some other school, or in some other way, to read the English language, *by spelling the same.*" This law excluded from the benefits of public instruction a large number of children whose parents were unable to pay for their tuition in private schools; but it was not till 1818, that any provision was made for remedying the evil. At a legal meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Boston, assembled in Faneuil Hall, June 11, 1818, notified for the purpose of considering the subject of establishing Primary Schools, the following vote was passed, and \$ 5,000 appropriated for the first year's support of these schools.

"*Voted*, That the School Committee be instructed, in the month of June, annually, to nominate and appoint three gentlemen in each ward,

whose duty collectively, shall be to provide instruction for children between four and seven years of age, and apportion the expenses among the several Schools."

In accordance with this Vote of the Town, the original Committee for Primary Schools was appointed; and from year to year it has been continued, and the number enlarged. It is now one of the standing regulations of the Grammar School Board, to appoint annually, in January, a suitable number of gentlemen, whose duty shall be to provide instruction for children between four and seven years of age, by means of the *Primary Schools*. The Committee of these Schools are authorized to organize their body and regulate their proceedings, as they may deem most convenient; to fill all vacancies which may occur in the same during the year, and to remove members at their discretion.

It having been found that there were many children in the City, who were old enough to attend the Grammar Schools, but who could not read well enough to be admitted there, application was made to the City Government, at an early period, for the establishment of Schools for this neglected class of our population. But it was not till 1833 that any provision was made for their instruction. In March of that year, an Order was passed by the City Council, which, in December, 1846, was amended as follows:—

"*Ordered*, That the Primary School Committee be, and they are hereby authorized to admit into one or more Schools, to be by them selected, in each of the school Districts, any child who is more than seven years of age, and is not qualified for admission into the Grammar Schools."

These last are called *Intermediate Schools*, and are the last link in the chain of public instruction. The system, then, may be summed up as follows:—

First. The Primary Schools,—each taught by one female teacher, elected annually, in July, by the District Committees. These Schools receive all applicants between four and eight years of age. Here are taught the Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments, Reading, Spelling, the use of the Slate, the first principles of Arithmetic, and plain sewing, at discretion. At eight years of age, every scholar, if deemed qualified, receives a certificate of transfer to the Grammar Schools. Transfers may take place on the first Monday of any month, when deemed necessary, but the regular time for them is semi-annually, on the first Monday in March, and at the time of the July vacation. Monthly, quarterly, and yearly examinations are obligatory upon the different committees,—the last by the Executive Committee in the first two weeks of May. The *Intermediate Schools*, for the special instruction of children over eight years of age not qualified for the Grammar Schools, belong under the Primary organization.

Second. The English Grammar and Writing Schools,—taught by Masters, Ushers, and female Assistants. These receive all children who

apply and "can read easy prose," at the age of eight years, and children only seven may be admitted, "when they shall satisfactorily appear, on examination by the Grammar Master, to be otherwise qualified for admission." New pupils can be admitted on the first Monday of the Calendar months only; but transfers from one Grammar School to another can be made at all times. If the applicant does not come from a Primary, or another Grammar School, he must bring a certificate from a physician as evidence of his previous vaccination. Boys retain their places in these Schools until the next annual exhibition after they are fourteen, and girls until after they are sixteen years of age. Special leave from the Sub-Committee may, however, be given for longer attendance. In these Schools are taught, chiefly, Spelling, Reading, English Grammar, Geography, History, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, Natural Philosophy and Drawing. Geometry, Physiology, and Natural History, are, however, allowed, and Vocal Music is taught by a Professor, semi-weekly. Every school is furnished with a set of philosophical apparatus, globes, outline maps, a pianoforte, and all other desirable aids to the complete illustration of the subjects taught. The departments are subdivided into four grades or classes, with prescribed text-books and courses of study to each, and no pupil is allowed to attend without a full supply of the former. In addition to the above studies, Vocal Music is taught in all the Grammar Schools, twice each week, by a teacher specially employed.

Third. The English High School, — under the charge of a Master, Sub-Master, and so many assistants as shall give one instructor to every thirty-five pupils. Boys only are admitted to this school, and candidates must be at least twelve years old, and can remain members of the school only three years. This school was instituted with the design of furnishing a complete English Education to those young men of the city not intended for a collegiate course. Instruction is given in the elements of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, with their application to the sciences and the arts, in Grammar, Rhetoric, and Belles Lettres, in Moral Philosophy, in History, Natural and Civil, and in the French Language. This institution is furnished with a valuable mathematical and philosophical apparatus, and a fine telescope. Examinations for admission can be made only once a year, — on the Thursday and Friday next succeeding the exhibition of the school in July.

The Fourth and last grade in the system of Public Instruction is the *Latin Grammar School*. The instructors are the same in number and rank as the High School, and like the last must have been educated at some respectable College. The rudiments of the Latin and Greek Languages are taught, and Scholars are fully qualified for any College. Instruction is also given in Mathematics, History, Declamation, and English Composition. The qualifications and the time for admission are the same as with the High School, and the regular course of instruction continues

five years. Special permission may, however, be given for longer attendance.

Thus have we given a pretty full, and, we trust, accurate view of our justly boasted School system, — which, strange as it may seem, is scarcely comprehended by one citizen in a hundred. The work, we believe, will be a valuable and acceptable one, and to enhance its interest, we subjoin a chronological sketch of each individual school, with an accurate engraving of each house.

BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMITTEE FOR 1856.

The Mayor and President of the Common Council, *ex-officiis*.

1. Lyman B. Hanaford, Isaac B. Mills, Eph. Buck, G. Fabyan, Adino O. B. Hall, E. H. Snelling.

2. Rufus W. Clark, Warren H. Cudworth, J. N. Sykes, M. B. Leonard, E. Wright, E. A. Hill.

3. N. Webster Farley, Uriah K. Mayo, Samuel A. Bradbury, Isaac H. Hazleton, Edward D. G. Palmer, Daniel P. Simpson.

4. S. K. Lothrop, M. P. Stickney, Nath'l B. Shurtleff, Ezra Palmer, Jr., F. E. Parker, B. S. Shaw.

5. Geo. Russell, Joseph L. Bates, William Howe, Frederick Emerson, Henry A. Miles, Theophilus R. Marvin.

6. Henry Upham, J. G. Wilbur, G. W. Tuxbury, Chandler Robbins, two vacancies.

7. Augustus A. Gould, John Codman, Le Baron Russell, Robert W. Hooper, Chas. D. Homans, Alex'r H. Vinton.

8. Rufus Ellis, J. I. T. Coolidge, Geo. H. Lyman, John B. Alley, Thos' M. Brewer, S. W. Bates.

9. G. Norton, Ambrose A. Ranney, Otis A. Skinner, W. W. Baker, J. Phelps Putnam, Wm. Beck.

10. Samuel Holbrook, Solomon J. Gordon, Samuel J. M. Homer, William M. Cornell, G. M. Randall, Enoch C. Rolfe.

11. Chas. W. Moore, Alvah Hobbs, Norman C. Stevens, James A. Fox, G. Eaton, Arthur H. Poor.

12. Jasper H. York, Horace Smith, D. McB. Thaxter, Jr., Thos. Dawes, Charles S. Porter, H. A. Drake.

LATIN SCHOOL.

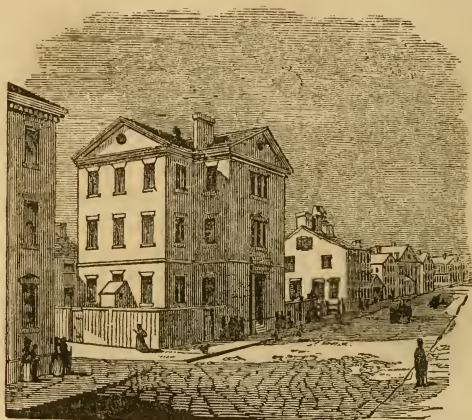


LATIN SCHOOL, BEDFORD STREET.

Established 1647, Erected 1844, Cost \$ 57,510.81.

FRANCIS GARDNER, *Master*; CALEB EMERY, *Sub-Master*.

This School was instituted, in the language of our ancestors, "to the end that learning may not be buried in the graves of our forefathers in Church and Commonwealth." Its origin seems to have been in hostility to His Satanic Majesty; — in the statute words, "it being one chief project of Satan to keep men from the knowledge of the Scriptures, as in former times keeping them in unknown tongues, so in these latter times by persuading from the use of tongues, that so at last the true source and meaning of the original might be clouded and corrupted with false glosses of deceivers." So far as making thorough scholars is concerned, it has doubtless had its effect. From time immemorial it was located in School street. The old house was rebuilt in 1812, and in the interim the School occupied "a building in Friend street, called the Spermaceti Works." This second house was demolished in 1844, the Horticultural Hall now occupying its site, and the present edifice was erected. We have only room for a list of the masters since the School Committee was instituted, in 1792, and from this date we give all the masters of the Grammar Schools. S. Hunt was in office at the close of the last century, and till 1805; S. C. Thatcher succeed him temporarily; W. Bigelow, of Salem, was in office from 1805 to 1814; B. A. Gould, from 1814 to 1828; F. P. Leverett, from 1828 to 1831; C. K. Dillaway, from 1831 to 1836. E. S. Dixwell, 1836.



ELIOT SCHOOL, NORTH BENNET STREET.

Established 1713, Erected 1838, Cost \$24,072.

WM. H. SEAVEY, *Master*; S. W. MASON, *Sub-Master*.

A public school was kept long before the date of the establishment of the Eliot. "Att a generall meeting upon publique notice, the 13th of ye 2^d month, 1635, it was then generally agreed upon yt or brother Philemon Permont shal be intreated to become a scholemaster for the teaching & nourtering of children with us," — and on "the 10th of ye 11th mo. 1644, It's ordered that Deare Iland shall be Improved for the maintenance of a Free Schoole for the Towne." Whether "Philemon" was the forefather of the Eliot school, and whether it flourished with the "seven pounds per year," which James Penn and John Oliver paid for "Deare Iland," is not now to be determined. Certain it is, however, it was two different schools, one in "Love Lane," and one in "Robert Sandiman's meeting-house." In 1792 a new house was built on the site of the present, and the lower room was "appointed to the writing and the upper to the reading school." This was the first union of two schools in one building. Samuel Cheney and John Tileston, were the masters. It was demolished in 1837, and the present house was built, with repairs, alterations, and considerable additions in 1850.

Pupils, 406; average 366.

NORMAL SCHOOL.



NORMAL AND HIGH SCHOOL, FOR GIRLS. **MASON STREET.**

Erected 1848; Cost \$20,000.

LORING LOTHROP, Principal.

This building was formerly occupied by the Adams School, but in 1852 it was taken for the purpose of a High School for Girls. The agitation of a higher course of studies for females than that afforded by our common public schools, was long in debate; the party that advocated the idea finally prevailed after a long delay. The above building was fitted up and put under the care of an experienced teacher that has well developed the system of instruction.

The experiment having been fully tried and succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of its friends, schools of a similar kind will no doubt spring up in various parts of the country.

The number of pupils now in attendance is

In the Senior Class,	- - -	34
" " Middle Class,	- - -	55
" " Junior Class,	- - -	91

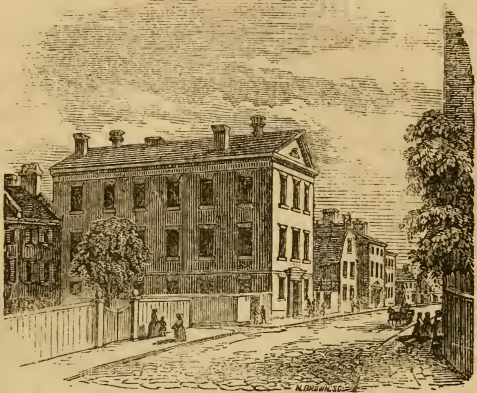
FRANKLIN SCHOOL,

WASHINGTON STREET.

*Established 1785, Erected 1845, Cost \$18,394.***S. L. GOULD, Master ; S. A. M. CUSHING, Principal Assistant.**

This, like the Elliot and Adams, was formerly two distinct schools,—the South Writing and the South Reading Schools. The former was located in Mason, and the latter in Nassau Street. In 1819 the former was established at "Franklin Hall," over the Nassau Street School ; they were united as two departments of the same school, and were named the same year. In 1826 a new house was erected on Washington Street, the site of the present, after considerable difficulty in locating it, and the schools removed from Common street. It was injured by fire in 1833. In the great fire of 1844, it was totally destroyed, and the present edifice was erected on the same spot, and on the plan of the Brimmer and Otis. Its Grammar Masters have been Elisha Ticknor, Samuel Payson, Foster Waterman, Asa Bullard, S. Payson, Ebenezer Bailey, William J. Adams, William Clough, R. G. Parker, Barnum Field, who died on the — of May, and was succeeded by Mr. Gould, two weeks after. Its Writing Masters were John Vinal, Rufus Webb, Otis Pierce, and Nathan Merrill, who resigned in 1848. It was then placed on the single-headed plan, with two female assistants, with increased salaries, instead of a Sub-Master. Master Webb was a noted and worthy man, with much "pride of office," and left a legacy to the school, to buy books for indigent pupils. It is a girls' school, with 561 pupils, 431 average attendance. The old school, in Nassau street, was established in April, 1785.

MAYHEW SCHOOL.



MAYHEW SCHOOL HAWKINS STREET.

Established 1802, Erected 1847, Cost \$ 35,792.59.

SAMUEL SWAN, Master ; ROBERT SWAN, Sub-Master.

In 1803 a number of citizens of West Boston petitioned for a new school, and a piece of land was bought for it of Mr. Lyman, at the corner of Chardon and Hawkins street, so "as at the same time to accommodate those who are near the centre of the town," and the old house was the result, which was opened to accommodate the two schools in April of the same year, although considerable dissatisfaction at first existed as to its location. It was named for Rev. Jonathan Mayhew, in 1821. This is now a boys' school, as it was at first, and "Master Holt" will be remembered for a long day by very many men still living. It has, however, at some periods of its existence been a mixed school, and many mothers of its present pupils were its scholars. The first house is now standing, but was converted into a stable in 1847, and the present building was finished the same year. The Grammar Masters have been Cyrus Perkins, Hall J. Kelly, John Frost, R. G. Parker, William Clough, Moses W. Walker, W. D. Swan. Its Writing Masters were Benjamin Holt, Benjamin Callender, Aaron Davis Capen, and John D. Philbrick. At the organization of the Quincy School, Mr. Philbrick was transferred to that, and the Mayhew was reorganized on the one-headed plan, as it is at present. Pupils, 408, average attendance 330.

HAWES SCHOOL, SOUTH BOSTON.

Established 1811, Erected 1823, Cost \$5,889.29.

SAMUEL BARRETT, *Master*; CHARLES A. MORRILL, *Sub-Master*.

Previous to May, 1807, about three years after the annexation of South Boston—before a part of Dorchester—to the town, no school existed in the place, other than private. In this year a petition was circulated, and it appearing that the people paid \$1,000 taxes, and yet had no public school privileges, the town voted \$300 for the purpose of sustaining “a woman’s school,” on condition that the appointment of teachers should be with the general School Committee. This was paid several years, but the Committee did not immediately take the school under their supervision. A house was built on some public land, where no street was laid out, at a cost of \$400, and this remained as the School House of South Boston, until the present house was erected on land given by Mr. John Hawes. The first house was built by a Mr. Everett, under the direction of Mr. Woodard, and some questions as to ownership arose in 1823. Its teachers were at first in part supported by subscription; in 1821, the teacher was “put on the same footing as the ushers,” and in 1833, the Master was made equal to others. It was not known on the records, as the “Hawes,” until 1827. It had but one male teacher, or master, until 1835, when Mr. Harris was elected Writing Master. Its Masters previous were Z. Wood, L. Capen. B. Field, J. Lincoln, M. W. Walker, J. Harrington, Jr. Mr. H. became the Grammar Master, was succeeded by Mr. Crafts, and the school remained with two departments until January, 1848.

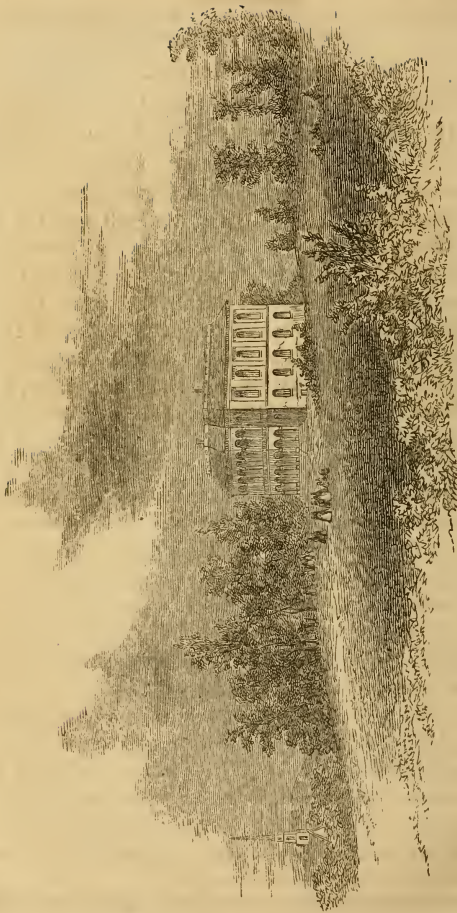
DWIGHT SCHOOL,

CONCORD STREET.

Established 1844, Erected 1845, Cost \$30,000.

G. B. HYDE, *Master G. School*; J. A. PAGE, *Master B. School.*

The School-House contains two large halls, with two recitation rooms attached to each, and will seat 528 pupils. The school was first gathered as the New South School, in 1844, and until the present building was erected, occupied the basement of the Suffolk Street Chapel. Mr. Hyde was the sole master of the school until 1850, when it was made into two distinct schools, like the Endicott, Mr. H. retaining the girls, and Mr. Page, then Sub-Master, was elected Principal of the boys' school. A small Library of reference books was presented to the school by Hon. Edmund Dwight, the distinguished gentleman whose name it bears. Upon this subject of Libraries, we give the language of a Committee appointed in 1847. "In most parts of the State, school libraries are established, and our noble Commonwealth, in its wise munificence and forecast, opens its treasury to encourage them. Our Board does nothing. We establish no library for master or pupil. We leave both to private liberality and private charity. We claim not our rights of the State. We profess to be friends of the teacher, and yet leave him without a school library, and to sue in vain at the Public Library. Guardians of the purity of the children, and knowing the safeguard there is in a collection of well-selected books, we leave the moral and intellectual welfare of our charge to the proverbial delicacy and taste of the circulating library."



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, FRAMINGHAM.



BOWDOIN SCHOOL, MYRTLE STREET.

Established 1821, Erected 1848, Cost \$44,980 14

A. ANDREWS, *Grammar Master*; J. ROBINSON, *Writing Master*.

This house contains one large hall in the third story, with two rooms for recitation, and another smaller apartment for the use of the Grammar Master; two large rooms, connected by sliding doors, two recitation rooms, and one room for the Writing Master, in the second story; two large rooms with a recitation room to each one on the first floor. The school is for girls only. The building is furnished with desks and chairs of the most approved style. It has 560 seats for pupils. The school, after having been at the Masonic Temple nearly a year, took possession of the new building on Myrtle street, on the 15th of May, 1848. On this occasion addresses were made by Mayor Quincy, President Quincy, Professor Parsons, and Sampson Reed, and G. B. Emerson Esqs. It was first established in Derne street, on the site now occupied by the reservoir, and was taken down to make room for that structure, in June, 1847. Both sexes, for about ten years after its first establishment, attended its instruction. The first Masters were Warren Peirce, and John H. Belcher. Mr. Peirce died near the close of the first year, and was succeeded by Mr Andrews, in June, 1822, who was previously principal of a private school in Charlestown. Mr. Belcher was succeeded by Mr. Robinson.



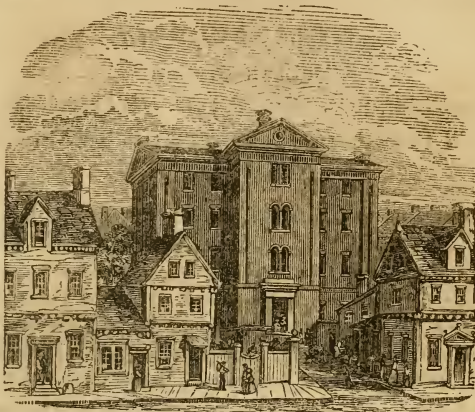
ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL, BEDFORD STREET.

Established 1821, Erected 1844, Cost, see Latin.

THOMAS SHERWIN, *Master*; LUTHER ROBINSON, *Sub-Master*.

This school originated in the growing desire for extended means of thorough education, and was one of the latest and best fruits of the combined action of the citizens of the "old town" of Boston. Some of the latest "warned town meetings" were in reference to the establishment of this school, and it was finally and heartily commenced in the year 1821, in the second story of the old Derne Street School-House, then newly erected. George Barrell Emerson, now of the School Board, was chosen its first Master, February 19, 1821. It continued in the Derne street house until a building was erected for it in Pinckney street, which it first occupied in February, 1824. The plan of the School has already been described in our introductory remarks, and it is only necessary to add, that its increased usefulness and popularity are only excelled by the pride our citizens take in it. It not only receives its proportion of Franklin Medals, but in 1846 the Hon. Abbott Lawrence made it a donation of \$2,000, the interest of which is annually distributed in prizes. A like donation he also made to the Latin School. In 1844 it became necessary to build a new house for the Latin School, and a plan was projected of having the two schools in one building, and the High School was removed from Pinckney street to its present location.

HANCOCK SCHOOL.



HANCOCK SCHOOL, RICHMOND PLACE.

Established 1822, Erected 1847, Cost \$ 69,603.15.

GEORGE ALLEN, JR., *Master*; P. W. BARTLETT, *Sub-Master*.

This school was first located in Middle street, now Hanover, and was opened in June, 1823, by an address from the Mayor. The old house still stands, and is converted into Primary School-rooms, and a Ward Room. It has, for several years, been a girls' school, and one of the first rank in the city. Its first Masters were Nathaniel K. G. Oliver, and Peter McIntosh, Jr. The latter held office till his death, in 1848, and was a most estimable man, and a universal favorite with his pupils and associates in office. At his decease the school was placed upon the single-headed plan, and Mr. Bartlett, usher in the Brimmer School, was elected Sub-Master in September. The old house was very incommodious, and under the exemplary zeal of James H. Barnes, Esq., after several years' effort, the present site was selected, a most elegant building erected, and on the 10th of April, 1848, it was dedicated with appropriate services. It is quite similar in construction to the "Quincy," four stories high, with a large hall in the highest story, that will seat six or seven hundred, and several separate rooms for assistant teachers on the lower floors. The house cost several thousand dollars more than any in the city, and is not surpassed in any respect. Its location is very good, between Prince and Richmond streets. It has 466 pupils, average attendance 399.

WELLS SCHOOL,

McLEAN STREET.

*Established, 1833. Erected, 1833. Cost \$28,098.87.**C. WALKER, Grammar Master ; R. SWAN, JR.,
Writing Master.*

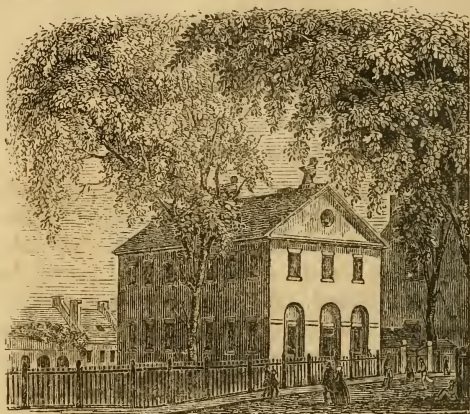
This school was gathered on account of the crowded state of the neighboring schools, in December, 1833, under the present Grammar Master, who was previously Master of the Eliot School, and Benjamin Callender, Writing Master. The latter held office about six months, was succeeded by John Lothrop, who left the school in 1836, and Mr. Swan, formerly of the Harvard School, Charlestown, was elected his successor. It was at first a school for both sexes, and so continued till the organization of the Otis, in 1845, when the boys were transferred to that and the Phillips, and the Wells became a girls' school, and so remains. It was named for the Hon. Charles Wells, fourth Mayor of the city, in the years 1832-33. During the year 1850 the house was considerably enlarged, an additional story placed upon the original structure, and the halls furnished with the latest conveniences and aids to teaching. Last returns show 413 pupils, with 364 average attendance. The first medals were given in 1834, but the recipients are not on record. The district for this school embraces the whole of Ward Five, and within its limits there was, in 1848, no private school kept, except a small one by a female teacher; and in the same limits there were but fourteen girls who attended any other school.

JOHNSON SCHOOL.

TREMONT STREET.

*Established 1836. Erected, 1835. Cost \$26,715.14.**R. G. PARKER, Master N. School ; J. HALE,
Master S. School.*

This school, for girls only, was organized in September, 1836, in consequence of the increasing wants of the South end. It was at first opened as a "one-headed" school, and Mr. Parker, at that time Master of the Mayhew School, was elected Principal. A Writing Master, specially employed, visited this and the Winthrop School on alternate days, the Masters teaching all else. This plan continued till 1841, when it was changed, and Mr. Joseph Hale, of the Phillips School, Salem, was chosen to the head of the Writing Department. It retained this form until January, 1848, when the scholars were separated into two distinct schools, Mr. Parker being Principal of the one, and Mr. Hale of the other, each with female assistants only. The School has a small library, presented by Amos Lawrence, Esq. The name "Arbella" was prefixed at the request of the Hon. Samuel T. Armstrong, then Mayor, but it is known simply as the "Johnson" School. This was the third entire girls' school in the city, and the full attendance through the entire year shows how the habits of our citizens have changed since 1822, when the School Committee considered whether girls "might not be *allowed*" to attend school in the winter months! Medals were first awarded to Misses E. M. Emmons, M. L. Crymble, M. H. Ireland, E. W. Keith, S. L. Stinson, A. C. Theever.



BOYLSTON SCHOOL, FORT HILL.

Established 1819, Erected 1818, Cost \$ 13,343.73.

CHARLES KIMBALL, *Master*; W. S. ADAMS, *Sub-Master*.

The Boylston School was named by vote of the town, — the first in the city, — at the time it was gathered. The present building in Washington Place, Fort Hill, was finished in 1819, and the schools took possession of it on the 20th of April, under John Stickney, Master of the Reading School, and Ebenezer E. Finch, of the Writing School. For two or three years a "Monitorial School," under Mr. William B. Fowle, was kept in the building, with what success we are not aware, but in 1822 he resigned his office, and the school was discontinued. Charles Fox succeeded Mr. Stickney, and was succeeded in 1844 by Thomas Baker, then usher in the Mayhew, who resigned in 1849, and was succeeded by Mr. Dore. Frederick Emerson, Esq., now of the School Committee, followed Mr. Finch, and when the Writing Master's office was abolished, in 1830, he left the service; and on its restoration, in 1833, Abel Wheeler, the usher in the school, was elected Writing Master, succeeded by Aaron B. Hoyt, and he by Mr. Kimball, in 1840. The institution of this school was the occasion of uniting the two departments into one school, throughout the city, and the house was then thought to be without a parallel, although in 1848 it was by far the poorest house in the city, and in 1849 was completely remodelled. It is very finely located on Washington Place, opposite the Square.

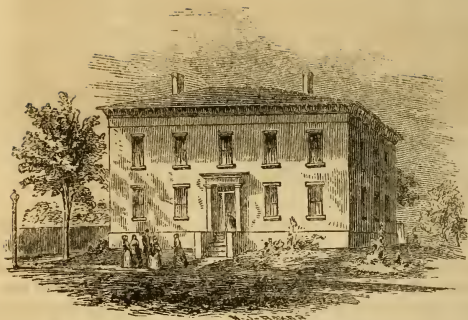


INGRAHAM SCHOOL, SHEAFE STREET.

For 3 Schools, Erected 1848, Cost \$12,425.70

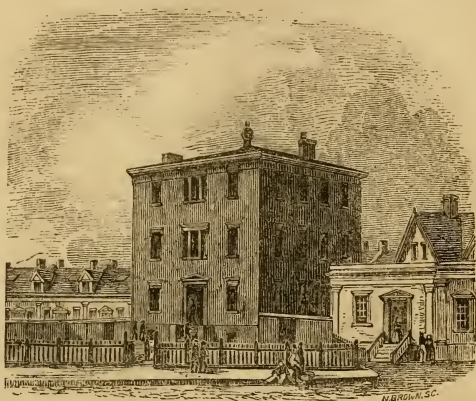
This house was dedicated Monday, March 27, 1848. Joseph W. Ingraham, Esq., under whose direction the plans for the building were prepared, presided, made an address, and was followed by Hon. Horace Mann, and others. Mr. Billings was the architect, and Dr. H. G. Clark, and F. Emerson, Esq., arranged its ventilating apparatus, which is very superior. The house is 53 feet in length, 25 in width, containing three principal apartments for the schools, with recitation rooms, closets, and other minor apartments. It is fitted up with all the modern improvements and appliances.

Mr. Ingraham died on the 28th of August in the 48th year of his age, much lamented. He was most zealously interested in the cause of education, an early, and the senior member of the Primary School Board, and was recently appointed a member of the Board of Education. He was an estimable man, with the noblest and purest impulses, guided by a profound sense of the great truths of Christianity. His funeral took place at Christ Church in Salem street. The house was crowded with the friends of the deceased, among whom were the members of the School Committees, the Primary School Teachers, officers of the city, distinguished friends of Education, and a large number of children. In honor of his memory this school house was named by the Board, the "Ingraham Primary School."



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, SALEM.

LYMAN SCHOOL.



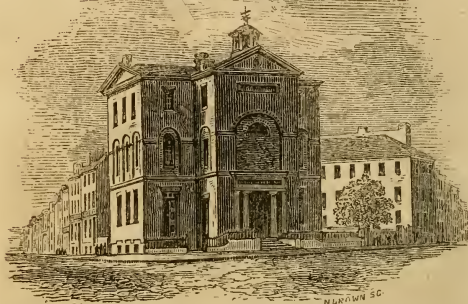
LYMAN SCHOOL, EAST BOSTON.

Established 1837, Erected 1846, Cost \$ 13,596.27.

HOSEA H. LINCOLN, Master of Boys' School.

This school was first gathered with forty pupils, kept in a chapel, and was named for the Hon. Theodore Lyman, fifth Mayor of the city in 1834-35. A handsome Library was presented to the school by this gentleman, in 1847. The original house was built in 1837, and was destroyed by fire in January, 1846. The present building was erected the same year, upon the same site, on the plan of the Brimmer, and will seat 336 pupils in the main rooms. Four rooms on the lowest floor are also occupied, each seating 52 pupils, and three rooms in an adjoining building. Albert Bowker, previously usher in the Eliot School, was the only Master, from the time of its establishment, till his resignation, in December, 1845. In March, 1846, Mr. Lincoln, then usher in the Brimmer School, was elected his successor. The school was then reorganized; from a mixed school, it was changed to separate schools for each sex. Mr. Lincoln took charge of the boys' school, and Mr. Ordway, usher in the school, took charge of the girls' school. He was subsequently elected Master. The schools began to be in a very crowded state in 1847, and in 1848 incipient steps were taken to accommodate the surplus scholars, which finally resulted in the formation of the Chapman School.

PHILLIPS SCHOOL.



PHILLIPS SCHOOL, PINCKNEY STREET.

Established 1844. Erected 1823-25, Cost \$24,484.03.

J. HOVEY, Grammar Master; A. GATES, Sub Master.

This house was first erected for the use of a Grammar School, and named the "Bowdoin School." Previous to its occupancy, the name was transferred to the old Derne Street School, and the building was devoted solely to the purposes of the English High School; but upon the removal of this last to the new house in Bedford street, the building, at a cost of \$2,945,59, was refitted for a Grammar School, required by the growing population of the West End, and named in honor of the Hon. John Phillips, the first Mayor of Boston, in 1822. Samuel S. Greene was the first Grammar Master, and at his resignation in 1849, was succeeded by the present incumbent. Mr. Swan has been connected with the School from the commencement. The School assembled in November, 1844, and on the first of the next February, the building was materially damaged by a fire, which took from the hot air flues of the furnace. The repairs cost \$1,005, and some alterations were recommended by the last annual examining committee, "which would greatly benefit both the masters and the pupils." The school is for boys only, of whom 386 were reported in the last semi-annual returns, with an average attendance of 321. The location of the district from which the school is gathered, is one of the most favorable in the city, as its pupils generally come from the first class families. While this fact is beneficial in many respects, it almost necessarily keeps the school "young," as its pupils are early transferred to higher schools.

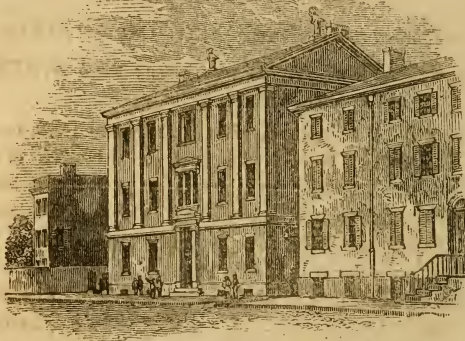
MATHER SCHOOL,

BROADWAY, SOUTH BOSTON.

Established 1842, Erected 1842, Cost \$21,315.80.

J. A. STEARNS, *Grammar Master*; ASA WEEKS,
Sub-Master.

The Mather School was first gathered in 1840, under Mr. Battles and female assistants, as a branch of the Hawes, and occupied Franklin Hall until their fine house was built. The school was named in 1842, in memory of the celebrated Mather family, and was removed to the edifice erected for it in March of the same year. An exhibition of the pupils in declamation, and other exercises, occurred on the occasion. Alvan Simonds, Esq., now of the Common Council, was then, and for several years after, Chairman of the school, and to his energetic and faithful labors does the school owe much of its superior privileges and character. It continued under the charge of Mr. Battles, previously in the Hawes School, and I. F. Shepard, previously in the Endicott, ushers, till August, 1843, when it was fully organized, and Josiah A. Stearns, usher, in the Adams School, was elected Grammar Master, and Mr. B. Writing Master. A Library of 1,000 volumes is connected with the school, for which it is chiefly indebted to the liberality of Amos Lawrence, Esq., who made a similar gift to the Johnson School. A nucleus for it existed, however, from the origin of the school, as a part of the results of a "moral association," originated, it is believed, by Mr. Harrington, while at the Hawes School. A similar association exists in the Mather, called the Lawrence Association.



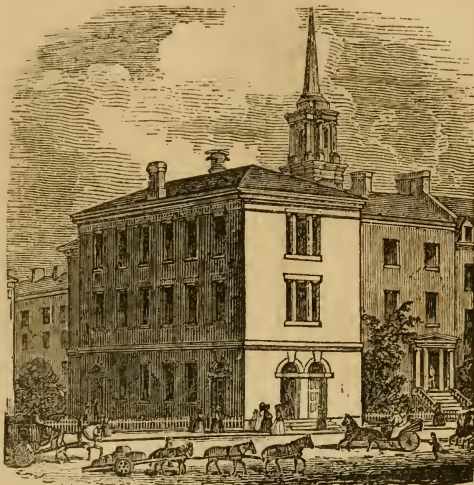
BRIMMER SCHOOL, COMMON STREET.

Established 1843, Erected 1843, Cost \$22,151.21.

J. BATES, Grammar Master ; DANIEL C. BROWN, Sub-Master.

The Brimmer School for boys was established in 1843, to accommodate the surplus in the Adams, the Winthrop, and the Franklin Schools. The Franklin had previously been a mixed School, but on the establishment of the Brimmer, it became a girls' school, and its male pupils were all transferred to this last ; thus it commenced with full numbers and advanced pupils. The house was first occupied in December. Dedication services were held on the occasion, and addresses were made by several distinguished gentlemen. Mr. Bates, the Grammar Master, was elected from the Winthrop School, Charlestown, of which he had been Principal several years. Mr. Shepard was previously usher in the English High School. The school was named in compliment to the late Hon. Martin Brimmer, the ninth Mayor of the city, in 1843-44, and a liberal friend to public schools. This house is well situated on the site of the old Franklin School, and built on the same model with the Otis. The school has had a very high rank, from the time of its establishment. It has a library of about two hundred volumes, and they are used with much benefit. The whole number of pupils last returned was 341 ; average attendance 301. The first medals were awarded in 1845, to G. F. Stoddard, C. H. Hovey, F. A. Tuttle, I. J. Harwood, H. W. Barrey, and F. Smith.

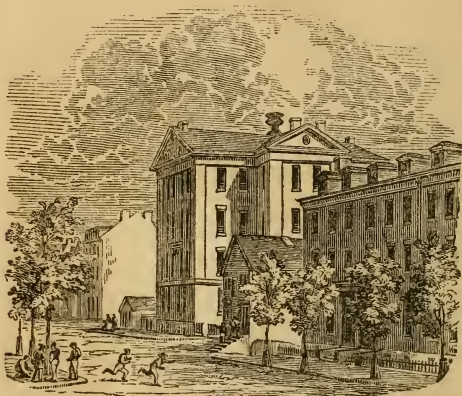
PRIMARY SCHOOL.



PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Established 1818, Expenses \$5,000.

The Primary Schools were originally but twelve in number, and with few conveniences provided by the city. For several years the teachers hired their own rooms, furnished them, and of course were subjected to many and great evils. Even the \$5,000 that these schools cost was loudly talked of as a great expense, and it was not until 1833 that the city owned rooms where the schools were located. Now 197 schools are kept in city buildings; some of them in the basements of Grammar School-Houses, and some in houses erected expressly for them. Three of these were built in 1847, and a view of one in Tremont street is given above. Another follows on the next page, and they have been erected with special regard to the comfort and convenience of teachers and pupils, while attention has been paid to neatness and architectural accuracy. The prosperity of the Primary Schools is the surest indication of the deep interest taken by the people in popular education. In 1820 there were only 1,381 pupils in them, while now there are 11,788. The scholars have increased at the rate of 280 per cent., while the population has increased only 130 per cent.



QUINCY SCHOOL, TYLER STREET.

Established 1847, Erected 1847, Cost \$ 60,210.18.

CHAS. E. VALENTINE, Master; B. W. PUTNAM, Sub-Master.

This school-house contains most of the modern improvements, for many of which it is indebted to the indefatigable exertions of James H. Barnes, Esq., a member of the School Board, and Chairman of the Committee on the "Erection and Alteration of School Houses." It is four stories high, and contains twelve school rooms, each of which accommodates 56 scholars, and a hall furnished with settees, which will seat 700 pupils. It has also six small recitation rooms. Its greatest improvements consist in having a separate room for each teacher, and a separate desk for each scholar. It was dedicated on the 26th of June, 1848. Addresses were made by Mayor Quincy, who presided, Dr. T. M. Brewer, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, the venerable Ex-President Quincy, second Mayor of the city, from 1823-28, for whom it was named, Rev. Mr. Waterston, and the Principal, who announced the fact that the liberal donation of \$ 200 had been made to the school for the purpose of procuring a Library for the pupils. For some remarks upon the library facilities of the schools, the reader is referred to the notice of the Dwight School. Previously to his transfer to this school, Mr. Philbrick had been one year usher in the English High School, and two years Writing Master of the Mayhew School.

THE foregoing sketches of the individual schools, — as full as the space allotted would allow, — it is believed are quite accurate, and but little of note is to be added. We have said that the establishment of a public school is to be traced as far back as 1635, only five years after Winthrop "sat down in a goodlie place." It was then that Philemon Permont became "schole master," and he probably followed that vocation until 1639, when he "was dismissed to join Mr. Wheelwright and others at Piscataque." His school was free, although supported by subscription, according as each man felt disposed to give. Daniel Maude was chosen to the same office in 1636, and probably kept a distinct school, as Winthrop tells us in his Journal, nine years subsequent, that "divers free schools" were created. Maude was a minister, and removed to Dover, N. H. The names of Woodbridge, Woodmansey, and Benjamin Thompson, — a very learned man and a poet, — occur soon after. Ezekiel Cheever came next, and is well regarded as the Father of American Pedagogues, since he was not only famous for his labors in other settlements, but elevated the character of the Boston School, till it was regarded as the "principal school" in the land. With the law of 1647, before referred to, the Latin School had its origin, and has been continued ever since. The first distinct Writing School was kept by John Cole, in 1634. In 1713 Captain Thomas Hutchinson built a school-house at his own expense, known as the North Latin School, and Recompence Wordsworth was the Master. A house on Love Lane, hereafter referred to, was built by the same family in 1718, for a Writing School, and kept by Jeremiah Condy. A Writing School in Mason street was opened the year before, under Amos Angier. These were the only schools previous to the Revolution, when they were all interrupted, and there was but one school during the siege of Boston, and that kept gratuitously by Mr. Elias Dupee. In November of 1776, they were, however, all resumed, under the care of the Selectmen. The first provision for the support of these schools, we have already said, was by voluntary contribution. The oldest volume of town records shows a subscription list for this purpose, headed by Sir Henry Vane, — the Puritan Hero, — who gave £10, in company with Gov. Winthrop and Richard Bellingham. This method of raising money was not sufficiently permanent, and in 1641 the town voted to apply the rent money from "Dere Iland" to support schools. Other public income was soon after applied, and for two centuries our city has not been without schools supported from the public treasury. Doubtless they have acted upon each other with reflex influence; furnishing a forcible commentary upon the sacred precept, — "There is that giveth and yet increaseth; there is that withholdeth more than is meet, and it tendeth to poverty."

The changes, great as they are, that have occurred in our school system, are marked by peculiar eras. Previous to the year 1789, boys only were taught in the public schools, of which six were in existence. Thirty-one

years before this; in May, 1758, there were only five schools, and the whole number of pupils at them was only 841. The number now belonging to the public schools of the city, is shown by the actual returns to be no less than the vast multitude of 21,870! In the year mentioned, 1758, an examination was held, by the Selectmen appointed for the purpose, which must have been a great affair, and conducted with becoming dignity, judging from the record of their Report. They took with them "the Hon. John Osborn, Richard Bill, Jacob Wendell, Andrew Oliver, Stephen Sewall, John Erving, Robert Hooper, Esquires, the gentlemen Representatives of the town, the gentlemen Overseers of the Poor, the Rev. Ministers of the town, Mr. *Treasury* Gray, Joshua Winslow, Richard Dana, James Boulineau, Stephen Greenleaf, Esquires, Dr. William Clarke, and Mr. John Buddock"; — and yet, with all this great array of Royal Honorables, Esquires, Gentlemen, Overseers, Reverends, Doctors, and Plain Misters, the Educational Committee give the result of their labors by simply telling us that they "found in the South Grammar School 115 scholars; in the South Writing School 240; in the Writing School in Queene Street 230; in the North Grammar School 336; in the North Writing School 220; all in very good order!" A capital Report that, and a lucid idea it gives us of the state of instruction a hundred years ago! Perhaps "good order" did not mean in those days what it does now; but if so, it can hardly be wondered at that the little fellows were still, and fixed to their seats, at seeing some thirty pairs of knee-buckles, breeches, and long hose come parading into the school-houses, "all in a row, with their ruffled wristbands, cocked hats, powdered wigs, and spectacles, to say nothing of parsons' gowns and doctors' saddle-bags." Verily, it must have been a rare sight to look at!

In those days the extent of instruction was in the branches of Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, if we except Latin, which was taught in two schools, one in School Street, and one nearly upon the spot now occupied by the Eliot School in Bennet Street. But in the year 1789, the people waked up to the necessity of improvement, and measures were taken in town meeting, "for instructing both sexes, and reforming the present system." It was determined that there should be one school only, in which the rudiments of the Latin and Greek Languages should be taught, and that there should be one Writing and one Reading School at the South, at the Centre, and at the North parts of the town; that in the Writing Schools children of both sexes should be taught Writing, and also Arithmetic in the various branches usually taught in the town schools, including vulgar and decimal fractions: that in the Reading Schools, "the children of both sexes be taught to Spell, Accent, and Read both prose and verse, and also be instructed in English Grammar and Composition."

This, with the appointment of a School Committee, was the first approach to any thing like a system, and yet three years after, at the first

meeting of the School Committee, opposition to the improvements was to be met, and violent prejudices combatted. A petition to the town was referred to the Committee, and the School Masters were invited to meet the petitioners, who were represented by Mr. Sweetser, and others. The Masters accordingly attended the Committee,—a general conversation ensued on the subject of the petition, Mr. Sweetser and Deacon Bailey stated their objections to the present system, which they thought particularly injurious to the lads destined to business, which required a readiness in Arithmetic; they wished that such lads might spend *the whole of their last year* in Writing and Arithmetic, instead of dividing the time between those objects and reading. The Masters were severally questioned on the advantage of the existing plan of education, and unanimously gave their opinion in favor of it,—explained their mode of teaching,—and the Writing Masters were fully of opinion that the boys made as great proficiency in Writing and Arithmetic, as under the old mode, and that the time devoted to Arithmetic was fully sufficient to qualify any youth for the common business of a counting-house. Upon the whole, it appeared that the reformed system had produced the great advantage of giving education to a great number of females, without depriving the boys of their share of the Master's attention.

Thus was the system established, and the school-house in Pleasant Street, occupied by Mr. Ticknor, became the South Reading School; and the school-house in West Street, occupied by Mr. Vinal, the South Writing School; a building was hired for the Centre Reading School, and the school-house in Tremont Street, occupied by Mr. Carter, became the Centre Writing School; the building in Middle Street, occupied by Mr. Cheney, was retained as the North Reading School; and the school-house in Love Lane, at which Mr. Tileston taught, was continued as the North Writing School. The North Latin School, contiguous to the last, was given up, and the school-house in School Street, occupied by Mr. Hunt, became the School for instruction in the Latin and Greek Languages. The location of these houses is by no means an uninteresting matter. Mr. Ticknor's was nearly on the spot where the Brimmer now stands, in Common Street; Mr. Vinal's was near where the Adams now is; Mr. Carter's was a wooden continuation of Scollay's building, which nearly reached across the street, to Rev. S. K. Lothrop's house; Mr. Cheney's in Middle Street, now Hanover, opened where Parkman place now is, and "Love Lane" has since taken old Father Tileston's name; the old North Latin School stood where the Eliot now is, and on its discontinuance the last two houses, almost contiguous, were united. Mr. Hunt's School was on the site of the Horticultural Hall; and the room for the Centre Reading School was in an old wooden building that stood nearly opposite the latter, in the present yard of the City Hall.

A good story is told of the Boston boys who attended the School that

was kept in West street, during the Revolution. In November, 1776, the General Court ordered four brass cannon to be purchased for the use of the artillery companies in Boston. Two of these guns were kept in a gun-house that stood opposite the Mall, at the corner of West street. The school-house was the next building, and a yard inclosed with a high fence was common to both. Major Paddock, who then commanded the company, having been heard to express his intention of surrendering these guns to the British army, a few individuals resolved to secure for the country a property which belonged to it, and which, in the emergency of the times, had an importance very disproportionate to its intrinsic value.

Having concerted their plan, the party passed through the school-house into the gun-house, and were able to open the doors which were upon the yard, by a small crevice, through which they raised the bar that secured them. The moment for the execution of the project was that of the roll-call, when the sentinel, who was stationed at one door of the building, would be less likely to hear their operations.

The guns were taken off their carriages, carried into the school-room, and placed in a large box under the master's desk, in which wood was kept. Immediately after the roll-call, a lieutenant and sergeant came into the gun-house to look at the cannon, previously to removing them. A young man who had assisted in their removal, remained by the building, and followed the officer in, as an *innocent* spectator. When the carriages were found without the guns, the sergeant exclaimed, "By G—, they're gone! I'll be d——d if these fellows won't steal the teeth out of your head, while you're keeping guard." They then began to search the building for them, and afterwards the yard; and when they came to the gate that opened into the street, the officers observed that they could not have passed that way, because a cobweb across the opening was not broken. They next went into the school-house, which they examined all over, except the box, on which the master placed his foot, which was lame; and the officer, with true courtesy, on that account excused him from rising. Several boys were present, but not one lisped a word. The British officers soon went back to the gun-house, and gave up the pursuit in vexation. The guns remained in that box for a fortnight, and many of the boys were acquainted with the fact, but not one of them betrayed the secret. At the end of that time, the person who had withdrawn them, came in the evening with a large trunk on a wheelbarrow; the guns were put into it and carried up to a blacksmith's shop at the South end, and there deposited under the coal. After lying there for a while, they were put into a boat in the night, and safely transported within the American lines.

In locating a Reading and a Writing School in each section of the town, the Committee had done something towards meeting the wants of the people, it being quite natural that the children would attend the school nearest their places of residence. But no local limits were assigned to the sev-

eral schools, discontents and preferences grew up, and many pupils were to be found in all the schools, who came from the most remote parts of the town. North end children went to the South end Schools, the South end to the North, both to the Centre, and the Centre children wandered off to each of the other sections, according as they liked masters, while children living in the immediate vicinity of a school were often excluded therefrom, or subjected to great inconvenience in their attendance. Further than this, the schools were, in a great degree, distinct from each other, each of the Writing Schools being composed of children from the several Reading Schools, and each of the Reading Schools was made up of children from the various Writing Schools. In many instances children attended the Reading Schools without going to a Writing School, and *vice versa*. This brought about great inequality as to numbers, some masters having more than four hundred pupils, while others never counted two; and the attendance often varied from 100 to 260.

The evil consequent upon so much looseness of arrangement became so great, that in 1819, when the Boylston School was established, Peter O. Thatcher, Benjamin Russell, and Samuel Dorr, were appointed a Committee upon districting the town and further systematizing the schools. These gentlemen, all now deceased, entered upon the work, and originated what has ever since, with slight variation, been our school system. They reported that it would "improve the order of the schools if each should be considered as consisting of two divisions; one for Writing and Arithmetic, and the other for Reading, and the other branches of an English education; that when a child entered one of these divisions he should be considered a member of, and be required to attend upon, the other; that the masters of both should have a concurrent jurisdiction over all the pupils in respect to discipline and instruction, — both divisions being accommodated with separate rooms in the same building." This plan was pleasing to the Committee, and the erection of the Boylston school-house, and the creation of a new Writing School in Franklin Hall, over the Reading School in Nassau street, made it so convenient to adopt it, that it was commenced, and has so continued until the present day, with such variations as have been noted under the different schools. It was by this Committee, and at the same time, that the "Franklin" School was named, and Mr. Webb of the Centre was transferred to the new Writing School, who labored in conjunction with Mr. Payson of the Reading School. Mr. Snelling's Writing School in the Latin School-House, School street, was discontinued, and he took Mr. Webb's place in Mason street, where Mr. Haskell was Master of the Grammar School. The West Schools, under Messrs. Perkins and Holt, in Hawkins street, became one, as well as the North schools in Bennet street, under Messrs. Crosby and Tileston, and Masters were elected to the Boylston Schools, on Fort Hill, thus making five schools, each with two departments and two masters.

The system worked well, with only such accidental frictions as are consequent upon all similar arrangements, and for twenty years brought about good results. In 1830, however, strong efforts were made for "reform" and change, and with partial success; but very much of bitter feeling and strong partisan prejudice was excited among members of the Committee. The changes, such as they were, did not work well, however, from whatever cause, and in a few years the schools were all again organized upon the plan of 1819, and so continued till the memorable "campaigns" of 1846-47, following in the blaze of the battle between the "Thirty-One," and the Honorable Secretary of the Board of Education. Changes again occurred, noted under the respective schools, and whatever practical good or evil may result from either old or new plans, it is no doubt true, that so much harmony of feeling, confidence, and good will between committees and teachers, and *esprit du corps* among the teachers themselves, never existed as at the present time.

The establishment of the boy's High School in 1821, was another progressive step in popular education, and its complete success not only satisfied the most sanguine expectations of its friends and promoters, but at length gave an impulse to a similar provision for the girls of the city. The Rev. John Pierpont, for many years a most active member of the School Board, took a lively interest in this matter, and in 1825 the project was carried into operation. An appropriation was made for it by the City Council, it was located in an upper room of the Derne Street school-house, under the charge of that accomplished teacher, the late Ebenezer Bailey, Esq.,—but it did not meet with that warm sympathy and determined zeal necessary to overcome all the impediments in the way of its complete success, and after two or three years it was finally abandoned.

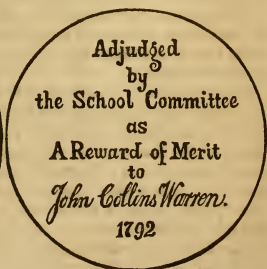
The Institution of the Franklin Medals took place in the year 1792, and have since been one of the most interesting, and we sincerely believe, useful features in the schools. These are of silver, six in number, presented on the day of the annual exhibition, to the most deserving pupils,— "general scholarship taken into consideration,"—in each of the respective boys' schools, that is full or nearly full. They originated from the following clause of the will of Dr. Franklin, who died April 17, 1790:—

"I was born in Boston, New England, and owe my first instructions in literature to the free grammar schools established there. I therefore give one hundred pounds sterling to my executors, to be by them, the survivors or survivor of them, paid over to the managers or directors of the free schools in my native town of Boston, to be by them, or those person or persons, who shall have the superintendence and management of the said schools, put out to interest, and so continued at interest for ever, which interest annually shall be laid out in silver medals, and given as honorary rewards annually by the directors of the said free schools, for the encouragement of scholarship in the said schools belonging to the said town, in

such manner as to the discretion of the selectmen of the said town shall seem meet."

This donation has been successfully applied. The fund now (1848) amounts to \$1,000, which is invested in five per cent. city stock. The interest is annually appropriated for purchasing medals, which are distributed in the schools.

A little more than two years after Franklin's decease, this gift became available, and a Committee, consisting of William Tudor, Esq., Rev. Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Charles Bulfinch, was appointed "to ascertain the expense of procuring medals to carry into effect the intention of the late Dr. Franklin, in his donation." The Committee reported in the matter, awarding twenty-one medals, — three to the Latin, three to each of the Grammar, and three to each of the Writing Schools. That report has been the basis of apportionment from that time to this, although the fund amounts to but \$1,000 vested in five per cent. city stock, yielding only \$50 per annum, while the cost of the 68 Franklin Medals for 1848, amounts to \$136, — thus leaving more than one half the "Franklin" Medals to be paid for out of the city treasury. We have thought it worth while to have a fac-simile of the original Medal engraved, from the drawing on record. On one side is an open book, surmounted by two pens crossed, encircled by the words "The Gift of Franklin." In June, 1795, it was determined that the device on those designed for the Latin Grammar School should be a "pile of books, the words — *Detur digniori* — inscribed on the same side."



The old dies have been worn out, and renewed two or three times, and the appearance of the Medals somewhat changed. William Savage, one of the original recipients, lost his, it having been stolen from his house, and he petitioned to the city for a new one in 1820, which was readily granted.

On the reverse of the original Medal, were the words found in the fac-simile.

The inscription on the reverse of the Latin Medals differed slightly from the others. It ran "Franklin's Donation adjudged by the School Committee of the town of Boston, to A. B."

We have inserted the name of Dr. Warren, because it stands as *the very first on the record*, he being then a pupil of the Latin School. We know not how the venerable man regards this distinction among other honors of his brilliant and successful career, but we have heard it said that the Hon. James Savage has, not very remotely, remarked, that "he looked upon the day he took a Franklin Medal as the proudest of his life." The Boston Almanac for the year 1849, from which these materials are taken, contains the names of the first Medal Scholars in each school.

Through some means, — certainly not by the authority of the phraseology in the will, — the custom has been perpetuated of giving these medals to *boys only*. When Franklin went to the schools, to be sure, only boys attended upon them; but this makes no law against bestowing his medals upon female pupils. To remedy this inconsistency, the School Committee, in 1821, voted to give an equal number to the girls, calling them "City Medals." In the progress of educational discussion, however, strong ground has been taken against all such motives to emulation, and by some of our most judicious educators, — although we think mistakenly, — and in 1847 they were refused to the girls, the boys receiving them only because no power existed to annul Franklin's will. In 1848, however, a reaction took place, mainly through the commendable zeal of Mr. Joseph M. Wightman, and the City Medals have been restored, and it is hoped may be continued. In addition to the medals to the first class, six handsome diplomas of merit are now awarded to each of the three lower classes in all the schools, — so far as it is known, with happy and healthful influences.

Specific names to the schools did not exist previous to the year 1821, if we except the Franklin and the Boylston. It was ordered in 1819, "that the School now located in Nassau street, take the name of 'Franklin,' in honor of the benefactor of the Schools," and the Schools on Fort Hill were known as the "Boylston Schools" from their commencement in 1818. The others were known by the localities, till the year above mentioned, 1821, when a Committee, appointed for the express purpose, reported that "the propriety and expediency of giving specific names cannot be doubted," and recommended that thereafter the school in Bennet street be called the "Eliot," — that in Hawkins street, the "Mayhew," — that in Mason street, the "Adams," — the "Franklin" and "Boylston" be so continued, — and that in School street be named the "Latin" School. The other Schools have been named as they were instituted, a custom having obtained of taking the names of the Mayors as far they will go. The names of Mr. Davis and Mr. Armstrong, are the only ones of the Mayors not so honored, — but doubtless they will yet be.

The vast progress that has been made in the system of instruction, and the character of the schools, has been fully equalled in the improvement of the school-houses. To those who remember the small rooms, the inconvenient forms, and the torturing benches of the old schools, the present noble buildings, and spacious, convenient, and finely-furnished rooms are a perfect luxury. But the greatest of all the improvements in this particular, have reference to ventilation. This is a new feature in their excellence, added within the last two years, — and probably there are not twenty public buildings in the world that can equal them in this respect. Formerly the rooms in these school-houses, like most other school-rooms throughout the country, were warmed in winter by close stoves, without any means of ingress or egress of air, except through the doors or windows, and the same air with which the school started in the morning, was liable to remain in the school-room till night, circulating only through the lungs of the scholars, and over the surface of the hot iron stove. The well-known school-house odor was perceptible to a visitant before he crossed the threshold of the outer doors. These evils are now completely remedied in Boston, and the public school-rooms, both in winter and summer, are now at all times supplied with a wholesome atmosphere of an agreeable temperature.

The mode of ventilation adopted for the winter season, consists, first, in admitting a large quantity of moderately warmed air into the room, either through a furnace, or through a stove constructed on the principle of a furnace; and, secondly, in discharging an equal quantity of air from the room through ventilators. The warmed air is introduced at one extremity of the room, and the place of discharge of air is at the opposite extremity. Hence all the air admitted into the room passes over the whole area, and escapes after it has been used in the respiration of the scholars. The ventiducts that take off the foul air extend from the flooring of the room through the ceiling, and through the roof of the building, where they are surmounted by ventilators. In each ventiduct there are two apertures to receive the air from the room, one at the flooring, and one at the ceiling.

The improvement to our schools, both moral and physical, consequent on their ventilation, can hardly be too highly appreciated, and it is but just that, in this connection, credit should be bestowed upon those to whom we are indebted for it. Mr. Combe, in one of his lectures in this city, about the year 1843, urged this subject upon his hearers, and a writer in the "Teacher of Health" took his text from him, and urged some pointed facts. This article attracted the attention of a member of the School Committee, Mr. F. Emerson, who caused it to be printed and circulated in some public rooms, especially badly ventilated, and some improvements ensued. From that time increased attention has been given to the subject; Mr. Emerson has invented and perfected an improved ventilator, whose utility is only surpassed by its extreme simplicity. Its pe-

culiar top may be seen extending from the roof of the Mayhew School, as well as several others in the engravings. It was not till the year 1847, that appropriations were made by the City Council, to ventilate the school-rooms, and to the scientific and efficient services of Dr. Henry G. Clark of the School Committee are we mainly obligated for the successful issue of this vast improvement. Dr. Clark's reports, and records of experiments, are documents of infinite value, and the health and comfort of thousands of children, in all coming time, will be largely indebted to his philanthropy, together with that of the other gentlemen who have coöperated with him.

It remains to notice but one new feature in our educational system, and that is the election of a superintendent of all the Public Schools in the City. The creation of such an office began to be urged as important about eight years since, and was warmly discussed, meeting as strong opposition as any measure ever proposed. It is not necessary here to detail any of the arguments upon either side, which were frequently brought forward both in the Board of School Committee and the Common Council, until the Committee of 1851 formally voted that such an office would be advantageous to the scholars, and applied to the Council for an appropriation of \$2,500 for the salary of such an officer.

Recapitulation. — Masters 24; Sub-Masters 14; Ushers 14; Assistants 166; Pupils 10,629 in Grammar School; English High School 155; Latin School 198; total, 11,124; Deer Island 121; House of Reformation 211; Girls High School; Pupils 142.

We had intended to give some idea of the modes of discipline practised in our schools, before the "masterly inactivity" of the rod and ferule. But limits forbid it, and we must conclude our sketch. Our schools are worthy of our pride, and are to be cherished as of the utmost importance to the perpetuity of freedom. Education is the corner-stone of liberty, and we cannot better close than by quoting the recent language of President Everett. "I hold, Sir, that to read the English language well, that is, with intelligence, feeling, spirit, and effect; — to write with despatch, a neat, handsome, legible hand (for it is, after all, a great object in writing to have others able to read what you write), and to be master of the four rules of Arithmetic, so as to dispose at once with accuracy of every question of figures which comes up in practical life; — I say I call this a good education; and if you add the ability to write grammatical English, with the help of very few hard words, I regard it as an excellent education. These are the tools, — you can do much with them, but you are helpless without them, — they are the foundation; and unless you begin with these, all your flashy attainments, a little natural philosophy, and a little mental philosophy, a little physiology and a little geology, and all the other *ologies* and *osophies*, are but ostentatious rubbish."

The Council readily passed the appropriation, and on the 13th of May,

after eight ballotings, the choice of the Committee fell upon NATHAN BISHOP, Esq., then Superintendent of the Schools in Providence, R. I. On the Saturday following, His Honor, Mayor Bigelow, formally introduced that gentleman to the teachers, at the Council Room, in a pertinent speech, which was responded to by Mr. Bishop, accepting the office, and pledging his hearty coöperation to the Masters in all their labors. Mr. Sherwin, in behalf of the Masters, welcomed his appointment, and with the best possible circumstances, the new functionary came to his new labor to test the result of what all regard as an experiment, — which it is hoped may eventuate to the increased eminence and usefulness of our school system. His duties are thus defined by the School Board.

“The Superintendent, in the discharge of his duties, shall act in accordance with the established regulations of the Public Schools, and in all cases be subordinate to the School Committee, and act under their advice and direction.

“He shall examine the Public Schools, and, semi-annually, shall present a report to the Board, of their condition, and shall suggest by what measures their efficiency and usefulness may be increased, and whether by any means the expenses of our school system can be diminished without prejudice to its interests.

“He shall at all times render such aid and communicate such information to the Sub-Committees as they may require of him; and he shall also assist in the annual examination in such manner, as shall be desired by the annual Examining Committee.

“He shall devote himself to the study of our School System, and of the condition of the Schools, and shall keep himself acquainted with the progress of instruction and discipline in other places, in order to suggest appropriate means for the advancement of the Public Schools in this city.

“He shall make investigations as to the number and the condition of the children in the city, who are not receiving the benefits offered by the Public Schools, and, so far as is practicable, shall find out the reasons and suggest the remedies.

“He shall consult with the different bodies, who have control in the building and altering of school-houses, and with all those through whom, either directly or indirectly, the school money is expended, that there may result more uniformity in their plans, and more economy in their expenditures.

“He shall perform such other duties as the School Committee shall prescribe, or from time to time direct.”

TABULAR VIEW OF THE SCHOOLS.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BOYS AND GIRLS IN EACH : MASTERS, SUB-MASTERS, USHERS, AND ASSISTANTS.

COMPILED FROM THE SEMI-ANNUAL RETURNS OF JANUARY, 1856.

<i>School.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Established.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Mst.</i>	<i>Sbs.</i>	<i>Us.</i>	<i>Asst.</i>
Latin,	Bedford street,	1647	\$ 57,510 81	198		198	1	1	3	
English High,	Bedford street,	1821	same building.	155		155	1	2	2	
Bigelow,	Fourth street,	1849	\$ 42,642.17		437	437	1			8
Bowdoin,	Myrtle street,	1821	44,980.14		561	561				10
Boylston,	Washington place,	1819	13,343.73	464	340	804		1		10
Brimmer,	Common street,	1843	22,151.21	551		551		1		8
Chapman,	Eutaw street,	1849	28,022.79	321	327	648			1	9
Dwight,	Concord street,	1844	30,000.00	415	277	692	2			9
Eliot,	North Bennet street,	1713	24,072.00	688		688	1	1	1	12
Franklin,	Washington street,	1785	18,394.00		615	615	1			10
Hancock,	Richmond place,	1822	69,603.15		670	670	1	1		11
Hawes,	Broadway,	1811	5,889.29	429		429	1	1	1	5
Lyman,	Meridian street,	1837	13,596.27	318	290	674	1	1		13
Mather,	Broadway,	1842	21,314.80	336	356	664	1	1		11
Mayhew,	Hawkins street,	1803	35,792.59	492	328	820	1	1	1	8
Phillips,	Pinckney street,	1844	24,484.03	539		539	1	1	1	13
Quincy,	Tyler street,	1847	60,210.18	715		715	1	1	2	1
Smith,	Belknap street,	1812	7,485.61	33	51	84	1			6
Wells,	Blossom street,	1833	28,098.87		540	540	2		1	14
Winthrop,	East street,	1836	25,897.00		826	826	1			
Totals,			\$ 509,856.33			11,320	20	13	14	158

CONCLUSION.

WE cannot better close the present sketch of Boston and of a portion of its public institutions, than by using the observations of a contemporary, in reference to the influence of the Commonwealth.

Massachusetts has always been eminent among the American States. Her metropolis has ever been the metropolis of New England. Her example has been imitated and her influence has been felt, wherever the sons of New England are found, or the name of New England is known. Her deeds are such as to justify even her own sons for an allusion to them.

Her Puritan forefathers established the first system of self-government, combining law and order with liberty and equality, and based upon pure morality, universal education, and freedom in religious opinion, as the only foundation which can insure its permanency and prosperity. And in her cradle was rocked the first child that drew its first breath under its benign influence.

She has her Concord, her Lexington, and her Bunker Hill, all marked as the first battle-fields in that great struggle which severed the children from the parent, and made them free; into their soil was poured the blood of the most worthy and the most noble patriots the world has ever known; and "the bones of her sons, falling in the great struggle for independence, now lie mingled with the soil of every State from New England to Georgia, and there they will lie for ever."

The thirteen united colonies furnished for the regular service of the Revolutionary army, besides militia, 231,779 men, — an average of 17,830 each. Of these, Massachusetts furnished 67,907, or 29 per cent. of the whole, 35,963 more than any other State, and 50,077 men more than, or nearly four times, her equal proportion. And she poured out her treasure for the outfit and support of her sons in the regular or militia service, and for the support of their families whom they left behind, and for other public purposes, in nearly the same proportion, and with the same liberal hand, as she did her physical force and her blood.

She established, more than two hundred years ago, and near the beginning of her existence, free schools, open alike to all; and they have been cherished and supported, from that time to the present, by money drawn from the treasuries of towns, replenished by taxes on the inhabitants. She expended in this way, in 1849, for these free schools, \$830,577.33, — a sum equal to \$3.87 for every child in the State between the ages of four and sixteen. The whole State has been dotted over with school-houses, like "sparkling diamonds in the heavens," giving intellectual light to all that come within their sphere.

She established in the United States the first system for the public registration of births, marriages, and deaths, by which the personal history and identity, and the sanitary condition of the inhabitants, may be ascertained. She founded the first Blind Asylum; the first State Reform School; and aided in founding the first Deaf and Dumb Asylum; and her money, public and private, has flowed freely in the support of all the noble charities and religious enterprises of the age.

One of her sons first introduced into the United States the remedy of vaccination for the prevention of small-pox, which has deprived that terrific disease of its power, whenever used, and rendered its approach generally harmless. Another of her sons has the honor of making the great discovery of etherization, by means of whose wonderful capabilities the surgeon's instrument is deprived of its sting, and labor of its sorrow; the operator is permitted to pursue his work undisturbed, while the patient remains passive, unconscious, and unmoved by the horrors which without it might be inflicted. The blessings of this great prevention of human suffering are already acknowledged and felt the world over.

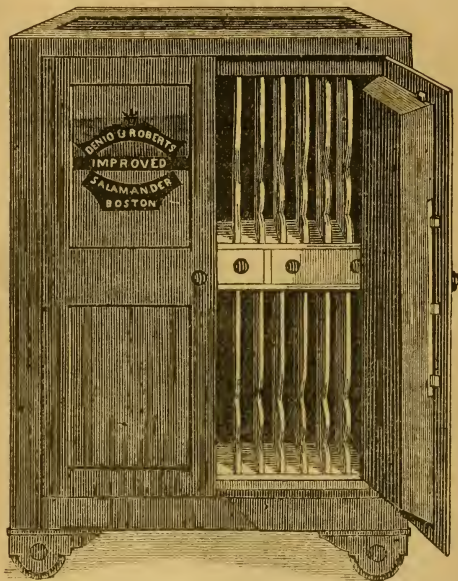
For these and very many other useful and honorable deeds, which might be specified, she has been named, by distinguished men of other States and countries, "the forefather's land," "the moral State," "the enlightened State," "the patriotic State," "the philanthropic State," "the leading State," "the pattern State," "the noble State," "the glorious old Bay State." And many an ejaculation has gone up in all sincerity, "God bless her;" "God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!"

"CITIZENS OF BOSTON!—*Consider your blessings; consider your duties. You have an inheritance acquired by the labors and sufferings of six successive generations of ancestors.*"

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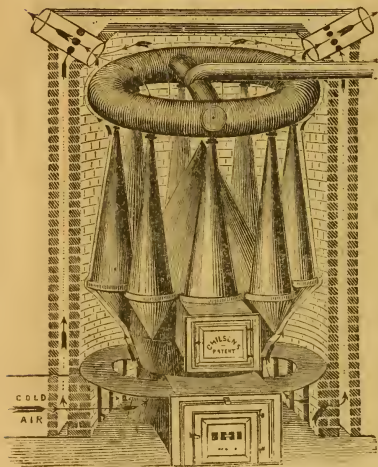
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